

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD PENTLAND,

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY
FOR SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH.

February 1911.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to lay before you our Fifty-Third Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

We regret to have to record the loss of the services, on his elevation to the Bench, of Lord Ormidale, who took much interest in the work of the Board, and whose services during a comparatively short period of office were greatly appreciated by us. The Commissionership thus rendered vacant has been filled by the appointment of Mr. John Alexander Reid, K.C., Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty and Sutherland.

We have also to record with regret the retirement of Dr. John Fraser from the membership of the Board, to which he has been attached as Deputy-Commissioner and Commissioner for thirty-two years. Throughout that long period of service he has devoted his thoughts and energies with great ability and eminent success to everything tending to increase the happiness and better care of the insane. The vacancy thus arising has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Hamilton Clelland Marr, formerly Medical Superintendent of the Glasgow District Asylum at Woodilee.

I. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE AT 1ST JANUARY 1911.

On 1st January of the present year, exclusive of insane persons maintained at home by their natural guardians, there were in Scotland 18,636 insane persons, of whom we had official cognisance, including the inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children and of the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison. Of these, 2622 were maintained from private sources, 15,958 by parochial rates, and 56 at the expense of the State. As the total number at 1st January 1910 was 18,337, an increase has taken place during the past year of 299.

The following table shows the number and distribution of the insane of each sex in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings at 1st January 1911, distinguishing between private and pauper patients :—

Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1911.

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal Asylums	1,688	1,940	3,628	861	1,041	1,902	827	899	1,726
" District Asylums	5,267	5,044	10,311	117	193	310	5,150	4,851	10,001
" Private Asylums	36	54	90	36	54	90	..	..	..
" Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licenses †	113	89	202	..	1*	1	113	88	201
" Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licenses	417	417	834	..	..	..	417	417	834
" Private Dwellings	1,277	1,717	2,994	38	78	116	1,239	1,639	2,878
" Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison	8,798	9,261	18,059	1,052	1,367	2,419	7,746	7,894	15,640
" Training Schools	339	182	521	122	81	203	217	101	318
TOTALS	9,186	9,450	18,636	1,174	1,448	2,622	7,963	7,995	15,958

* A prison case maintained at the expense of the State.

† Greenock Parochial Asylum is now the only Asylum of this class.

The following differences appear in the manner of distribution of *registered* * lunatics at 1st January 1911, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1910 :—

In Royal Asylums there is an increase of 1 private patient and of 43 pauper patients.

In District Asylums there is an increase of 13 private patients and of 178 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is an increase of 2 in the number of private patients.

In the Parochial Asylum of Greenock there is a decrease of 11 patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 10 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there is a decrease of 4 private patients and an increase of 35 pauper patients.

The general results during 1910, as compared with 1909, are, in regard to *registered* lunatics, as follows :—(1) There was a total increase of 267, due to an increase of private patients by 13, and an increase of pauper patients by 254. (2) The total increase of 267 arose from an increase of the number in establishments by 236, and by an increase of the number in private dwellings by 31. (3) The increased number of 236 in establishments arose from an increase of 17 private patients and of 219 pauper patients. Of pauper patients in establishments, the average increase during the preceding five years was 169, so that the increase of 219 during the year 1910 has been more than the average increase of that quinquenniad.

In the number of non-registered lunatics the following changes occurred during 1910 :—

In the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison the number is 3 more than last year.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children the number is 29 more than last year.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN COUNTIES.

In the past year decreases, amounting in all to 58, have occurred in eleven counties, or urban areas, while increases, amounting in all to 312, have taken place in 27 counties, or urban areas.

The decreases are distributed among counties with falling populations, the largest decreases being 10 in Argyll and 13 in Perth. The increases on the other hand have, as might be expected, mainly occurred in industrial counties having an increasing population. The County of Ayr shows an increase of 16, Dumbarton 24, Dundee District 15, Glasgow City and Govan Districts 62, Lanark County 36, and Renfrew 31. There are, however, districts which show a substantial increase in numbers which cannot be attributed to increasing population. Thus Aberdeen County District shows an increase of 19, Forfar County District of 15, Inverness of 13, and Shetland of 17. The last constitutes an unusual increase in a small county with a falling population, and possibly has its origin mainly in some change of local

* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison are recorded in separate books, and, not being on the Board's General Register of Lunatics, are not included in this statement.

administration. It should, however, be borne in mind that these increases are not necessarily due to a larger number of patients being sent to asylums. They are equally certain to arise through accumulation, whenever a falling off occurs in the number discharged.

CHANGES FROM THE PAUPER TO THE PRIVATE CLASS, AND *vice versa*.

It must be kept in view, in connection with the statistical Tables giving the number of lunatics classified into private and pauper patients, that each patient does not necessarily continue till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on being placed on the Board's register. The results shown depend partly on the number of persons who, while continuing on the Board's register, cease to be private patients and become paupers, and *vice versa*. The following tabular statement shows the average number of pauper patients who have become private patients, and of private patients who have become pauper patients, for the quinquennials 1885-89 to 1905-09, and the numbers for the year 1910 :—

YEARS.		Number of Registered Patients transferred from Pauper to Private Class.*	Number of Registered Patients transferred from Private to Pauper Class.
1885-89	Average Numbers	23	42
1890-94		22	41
1895-99		32	45
1900-04		28	48
1905-09		36	56
1910		25	51

The numbers transferred during the past year both from the pauper to the private class and from the private to the pauper class are, it will be observed, about the average of preceding years. Insane prisoners admitted to ordinary asylums while undergoing sentence are maintained at the cost of the State, and are hence regarded as "private" patients until their transfer to the pauper class, which takes place on expiry of sentence. An increase in the number of these admissions in late years accounts, at least in part, for the rise in the number transferred from the private to the pauper class.

II. STATISTICS OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

Under the term Establishments, as used in this Report, we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the Tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring either to the Training Schools or to the Perth Prison except where the contrary is specially stated.

ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

(1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the Sanction of the Board, or other Statutory Authority.*

In Table VII. the number of admissions for each year is given after deducting transfers from one establishment to another. And it shows (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 506, being 10 more than in the preceding year, and 53 less than the average for the quinquenniad 1905-09; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2806, being 53 more than the number during the preceding year, and 84 below the average for the quinquenniad 1905-09. In the case of pauper patients, excepting the figures for the preceding year, it is necessary to go back for thirteen years to find a number of admissions below that for the past year.

(2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

It will be seen from Table VI. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1910 was 363, which is 156 less than the number transferred during the preceding year, and 170 less than the average for the five years 1905-09. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence; while pauper patients are frequently placed, in the first instance, in the asylums of the districts in which they are resident, and are afterwards removed to the asylums of the districts to which they belong. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 26 instances by Sheriffs, and in 337 by the Board.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums	13	11	116	126	3	..	..	..	1	1	17	28	27	289
Private Asylums	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Parochial Asylums	..	..	9	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses	..	..	7	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Totals	15	13	132	153	3	..	..	..	1	1	17	28	31	332

(3) *Admission of Voluntary Patients.*

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, granted on a simple application signed by the patient, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose

mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but a record is made of their names and other particulars regarding them. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1910 was 108. The average number admitted for the ten years 1901-1910 was 93. The number resident at 1st January 1911 was 127.

We have for many years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable formalities.

Simple, however, as the process at present is, a certain amount of time must necessarily elapse before application can be lodged and sanction issued. The delay involved is short, but it has on more than one occasion had serious consequences, and we are therefore in favour of a change in the law which would permit of a person being received into and kept in an asylum for three days on his own written application to the Superintendent, provided the sanction of the Board be at once applied for in the usual way on admission, and that no voluntary boarder be retained for any longer period than three days without such sanction.

At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. When there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, these conditions are explained to them.

DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VIII. (Appendix A).

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

It will be seen from Table VIII. of Appendix A that there were 215 private patients discharged recovered during 1910, which is the same number as in the preceding year, and 14 below the average for the five years 1905-09. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 1031, which is 1 more than in the preceding year, and 120 less than the average for the five years 1905-09. The following tabular statement shows the rate of discharge recovered from all establishments during the past thirty years, among private and

pauper patients respectively, the figures being derived from those given in Tables VII. and VIII. of the Appendix :—

Average of 5 Years.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions, excluding Transfers.	
	Private.	Pauper.
1880-84	41·0	47·6
1885-89	39·0	45·1
1890-94	39·3	44·1
1895-99	43·0	44·1
1900-04	44·3	42·9
1905-09	41·0	39·8
Year 1910	42·5	36·7

It will be observed that, while the proportion of recoveries among private patients has varied from one year to another, it has shown no certain indications of falling off. Among pauper patients a continuous decrease is recorded between 1880-84 and 1905-09, and in the past year a tendency towards a still further decrease appears to be in force. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered last year was, in proportion to the number admitted, almost 11 per cent. less than the annual number so discharged during the years 1880-84. The recovery rates have, no doubt, in recent years been unfavourably affected by the increased use of Observation Wards connected with the parochial hospitals of several large parishes, which receive persons suffering from passing attacks of mental disorder, of whom some, in the absence of such wards, would have been removed to asylums, and would have been discharged recovered shortly after admission. But the lowering of the rate is probably to be mainly ascribed to the accumulation of chronic patients and to the fact that the development of nursing and the improved means of hospital care in asylums have led to their being more freely used for the reception of patients whose age and whose mental and physical condition are such as to preclude hope of recovery. Persons in moribund states, or suffering from incurable physical diseases, complicated with mental unsoundness or decay, are now sent to asylum hospitals instead of being sent to ordinary infirmaries or of being kept at home until death takes place, and returns obtained by us, the results of which are discussed at pages l.-lxiv. of our Fiftieth Report, prove conclusively that of late years the number of persons admitted at ages so advanced as to render recovery almost impossible has largely increased.

Table IX. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment, but it would be necessary to distinguish between private and pauper patients, and also to take into account the nature of the cases received into each class of establishment, and even into each individual institution, before the figures relating to each class of establishment can be accurately appreciated, as erroneous inferences might be otherwise drawn from them.

(2) Discharges of the Unrecovered.

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1910, was, as shown in Table VIII. (Appendix A), 112, which is 37 less than last year, and 25 below the average of the five years 1905-09. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 375, which is 6 more than the number so discharged in the preceding year, and 35 less than the average for the five years 1905-09.

The following tabular statement shows the rate of discharge unrecovered from all establishments during the past thirty-one years among private and pauper patients respectively, the figures being derived from those given in Tables I. and VIII. of the Appendix :—

Average of 5 Years.	Discharges Unrecovered, excluding Transfers, per 100 of average number resident.	
	Private.	Pauper.
1880-84	9·5	5·6
1885-89	8·9	5·9
1890-94	7·5	5·3
1895-99	6·6	4·1
1900-04	5·9	3·7
1905-09	6·0	3·4
Year 1910	4·9	2·9

The proportion of patients discharged unrecovered to the average number resident has, it will be observed, been steadily falling for the past twenty-six years, and last year reached its lowest point. This is a matter greatly to be regretted as, with a falling admission rate, and an increased death-rate, the resident population of asylums ought to have fallen rather than to have increased, as has on the whole been the case. This result must be largely ascribed to the lower rate of discharge of unrecovered patients who have ceased to need asylum care. It is true that the larger number of persons admitted at advanced age or broken down in health, already referred to, must have affected the numbers discharged unrecovered as well as those discharged recovered ; but, on the other hand, that condition has been present for many years, and there is no evidence to show that it is progressively marked. There is reason for believing that the cause may rather be sought in the fact that the general fall in the numbers admitted has either left vacant beds or diminished the pressure upon the accommodation, and has thus removed a strong stimulus towards the discharge of chronic harmless patients. The experience of the Board has shown that there is no greater inducement towards the removal of patients who have ceased to require asylum care than the occupation of beds to an extent which threatens the necessity for further building ; and on the other hand, that there is nothing more likely to cause inactivity in the discharge of patients, and resulting accumulation, than the existence of an undue number of empty beds.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in

which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1910, and it will be seen from the figures contained in it that of the 375 pauper patients discharged unrecovered, 163, or 43 per cent., continued after discharge to be provided for as pauper lunatics in private dwellings, while 212, or 57 per cent., were removed from the poor-roll on discharge, and ceased to be under the Board's cognisance :—

Modes of Discharge.	Number of Patients removed Unrecovered from Asylums during 1910.			
	Private.	Pauper.		Total.
		Re- mained Pauper Lunatics.	Removed from Poor Roll or from Board's Juris- diction.	
By Friends	92	...	...	92
„ Minute of Parish Council . . . . .	...	135	158	293
„ Escape or Absence over 28 days	2	...	9	11
„ Expiry of Liberation on Probation	5	23	6	34
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate	3	3	3	9
„ Order of Sheriff under Sec. 92 of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of Interim Order under Sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54. . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, and other countries . . . . .	...	...	35	35
„ Order of Court to undergo Trial. . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order	2	...	1	3
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a King's Pleasure Lunatic . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children . . . . .	...	1	...	1
„ Authority of Medical Officer under Sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of Warrant granted under Sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55.	8	...	...	8
„ Defective admission papers . . . . .	...	1	...	1
„ Order of Secretary of State for War . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of Sheriff's Order in accordance with Sec. 7 of 29 & 30 Vict. c. 51 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expulsion Order under Aliens Act of 1905.	...	...	...	..
Totals	112	163	212	487

DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1910 is shown by Table VIII. of Appendix A to have been 163, which is 46 less than in 1909, and 28 less than the average of the five years 1905-09. The number of pauper patients who died was 1181, which is 3 less than in 1909, and 25 above the average of the five years 1905-09.

The following statement, founded upon the figures in Table VIII. of Appendix A, shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident for the quinquennials 1890-94, 1895-99, 1900-04, and 1905-09, and for the year 1910 :—

Classes of Patients.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. of Number Resident in all Establishments.				
	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900-04.	1905-09.	1910.
Private Patients	7·6	7·2	7·9	8·4	7·1
Pauper Patients	8·7	8·5	9·2	9·5	9·3
Both Classes	8·5	8·2	9·0	9·3	9·0

The death-rate remains, it will be seen, at about the level at which it has stood for many years past, the higher rate of mortality as compared with earlier periods being no doubt due to causes similar to those which have lowered the rate of recovery.

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the quinquennials 1890-94, 1895-99, 1900-04, and 1905-09, and for the year 1910, is shown in the following statement founded upon the figures in Table IX. of Appendix A :—

Classes of Establishments.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. of Number Resident.				
	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900-04.	1905-09.	1910.
Royal and District Asylums	8·8	8·4	9·3	9·7	9·3
Private Asylums	6·3	9·0	7·6	6·7	4·5
Parochial Asylums	9·6	10·5	10·6	9·7	8·2
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses	4·6	4·5	4·8	4·5	4·8

The great bulk of the worst class of cases, whether private or pauper, are sent to asylums of a public description, which no doubt accounts for the higher death-rates in these institutions during most of the periods given. This explains the generally lower death-rate of patients in Private Asylums, but the figures referring to these establishments are too small to show steady results. The low death-rate in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is due to the fact that their inmates are of a selected class, and that grave physical infirmity has hitherto been regarded as a bar to their admission.

Table X. of Appendix A gives for each sex the number of specified causes recorded in the case of all deaths in all establishments for each year from 1902 to 1910 ; and Table XXII. gives similar facts in each establishment during the year 1910.

REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1910, 71 patients were absent from asylums on probation, with the sanction of the Board. Of these, 40 have been

finally discharged as recovered, 5 were sent back, and 26 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends. In the course of 1910, 121 patients were discharged on probation. Of these, 28 have been finally discharged as recovered, 9 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends, 14 have been returned to asylums, and 1 died. The number still on probation at the close of the year was 69.

The following statement shows the average number of patients liberated on probation in each period of ten years from their authorisation in 1862 to 1907, and the number so liberated for the three subsequent years :—

Year.	Number of Patients Liberated on Probation.
1862-3-72	130
1873-82	118
1883-92	122
1893-1902	139
1903-07	148
1908	132
1909	142
1910	121

Of the 6225 patients liberated on probation since 1862, 1383, or 22 per cent., were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers liberated on probation from the different establishments in 1910 are shown in the following statements :—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum	6	Inverness District Asylum	47
Aberdeen District Asylum	0	Kirklands Asylum	0
Argyll District Asylum	1	Lanark District Asylum	1
Ayr District Asylum	0	Midlothian District Asylum	2
Banff District Asylum	1	Montrose Royal Asylum	3
Crichton Royal Institution	15	Murray's Royal Asylum	0
Dundee Royal Asylum	0	Paisley District Asylum	0
Dundee District Asylum	0	Perth District Asylum	0
Edinburgh Royal Asylum	14	Renfrew District Asylum	0
Edinburgh District Asylum	0	Roxburgh District Asylum	22
Elgin District Asylum	0	Stirling District Asylum	2
Fife District Asylum	1	Balgreen Private Asylum	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum	4	New Saughtonhall Private Asylum	2
Glasgow District Asylum (Gartloch)	0	Westermains Private Asylum	0
" " " (Woodilee)	0	Greenock Parochial Asylum	0
Govan District Asylum	0	Buchan Poorhouse	0
Haddington District Asylum	0	Cunninghame Poorhouse	0
Dumbarton Poorhouse	0	Long Island Poorhouse	0
Dundee East Poorhouse	0	Old Monkland Poorhouse	0
Govan Poorhouse	0	Paisley Poorhouse	0
Inveresk Poorhouse	0	Perth Poorhouse	0
Kincardine Poorhouse	0	Wigtown Poorhouse	0
Linlithgow Poorhouse	0		
		Total	121

In the numbers above given, patients liberated on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently

made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory removal on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without trial for a longer period than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for private care become unsettled when the influences of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit. A more frequent use of removal on probation in some establishments would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

The number of liberations on probation from any particular asylum cannot, however, in all cases be taken as showing the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums from which few or no discharges on statutory probation take place the removal of unrecovered patients is freely resorted to either by severing their connection with the asylum at once or after the trial of twenty-eight days, which, as already explained, may take place by permission of the Superintendent, and without the authority of the Board.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND NUMBER OF LUNATICS IN EACH.

Table XV. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1911, with the locality of each institution, and the name of its Superintendent, as required by the Act. With few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the Boards of the lunacy districts to which they belong, or in asylums with which such Boards have made contracts.

SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1910. The number of orders granted during the year was 3254.

LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD FOR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic

wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1910. The number of licences amounted to 19, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 3 private asylums, and 14 wards or portions of poorhouses set apart for lunatics.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT AND CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT.

In the several sections of Table XXI. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these Tables exhibit when commenting on Tables VII., VIII., and IX.

Table XXII. (Appendix A), which gives a classification of all contributing causes of death of patients who died in establishments, has already been referred to.

CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT.

The whole number of attendants and servants who left, were dismissed, or died, during 1910, was 1178, which is 144 more than the number for the previous year. The number who resigned their situations voluntarily is 932, which is 123 more than last year.

In addition to the 932 who resigned voluntarily, 65 left on account of ill-health, 16 died during their term of service, 38 left without notice, 24 were dismissed for incompetence or unsuitability, 11 on account of services not being longer required, and 92 for misconduct.

We recommend that the administrators of institutions in which changes among attendants occur frequently should inquire carefully into the causes. Our experience tends to show that in the case of men a high class of attendant and security for permanent service are best obtained by increasing the number of married attendants. We therefore recommend, in all cases in which it has not already been done, that comfortable cottages for married attendants should be provided; but wherever such accommodation can be easily had in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum, good reasons have been urged for the opinion that the contentment of such of the staff as do not necessarily require to sleep in the asylum is better secured in this way than in any other.

It is proper to observe, however, in reference to the figures given above, that we have ascertained that the great bulk of the changes occurs in the case of attendants and servants who have only been a short time in asylum service. As the number of attendants and servants who resigned voluntarily constitutes 79 per cent. of the whole number of changes during the last year, it may be inferred that, although the inducements to enter asylum service are not pecuniarily unattractive to those who seek employment, a large number find the service on trial not to be congenial. This may be due in part to the trying nature of the service, and possibly still more to the general

want of freedom inseparable from the discipline of a large institution, which causes a preference to be given to employments, perhaps less well paid, in which the workers' time, after certain hours, is wholly at their own disposal. The Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, entitles officers and servants of District Asylums, who have complied with the conditions laid down, to receive pensions on retirement from long service. This Act, which is on a contributory basis, will, it is hoped, have ultimately the effect of making service in asylums more sought after as a life's work, and of counteracting inducements to quit it for other employments.

It should be borne in mind that the figures given above include many persons who are not engaged in the special duty of attending on the insane, such as artisans of all kinds, farm-workers, hall-maids, laundrymaids, &c.

We register the name of every attendant and servant dismissed from an asylum for misconduct, and when any name so registered reappears among the notices of engagement transmitted to us, we intimate the facts to the superintendent by whom the engagement has been made, with a view to his ascertaining whether the engaged person is identical with the one dismissed. In this way it frequently happens that the fact of dismissal from another asylum, which has been concealed on re-engagement, is detected. When the fault concealed has been serious, dismissal for a second time follows, but when it has not been of a grave nature, and the person's character has otherwise been good, another chance is usually given. We have no doubt that attendants and servants dismissed from asylums would much more frequently engage in the service of other asylums if it were not generally known among them that the facts as to dismissal will be communicated by the Board to any asylum in Scotland in which they re-engage.

ESCAPES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

The whole number of escapes during 1910 was 150. Of these, 67 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 54 within a week, and 13 after a week. There were 16 still absent on the expiry of twenty-eight days from the date of escape. Of the 16 patients not brought back, 4 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 3 as relieved, 7 as not improved, and 2 died.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each of the ten years from 1901 to 1910 :—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establishments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1901 . . .	190	26	2	15
1902 . . .	181	20	2	14
1903 . . .	168	13	5	12
1904 . . .	171	20	3	12
1905 . . .	154	14	5	11
1906 . . .	157	20	8	11
1907 . . .	168	22	5	12
1908 . . .	162	11	5	11
1909 . . .	145	14	5	9
1910 . . .	150	10	4	10
Totals . . .	1646	170	44	...

It appears from this statement that the number of escapes during 1910 per 1000 patients was lower than the average shown during the last ten years. Very few of the patients not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being received into the asylum without new certificates and new Sheriff's order are permanently lost sight of, and many are ultimately replaced in asylums. Those discharged recovered were as a rule convalescent patients whose discharge was in contemplation at the time of escape.

ACCIDENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1910 was 121. Of these, six ended fatally, two being due to suicide, in one case by jumping through a closed window, and in the other by a revolver shot inflicted a considerable time after the patient's escape, which was believed to have been connived at or assisted by his friends. There was one case of attempted suicide by drowning. Of the four fatal accidents not due to suicide, one was caused by exposure after escape, one to drowning in the case of a patient unable to swim who had entered a reservoir unobserved for the purpose of bathing, one to choking from the lodgment of food in the air passage, and one to fracture of the bone of the skull from the patient falling backwards in a faint while ascending a stair. In 55 further cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints, and in 34 cases injuries to the head. These were occasioned in 46 cases by falls, in 26 cases by struggling with fellow-patients or attendants, or by assaults of fellow-patients, or self-inflicted, and in 17 cases through various causes, such as supposed falls, coming sharply into contact with furniture, or in ways not ascertained. There were reported in addition, 25 accidental wounds, contusions, doubtful fractures, etc., of which 14 were more or less serious and the remainder of a slight character.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected

death, or death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give immediate intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-Fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1898.

On page xxxi of our Fourteenth Annual Report will be found a Table showing the changes which occurred among 1297 patients admitted to asylums for the first time in 1858 during that year, and the eleven subsequent years ending 1869. The results of that inquiry are further discussed on page xxxv of our Sixteenth Report. A similar series of Tables was begun in our Eleventh Report, relating to 1326 (subsequently corrected to 1319) patients admitted for the first time in 1868. The thirtieth and last of these Tables was given in our Fortieth Report, with a discussion of the inferences which may be drawn from the results.

The following is the tenth of a third series of such Tables dealing with the progressive history of 2539 patients admitted to asylums for the first time in 1898 :—

Year.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1898.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re- admissions.				
1898	2,539	71	3	...	77	678	135	247	1,556
1899	...	128	2	...	132	390	123	160	1,015
1900	...	93	9	...	111	93	45	113	875
1901	...	79	1	...	81	51	30	56	819
1902	...	50	3	...	56	52	24	53	746
1903	...	55	...	...	55	43	22	41	695
1904	...	43	1	...	45	29	17	35	659
1905	...	33	...	...	33	26	16	30	620
1906	...	35	1	...	37	23	14	24	596
1907	...	31	2	...	35	32	13	28	558
1908	...	32	...	...	32	23	10	26	531
1909	...	28	1	...	30	16	12	24	509
1910	...	21	1	...	23	14	2	30	486

It will be observed from this Table that at the close of the second year 209 readmissions had occurred, and at the close of the tenth year the readmissions numbered 662. Of these, 618 had been re-admitted once during the ten years, and 22 twice (the latter number counting as 44 readmissions). The total number of readmissions during the thirteen years is equal to 29·4 per cent. of the original number admitted. Calculated on the original number admitted, the recoveries during the first two years amounted to 42·1 per cent., dis-

charges unrecovered 10·2, and deaths 16 per cent., the removals from all causes thus representing 68·3 per cent. during the first two years of the original number admitted. During the last two years the removals from all causes amounted only to 3·9 per cent. of the original admissions.

Calculated on the mean number resident (the mean for the first year being taken at half the number resident at 31st December), the recoveries during the first year amounted to 87·1 per cent., and the deaths to 31·7 per cent. In the twelfth year these percentages were respectively 2·8 and 6·0.

III. DEATHS FROM GENERAL PARALYSIS OF THE INSANE.

In our Forty-Eighth Annual Report we presented statistics with reference to deaths from general paralysis of the insane in Scottish Asylums in quinquennial periods from 1865 to 1905. We repeat certain of these Tables with the addition of the figures for the past five years. We referred in that Report to certain errors of tabulation which may have arisen owing to the imperfect provision for the record of causes in the form of death notice. This defect was remedied in 1899, and the figures for the two latest quinquennial periods are, therefore, free from the source of error referred to, but it is not thought that the defects of tabulation in the earlier periods were so serious as materially to affect the figures relating to this particular disease as a cause of death.

The following Table shows the actual number of males and females who died from general paralysis at each age period :—

TABLE I.

Number, Age, and Sex of those who Died of General Paralysis in Scottish Asylums during the Ten Years 1865-74, during each period of Five Years from 1896-1900 to 1906-10.

SEX.		AGES.						Total.
		Under 30.	31-40.	41-50.	51-60.	61-70.	Over 70.	
Ten Years 1865-74.	Males	26	164	132	63	29	10	424
	Females	8	26	31	15	15	5	100
	Total	34	190	163	78	44	15	524
Five Years 1896-1900.	Males	36	220	213	61	19	1	550
	Females	10	46	39	20	2	—	117
	Total	46	266	252	81	21	1	667
Five Years 1901-05.	Males	36	233	324	108	19	—	720
	Females	19	63	57	40	8	1	188
	Total	55	296	381	148	27	1	908
Five Years 1906-10.	Males	42	243	342	155	27	2	811
	Females	16	52	73	42	8	1	192
	Total	58	295	415	197	35	3	1003

It will be seen from this Table that as regards total numbers from 1865 to 1900, the age period which yielded the largest number of deaths from this cause was that between 31 and 40. From that period onwards the maximum number shifts to the age period 41 to 50. During the last quinquenniad this is true of both sexes, though in the preceding five years females showed a preponderating number at the earlier age period.

These figures are shown in percentages in the following Table:—

TABLE II.

Percentage at each Age Period of Ten Years of Male and of Female Patients who Died from General Paralysis in Scottish Asylums during the Ten Years 1865-74, and during each period of Five Years from 1896-1900 to 1906-10.

Sex.		AGES.						Total.
		Under 30.	31-40.	41-50.	51-60.	61-70.	Over 70.	
Ten Years 1865-74.	Males	6	39	31	15	7	2	100
	Females	8	26	31	15	15	5	100
	Total	6	36	31	15	8	3	100
Five Years 1896-1900.	Males	7	40	39	11	3	—	100
	Females	9	39	33	17	2	—	100
	Total	7	40	38	12	3	—	100
Five Years 1901-05.	Males	5	32	45	15	3	—	100
	Females	10	34	30	21	4	1	100
	Total	6	33	42	16	3	—	100
Five Years 1906-10.	Males	5	30	42	19	4	—	100
	Females	8	27	38	22	4	1	100
	Total	6	29	41	20	4	—	100

Taking the total figures this Table shows that whereas in 1865-74, the percentage of deaths from general paralysis was 43·0 under forty years of age, and 57·0 over forty years of age, in 1906-10 these percentages had become respectively 35·0 and 65·0. The percentage under thirty years of age shows no change during the 45 years included in the Table.

The following Table gives the duration of residence in asylums

of those who died from general paralysis during the period dealt with:—

TABLE III.

Duration of Residence of those who Died from General Paralysis in Scottish Asylums during the Ten Years, 1865-74, and during each period of Five Years from 1896-1900 to 1906-10.

		Under 1 Year.		From 1 to 2 Years.		From 2 to 3 Years.		From 3 to 5 Years.		From 5 to 10 Years.		Over 10 Years.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ten Years 1865-74.	Private Pauper .	36	10	22	3	9	1	6	1	..	1	..	1	73	17
		160	37	104	22	47	13	29	6	8	..	3	5	351	83
	Total .	196	47	126	25	56	14	35	7	8	1	3	6	424	100
		243		151		70		42		9		9		524	
Five Years 1896-1900.	Private Pauper .	41	..	32	4	14	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	91	5
		224	53	132	28	58	19	39	10	5	2	1	..	459	112
	Total .	265	53	164	32	72	19	43	11	5	2	1	..	550	117
		318		196		91		54		7		1		667	
Five Years 1901-06.	Private Pauper .	41	8	35	1	15	2	7	1	4	1	..	..	102	13
		307	95	173	35	77	22	51	18	10	5	..	..	618	175
	Total .	348	103	208	36	92	24	58	19	14	6	..	..	720	188
		451		244		116		77		20		..		908	
Five Years 1906-10.	Private Pauper .	45	5	31	1	15	3	15	..	4	1	1	..	111	10
		339	108	189	37	99	18	50	9	19	9	4	1	700	182
	Total .	384	113	220	38	114	21	65	9	23	10	5	1	811	192
		497		258		135		74		33		6		1003	

In the Table which follows the actual numbers given in the above Table are expressed for each sex in percentages:—

TABLE IV.

TABLE showing in Percentages the Duration of Residence of those who Died from General Paralysis in Scottish Asylums during the Ten Years, 1865-74, and during each period of Five Years from 1896-1900 to 1906-10.

SEX.		Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 2 Years.	From 2 to 3 Years.	From 3 to 5 Years.	From 5 to 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.	Total.
Ten Years 1865-74.	Males . . .	46	30	13	8	2	1	100
	Females . . .	47	25	14	7	1	6	100
	Total . . .	46	29	13	8	2	2	100
Five Years 1896-1900.	Males . . .	48	30	13	8	1	—	100
	Females . . .	45	27	16	10	2	—	100
	Total . . .	48	29	14	8	1	—	100
Five Years 1901-05.	Males . . .	48	29	13	8	2	—	100
	Females . . .	55	19	13	10	3	—	100
	Total . . .	50	27	13	8	2	—	100
Five Years 1906-10.	Males . . .	47	27	14	8	3	1	100
	Females . . .	59	20	11	5	5	—	100
	Total . . .	50	26	13	7	3	1	100

These figures show that a practically steady proportion of about 47 per cent. of the male patients who died from this cause in asylums had been resident for less than a year. In the case of females the proportion has risen from 47·0 in 1865-74 to 59·0 in 1906-10. These figures are, however, dependent upon the point of time in the course of the disease at which resort was had to the asylum, and do not therefore throw any certain light upon the question of whether the disease runs a shorter or longer course now than formerly. But they suggest a likelihood that in the case of female patients asylum

care in the advanced stages of the disease is, in later years, more frequently resorted to than was the case formerly.

The following Table gives for the periods named the absolute annual number of deaths from general paralysis, and the proportion per 1000 patients resident, for each sex and for private and pauper patients respectively.

TABLE V.

YEAR.	Average Yearly Number Resident in Asylums.				Average Yearly Number of Deaths from General Paralysis during each period named.				Yearly Proportion of Deaths from General Paralysis per 1000 Patients Resident.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Both Classes.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1895-99 . . .	923	1062	4187	4505	19	1	92	22	20.8	1.1	22.0	4.8	21.8	4.1		
1900-04 . . .	989	1160	4943	5086	20	3	123	35	20.6	2.2	24.8	6.9	24.1	6.0		
1905-09 . . .	896	1093	6230	6171	19	1	144	38	20.8	1.3	23.1	6.2	22.8	5.5		
1910 . . .	890	1104	6552	6402	9	3	135	36	10.1	2.7	20.6	5.6	19.4	5.2		

These figures, which we are only able to give in this form for the past sixteen years, and for quinquennial periods slightly differing from those submitted in the previous Tables, show the progress of the statistics of this disease in the clearest form in which we are at present in a position to submit them. It will be seen that the figures relating to male private patients are steady throughout the first fifteen years, but show a fall during the past year. In the case of female private patients a tendency to rise appears, but it must be remembered that the figures dealt with are too small to ensure steadiness. Pauper patients show for both sexes a fall for the ten years from 1900 to 1909, which covers the period during which, as has already been explained, the statistics have been placed upon an accurate footing, and a more marked fall in the case of both sexes appears in the figures for 1910. An increased death-rate from this cause is, however, shown for both sexes on a comparison of the figures for the earliest quinquennial period, with those for either of the two later periods.

It may be of interest to submit the actual number of deaths in asylums from this cause during each of the past ten years, which is done in the following Table :—

TABLE VI.

Years.	Total Deaths in Asylums from General Paralysis.	
	Males.	Females.
1901 . . .	136	31
1902 . . .	140	35
1903 . . .	162	34
1904 . . .	127	43
1905 . . .	143	48
	Average of 5 years, 142	Average of 5 years, 38
1906 . . .	155	44
1907 . . .	171	45
1908 . . .	175	24
1909 . . .	169	38
1910 . . .	144	39
	Average of 5 years, 163	Average of 5 years, 38

These figures show on the whole a marked rise in the later five years, though the fluctuation is considerable, and though the two last years show a diminishing number. It must, however, be borne in mind that the population which produced these figures is increasing, and that whatever the increase may be it is certain to have occurred mainly in the industrial centres, which are known to be the source in which the great bulk of the disease has its origin.

The only standard available at present on which to make such calculations as those in Table V. is the average number of patients resident. But this standard is an imperfect one for the purpose. The constituents of asylum populations are known to be liable to alter, for instance, in respect to an increase of admissions at the more advanced ages, which are beyond the ages at which general paralysis usually occurs. The disease can only very rarely have its origin in the asylum. The figures submitted above, in Table III., indicate that in the great majority of cases it must have not only been present on admission, but must by that time have run a considerable part of its course. The numbers in asylums grow, and especially of late have been growing through accumulation of persons who are no more likely to develop general paralysis than persons in the general community, and these numbers are liable to be diminished or increased by mere methods of administration and without reference to the question of the frequency of occurrence of insanity. Similar considerations will show that the adoption of the number of patients admitted as a standard from which to calculate the death-rate from this disease will be still less likely to yield trustworthy results. There is no significant relation between patients who die in asylums from general paralysis and patients admitted who are not suffering from that disease. A calculation founded upon the proportion of an unvarying quantity to a varying quantity having no definite relation to it is certain to give misleading results.

For instance, a moderate rise or comparatively steady condition in the number of deaths from general paralysis during the past five years, if calculated on the number of patients admitted, which has, in point of fact, to a considerable extent been falling during that period, will necessarily show an increased death-rate from this disease to an extent which does not express the truth, the apparent increase being largely due to the diminishing number of admissions on which the calculations were made.

General paralysis of the insane may be regarded for statistical purposes as running its course to death within a few years, and whatever may have been the case in the past, the probability is that, owing to the difficulty of caring at home for patients suffering from this disease, the great majority of those attacked by it end their days in asylums. The diagnosis of the disease under such conditions is such as practically to exclude error as to the cause of death, and thus, with the elimination of possible error in notifying the deaths which has taken effect since 1900 when notices in their present form were introduced, a trustworthy and valuable statistic of this typical disease has been obtained. The difficulty pointed to above is to find a standard by which the progress of the disease can be correctly gauged, and it appears to us that such a standard, having a true relation to the occurrence of the disease, and free from the errors incident to other standards, would be obtained if the number of deaths in asylums from general paralysis were calculated on the number of each sex in the general population between the ages at which the statistics show that the disease usually occurs. A favourable opportunity of doing so will be open to us when the next Census Report is published, of which we propose to take advantage.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups: (a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in Perth Prison.

The Royal or Chartered Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved, soon after the passing of that Act, to devote the institution solely to the care and treatment of private patients, and the Glasgow and Dundee Royal Asylums now also receive private patients only.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 21 such asylums in occupation.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 3 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. These establishments are called Parochial Asylums for convenience, but they are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive pauper patients suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, those who are curable and dangerous as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There is 1 establishment of this class at present.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 13 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both receive private and pauper children, whose board is paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The criminal lunatic department of the Prison at Perth provides accommodation for prisoners and convicts who have become insane during confinement, and also for persons detained during His Majesty's pleasure, who have been found to be insane in bar of trial, or to have been insane when they committed the offences with which they were charged.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks:—

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM.

The comparative absence of tubercular disease in the causation of death is the subject of special reference. This is ascribed to the satisfactory hygienic conditions in which the patients are placed, and to the suitable and abundant dietary. A case of suicide occurred in the case of a male patient who was allowed to accompany visiting relatives to the gate of the asylum, where he made his escape. His body was subsequently found on the beach near the lighthouse at Aberdeen with a bullet wound in the head. The interesting fact emerged on the death of a male patient aged ninety years that he had been an inmate for 68 years. This is thought to be an unequalled record of residence in an asylum. A considerable reduction has taken place in the use of restraint in the treatment of the patients. This is

more in accordance with modern practice. The divisions of the institution at Elmhill and Daviot left most pleasant impressions of the manner in which they are conducted. The efficiency of the medical treatment generally is commented on in laudatory terms. The extension and reconstruction of the older portions of the main building are well advanced, and expected to be ready for occupation about midsummer. When completed these buildings will be equal to any in the most modern asylums. Electricity, formerly manufactured at the asylum, is now obtained from the Aberdeen Corporation.

ABERDEEN CITY ASYLUM.

The cleanliness and brightness of every section of the asylum is commented on. This has been aided by a large amount of repainting and redecoration. The boarding out of patients who no longer need the expensive and elaborate provision of asylum care is receiving the attention of the Parish Council of Aberdeen and the Medical Superintendent. As a result of reluctance on the part of relatives to consent to such examinations, *post mortem* verification of the causes of death is in the low proportion of 35·7. Two double cottages have been erected and are at present occupied by 3 attendants and the gardener. A liberal provision of cottages for married attendants will, it is hoped, result in the retention of a trustworthy and well-behaved class of men. This is a most desirable aim, as 3 nurses and 2 attendants of this asylum have had recently to be dismissed for ill-treatment of, or roughness to, patients. New lavatories in the hospital section are approaching completion. The construction and internal arrangements seem to be excellent in every respect. The new verandahs in the same division are of good design, and could be utilised as additional and occasional day-room accommodation for some of the patients. Excellent progress has been made in the formation of grounds and roads; the work has been done by the patients. The management of the institution is regarded as capable and conscientious.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, LOCHGILPHEAD.

There has been a steady decline in the numbers of patients admitted to the asylum during the last 20 years. Taking the years in quinquennial periods, the average annual number admitted for the five years ended 1893 was 81·6; for the five years ended 1898, 79·2; for the five years ended 1903, 71·6; and for the five years ended 1908, 68·6. These figures are of importance, as the Argyll District had the unenviable reputation of possessing the relatively largest proportion of insanity in Scotland. Considering the large number of patients in the asylum, there is only a small amount of land available for their employment. This has resulted in the use of patients to carry out necessary building alterations and extensions. No fewer than 37 patients are employed as tradesmen, and the work of reconstruction of the piggery is being done almost entirely by means of patients' labour. The rearrangement of the male sick-room has been carried out with great advantage to the care of the patients. The new lavatories in the Mull and Low Arran dormitories are completed and

of great service. A lavatory containing a water vat and slop sink is in process of completion near the Low Bute female dormitory. The comfort and medical welfare of the patients receive much attention.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The manner in which the patients are kept occupied in this institution is noteworthy. Most of the work in the laundry is done by hand, and thus a larger proportion of women than is usual is kept employed. The conditions of employment generally are reported on as productive of the quiet contentment which prevailed in the chronic wards of the asylum. It is hoped that the equipment provided in the Hospital Block for more minute and extended clinical research will be of benefit not only to the patients but also in the advancement of general medical knowledge. Two cottages have been erected for married members of the male staff. Such a step is calculated to have an influence for good upon the stability of the male nursing staff. The condition of the patients generally and of the asylum is considered to be excellent.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The decrease in the asylum population is due to an unusually high recovery rate amounting to 85 per cent. calculated on the admission rate. An epidemic of influenza occurred which attacked a number of the staff and many patients, and resulted in the death of 2 patients from inter-current pneumonia. There has been no case of typhoid fever since 23rd October 1907. It was about that date that the 3 patients who were found to be "typhoid carriers" were isolated in the separate hospital. To prevent the recurrence of the disease it will be necessary to continue this isolation until they cease to be a source of infection. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, who have for nearly twenty years filled the posts of superintendent and matron, have resigned, and an appreciative reference is made to the excellent manner in which they conducted the asylum, and to the probity and high moral rectitude which have made the management so efficient.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES.

The progress made in the extensive structural alterations which have been under way for several years is of a satisfactory nature. The completed Institution will approach the villa type of asylum. Including the sanatorium for consumptives, there are 8 new villa buildings containing 361 patients, and the complete scheme will provide accommodation for 250 more patients. It is natural in such a transition stage that the classification of the inmates is attended with slight confusion, and the difficulties of administration are considerably enhanced. The hospital arrangements in the First House, in the female second division, and the male third division are of an excellent description. The scheme for investigating the causes and nature of mental affections by the appointment of medical men specially qualified for delicate and complicated research has received careful and consistent

consideration, and is nearing fruition. The general administration of the asylum is commented on in favourable terms.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM.

The comforts and wants of the patients are liberally provided for, and the building, originally designed as accommodation for private patients, is considered to provide excellent accommodation for the middle and upper classes. A second billiard-table has been placed in the gentlemen's day-room, and the additional furniture and furnishings in the ladies' day-room have increased its brightness and cheerfulness. The general welfare of the patients is considered satisfactory in every respect.

DUNDEE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The increasing population, especially on the male side, has not been followed by an increasing ratio in the number of attendants. The proportion of male attendants to patients is 1 to 12 instead of 1 to 10, as is usual. Sleeping accommodation, as a result of the increase on the male side, has required the immediate attention of the District Board. This is being found in the alterations presently being made on the church dormitory. It is pointed out that extra day-room space is also needed, and the hope is expressed that this will receive adequate attention. Plans for the extension of the block at present used as a nurses' home have been prepared. This step is strongly recommended. The day-room adjoining the male hospital is to be furnished with couches and easy chairs for infirm and senile patients. Other alterations and extensions, which show the earnest desire of the District Board to develop the efficiency of the asylum, consist of the erection of a fence around the front terrace, the building of two shelters, and the provision of verandahs, 12 feet wide, in connection with the male and female hospitals.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

There are 154 patients in the West House paying the intermediate rate of board, and 83 the lowest rate. This is a satisfactory feature in the management of the Institution, and indicates the great benefit and advantage derived by Edinburgh and the surrounding districts from the presence of such facilities in their neighbourhood. Attention is drawn to many alterations and improvements in the West House, such as the increased hospital accommodation for intermediate patients, the transference of a section of a male gallery to the female side by means of a partition, special dining facilities for the staff, improved sanitary arrangements, and the completion of No. 3 gallery as a nurses' home. Four verandahs have been erected at Craig House. The management of the Institution is characterised as thoughtful and energetic, and from the medical aspect is of the most modern nature. One accident among several others of a less serious nature was a self-inflicted destruction of an eye, an act which was done in so impulsive and secretive a manner as to be impossible to prevent.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The total number of patients remains practically stationary. This is attributed to the practice by the Parish Council of the policy of boarding out all patients who are fit for that mode of care. The pathological journal and medical records are kept in a very full manner, and the medical duties performed by Dr. Keay and his assistants are carried out with great interest and diligence. Recreation rooms have been provided for male attendants for reading and for billiards. They are largely resorted to when the men are off duty, and their provision has been a benefit to all concerned. Good progress is reported in connection with the laying out of the grounds around the various buildings—a stone breaker has been purchased and erected at one of the whinstone quarries in order to provide metal for the repair and renewal of the roads. The sanatorium for pthysical patients is practically finished except for the painting. There has been a decided improvement in the conditions at Middleton Hall as the consequence of the introduction of gas. One patient was accidentally drowned while bathing in the reservoir on the asylum estate; he sank in deep water before assistance reached him.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

There are 13 patients chargeable to Orkney accommodated as boarders in this asylum. This is one of the institutions which shows a decreasing population as the result of a low admission rate and high percentage of recoveries. A verandah has been added to the female sick-room; this will be a useful addition to the resources of the asylum in the treatment and care of the patients. It is suggested that a similar verandah should be erected on the male side. Repainting, redecorating, and additions to the furnishings in several parts of the asylum have been made and are favourably spoken of. The want of brightness and comfort in the larger male day-room is the subject of comment; it is suggested that a large window should be made in the side wall next to the courtyard. The number of vacant beds in the asylum is 10.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The population of this asylum is increasing *pari passu* with the increasing population of the County of Fife. There has been no undue accumulation in the numbers of patients. This is ascribed to Dr. Turnbull's constant efforts to board out those patients who have ceased to require asylum care and treatment. The District Board is considering the question of extending the asylum. It is hoped that such extension will take the form of the provision of villas capable of holding 40 to 48 patients in each. The pressure of water for use in the event of fire is considered inadequate. It is hoped that the deliberations of the District Board, who are at present considering the question, will solve the difficulty and secure sufficient protection to the patients and buildings. A recommendation has been made to substitute double swing doors for the present doors in the recreation hall. The present state of affairs is of serious danger

should a panic or emergency arise in the hall. Dr. Turnbull has been granted an extensive leave of absence which, it is hoped, will result in complete recovery from the illness that has overtaken him.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM.

The large number of patients voluntarily entering this asylum is said to be an indication of the high repute of the institution in its curative aspect. A continuous and successful effort is being made to maintain the comfort and well-being of all the inmates at as high a level as possible. A scientific laboratory has been established close to the asylum, and in connection with it and other west of Scotland asylums. The reputation gained by the Scottish Asylums' laboratory will, it is hoped, extend to this new endeavour. The services of a thoroughly trained superintendent have been secured, and already work of interest and value has been done, and is in progress. Such undertakings are confidently believed to be the only methods open to Scottish Asylums of throwing light on the obscure problems of the nature, causation, and treatment of many forms of insanity.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH.

The patients in every department of the institution are described as of orderly demeanour, and, on the whole, contented with their treatment. A female nurse has been placed in charge of the male farm colony villa, and this is thoroughly approved of. The condition in which the sanatorium was found is the subject of favourable comment; as are also the extensions of the verandahs in connection with the hospital, to allow of the more extended use of open-air treatment. An economy has been effected by the enlargement of the surface water tank. There has been only one serious accident. This resulted in a wound of the scalp and fracture of the right parietal bone in a patient, who was struck on the head by another inmate. Fortunately no serious results have happened to the patient assaulted, beyond the temporary injuries. The institution is regarded as being well and conscientiously managed.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE.

In the recorded causes of death enteritis is responsible directly for 7 deaths, and indirectly it hastened the end of several aged persons, who suffered from organic brain disease. The exact nature of the enteritis is obscure, but it is feared that it was of the nature of colitis or asylum dysentery. The medical work performed and recorded by the medical staff is thought not to be surpassed by any asylum of the same size, and is regarded as of considerable value. One accident resulted in the death of a patient, an epileptic, who choked at dinner table. The medical officers, who are constantly in the dining hall during the patients' meals, went at once to his assistance, but despite every effort the patient died of syncope. The end was probably hastened by the presence of heart disease. Dr. Carre, who

has been nearly 13 years in the service of the asylum, has been appointed Medical Superintendent, in room of Dr. Hamilton C. Marr, who has received the appointment of Commissioner in Lunacy.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

In commenting on the entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, it is observed that mechanical restraint as an adjunct to medical treatment is becoming obsolete in Scottish asylums. Approbation is given to the large number of patients, 47 per cent. of the male inmates, daily engaged in outdoor work on the farm and gardens. The deaths were all the result of natural causes, with the exception of that of a male patient who eluded the vigilance of the attendants, escaped from the asylum, and died from exposure, his body being was found some days afterwards on the beach at Ardrossan above high-water mark. The condition of the patients generally as regards their material welfare and medical care is favourably spoken of. The wards and small colonies at the workshops and farm were specially attractive.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM.

There is no increase of the population of this asylum. The condition of the patients and asylum generally was good, the medical work is performed in a conscientious manner, and it is a noteworthy fact that in all cases of death verification of the cause was made by *post mortem* examination. Including other minor alterations and improvements a new washing machine and hydro-extractor have been added to the laundry. The belting for these machines is not sufficiently guarded, and it is recommended that this defect should be remedied at once. The female sick-room is considered to be too small to accommodate all those requiring special care and nursing.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

There are only 22 vacant beds in the institution, and as 12 of these are at the country house, Kinmylies, the accommodation for the increasing numbers entering the asylum is naturally causing anxiety. The remedy for this state of affairs is either to increase largely the system of boarding-out patients in private dwellings or board the surplus population in the asylums of other districts. It is not advisable to increase the accommodation of the asylum unless the step is absolutely necessary, as there are signs pointing to a slow, but steady, fall in the occurrence of insanity in Scotland generally. The old joiner's shop at the farm steading has been converted into a house for a married attendant, and another house in the same locality is being prepared for another married attendant. The condition of the patients is entirely satisfactory, and all parts of the asylum were in excellent order. It has been necessary to raise the annual rate of maintenance from £25 to £28. Investigation has shown that beyond doubt an increase should have been imposed three years ago, and then the necessity for this large increase would not have arisen.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. Special attention is drawn to the excellent and comfortable manner in which the dinners are served. The arrangements in this respect are of a model nature. A female patient died from ulcer of the stomach, caused by her swallowing, with suicidal intent, sulphuric acid previous to her admission to the asylum. The workings of the coal pit in the neighbourhood of the asylum have now approached the buildings. It is expected that the coal beneath the asylum will be worked, and owing to subsidences that have taken place in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum this fact has caused anxiety to the Joint Committee. The Committee has very properly done all it possibly could to prevent any damage or untoward accident happening to the buildings. The ceilings of the dormitories have been specially strengthened by wooden supports at the expense of the colliery owners, who are responsible for any damage done to the asylum through the mining operations.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

There is an increasing population in this asylum, the number on the registers being now over 900. Of this number about 87 are private patients, for whom relatively small rates of board are charged. The attention of the District Board was called to the fact that the stove in the main room of the laundry was responsible for overheating the room, and they have adopted the remedy of placing the stove in a small room adjacent to, and accessible from, the main room. A distressing accident is recorded, whereby the farm manager lost his life. It appeared that he had walked along the railway line on his way home from market, and had been run down by a passing train. Damage to the extent of £500 was caused by an outbreak of fire in the top storey of the administrative block. Happily no one was in serious danger, and the fire was promptly extinguished. The damage is covered by insurance. All parts of the asylum were in good order.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The asylum population is practically stationary—if anything it is slightly decreased. The work done by the medical officers is commendably exemplified in well-written and instructive case-books, and in the general care of the patients. A recommendation as to the provision of an adequate visiting-room is repeated. The use of the nurses' mess-room for such purposes is objectionable. Dr. Mitchell, the Superintendent, has been off duty for some time on account of illness, but has, happily, recovered. Reference is made to the good work done by the ladies in the neighbourhood of the asylum, who, as a Brabazon society, visit periodically and instruct the patients in a variety of occupations, and lend brightness and fresh interests to many of the inmates. The general condition of the asylum is good, and the material welfare of all the patients adequately and conscientiously attended to.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM.

The method of treating many of the hospital patients in the open air is considered of benefit, especially where tubercular disease is present. The death-rate is somewhat high—a result of the relatively large number of senile patients who enter the asylum in a feeble state of bodily health and succumb readily to any acute intercurrent affection. One death was the result of suicide. The patient escaped from a day-room and threw himself before a train. Attention is drawn to the large extent to which Forfarshire and Kincardineshire are indebted to the asylum through the assistance afforded by it to private patients in necessitous circumstances—a function which Royal Asylums are bound and are alone able to perform. The medical work of the institution is adequate and skilful. Many dormitories are being repainted, and a number of minor alterations are recorded, such as the introduction of new baths in the male hospital, reflooring several of the dormitories with pitch pine, and the substitution of built-in grates for the old iron grates.

PAISLEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The changes in the nursing staff have been somewhat numerous. To induce attendants to take up asylum nursing permanently the question of providing houses for married attendants has been suggested to the District Board for its consideration. The District Board has decided to introduce electric lighting in place of gas. This is regarded as a wise decision. The dangers to patients are thereby lessened, and the resulting economy as regards cleanliness and fresh air are of no mean advantage. A large verandah and new window are to be placed on the male side of the hospital, which will be of great benefit in securing the better nursing of the patients. The comfort of the nursing staff will be increased by the purposed erection of two mess-rooms adjoining the dining-hall. The condition of the institution and the patients generally called forth favourable comment.

JAMES MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM.

There are 128 patients in this institution, and 8 voluntary boarders. Four of the patients were resident during the summer months at the seaside villa at Elie. The comfort of the patients generally is described as carefully and considerably provided for, and the asylum as managed with untiring zeal and great ability. The pavilion at Pitcullen is in process of reconstruction internally so as to afford accommodation for patients of the affluent class. A curling pond is in course of formation to the south of the main building, and the cement base is to be covered with turf so that it can be utilised as a tennis or croquet green during the summer. The institution has lost an able and valued servant in the person of Mr. Thomas Whyte, engineer. The medical case-books are kept with care, and contain records of great value.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The District Lunacy Board is considering a proposal to heat Pinel Lodge directly from the central boiler. This, if carried out, will, it is thought, render the heating more satisfactory, and result in economy. The House-Steward, Mr. Chisholm, has been appointed Superintendent of Banff District Asylum. The patients of the asylum were quiet and well behaved, and free from any complaint save only on the score of detention. Their clothing was neat and pleasantly varied. The food was good and sufficient. A verandah, capable of holding five beds, has been provided on the male side. This erection will be of manifest good in the treatment of acute forms of tubercular disease. Several parts of the institution have been repainted with marked benefit. The asylum is reported to be managed with energy and good judgment.

RENFREW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

There are 242 patients in the asylum. Their care, especially in its medical aspects, is zealously studied. Among the accidents occurs a fracture of a patient's rib. The circumstances of this accident were such as to give grounds for grave suspicion as to the treatment to which the patient had been subjected at the hands of two male attendants; and as the result of inquiries the two attendants in question were dismissed the service. The work of fitting and furnishing of the institution, of supplying it with the requisites necessary for the inmates and for the staff, and of arranging the innumerable details of administration is reported to have been efficiently and successfully accomplished. The death of Colonel King, the Chairman of the District Board, is the subject of special reference and regret. He unsparingly devoted time and energy to the building of the asylum, and was much interested in its prosperity and success.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions is in the high proportion of 53 per cent. The teaching and training of the staff in their duties are carried on with great assiduity by Dr. Johnstone, and it is evident from the numbers of the staff possessing the certificate for nursing of the Medico-Psychological Association that the asylum fulfils the function of a teaching and training school for its staff. The results of the completion of the work of reconstruction of the administrative section are most satisfactory. The new board-room supplies a long-felt want; the new surgery and laboratory will be of material assistance to the medical staff in the effective carrying on of their work. A new mess-room has been provided for the male attendants. There are 27 stations on the automatic intercommunication system of telephones, which has recently been installed, and their usefulness in emergencies cannot, it is reported, be over-estimated. The patients are liberally dieted, and the institution everywhere was found in good order.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The management continues to provide in a satisfactory manner for the care and comfort of the inmates. The patients number 730. This represents a slight increase. Of this number about 38 are private patients paying low rates of board. The proportion of out-door workers is smaller than the average of Scottish asylums, which is probably due to the small amount of land available. The District Board is willing and anxious to obtain suitable arable land when such is available and near to the asylum. The more effective application of the water supply for protection from fire is under consideration by the District Board; the scheme that will probably be adopted embraces the erection of a tank to hold 120,000 gallons of water. From this tank a large supply pipe will be connected to a steam pump which will pump the water into the mains surrounding the various buildings, and at a high pressure.

BALGREEN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

This asylum was found in its usual excellent order, and the patients receive full care and attention. It was necessary to use restraint in the case of a lady with pronounced violent tendencies and suicidal impulses. The house is handsomely furnished and bright and comfortable in aspect.

NEW SAUGHTON HALL PRIVATE ASYLUM.

There are 78 patients in this institution; they were all found to be well cared for, and many indications were seen of the kindly personal influence which is brought to bear on them, and its beneficial results. One accident, the result of suicide, is reported in the case of a patient who during 7 months' residence in the asylum had shown no suicidal tendencies. He committed suicide by jumping through a window. The great majority of the patients enjoy good physical health, and the asylum generally was in excellent order.

WESTERMAINS PRIVATE ASYLUM.

The care and comfort of the patients is all that could be desired. Mr. Lawrie, the esteemed superintendent, has died after a long period of management, during which the condition of the asylum has been uniformly favourably commented on. Pending ultimate arrangements Mrs. Lawrie is managing the institution.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.

Upwards of 50 patients have been removed to the new Renfrew District Asylum, leaving 200 patients chargeable to the parish of Greenock, which the asylum now alone serves. The new hospital for male patients is completed. It has accommodation for 30 patients and is planned on modern lines. The amount of light, air space, and means of ventilation are exceptionally good. At one end a large verandah allows of the open-air treatment, now considered of much benefit, particularly in the cases of newly admitted patients. The patients generally are suitably provided for.

LUNATIC WARDS OF BUCHAN POORHOUSE.

The condition of the patients is highly satisfactory, and it was evident that they are well provided for. A recommendation is made to repaint the day-rooms and the female dormitory on the first floor. The Governor and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, have retired after 18 years' successful and able management. They are succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Niven.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAME COMBINATION POORHOUSE.

There are 85 patients in these wards or 14 less than the number for which they are licensed. All the patients are contented and happy, and their dress and personal cleanliness were satisfactory. The food supplied is regarded as excellent and suitable in every respect. The completed alterations in the wards have added materially to the comfort and well-being of the inmates.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE.

The 59 patients in these wards are suitably and adequately cared for. The wards are in good order, clean, and properly ventilated. There has been nothing of note in the few changes that have taken place among the inmates.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE.

A considerable amount of painting has been done and is in progress, and the result so far is pleasing and bright. The condition of the patients is favourably commented on; they appeared to be well nourished, and are receiving an adequate dietary. The clothing is neat and suitable, and the bedding arrangements are of a comfortable description. The dampness in the female day-room has been effectually remedied.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE.

The steady service of the staff in these wards is shown by the fact that of a total number of 16 ordinary nurses and attendants only 1 man resigned since last visit. Eighty-two per cent. of the patients are able-bodied and actively employed. The general care of the patients is quite satisfactory. The feeble are suitably nursed and the patients generally are properly fed and well clothed. There are 198 patients in the wards. The administration is stated to be efficient and successful.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE.

It is a source of satisfaction to report the provision of a bathroom with two baths and three lavatory basins. The bathing of the patients will be rendered more efficient and comfortable by this improvement. Two patients escaped by climbing over the wall, and as they remained absent during the statutory period of 28 days they were discharged. The general management is kindly, considerate, and efficient.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE.

The attention given to the industrial occupation of the patients receives cordial commendation. The wards were clean and in excellent

order, and everything seen pointed to kindly, considerate, and judicious treatment of the inmates on the part of the Governor and the Matron.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE.

The medical case book, which has been begun in connection with the wards, promises to afford useful and easily accessible information regarding the history and progress of the 36 patients. The necessary wants of the inmates are suitably and thoughtfully attended to, and there were indications that the wards are managed in a most capable manner. One patient died of enteric fever, which he is supposed to have caught when out on parole. His illness was treated to a conclusion in the local fever hospital.

LUNATIC WARDS, LONG ISLAND COMBINATION POORHOUSE.

The female side of these wards is full ; but there are 7 vacancies on the male side. It is expected that the vacancies will be filled at an early date. The food supplied to the inmates is considered to be sufficient, of good quality, and nourishing. Practically all the patients are engaged in work of a useful and profitable nature. The weekly maintenance rate is 1s 7d. less than the average for the licensed wards in Scotland. The wards are clean and well ventilated, the beds are comfortable, and they have a sufficiency of bedding. The need for more land is to be met by the acquisition of 4 acres adjoining the institution. Not only will this provide more work for the patients, but it will be a source of supply of peat fuel. Divine Service is conducted by one or other of the clergymen of the island every Sunday.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE.

The health of the inmates was found to be satisfactory. There are 39 industrially employed. Everything was found in good order ; this is due to the constant personal attention of the governor. During one of the visits the patients were seen enjoying a good, palatable meal of broth, minced meat, bread, and potatoes. A good report can also be given of the dress of the patients, of the comfort of the bedding, and what is done for their material welfare generally. The medical care is adequate.

LUNATIC WARDS, PAISLEY POORHOUSE.

Restraint has been used in one instance. It took the form of a jacket, and was used by the instruction of the medical officer to prevent a young girl from tearing off the bandages which required to be used for her eyes in the treatment of ophthalmia. There are 82 patients, and their condition as regards personal cleanliness and general welfare is well attended to. The provision of half a dozen arm-chairs has been much appreciated by the older patients.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE.

There is accommodation for 40 patients and there are 36 resident. One accident is recorded. It was a wound of the right forearm,

due to the patient falling against the angled iron of a bed. The patients are treated in a kindly and judicious manner. The wards and dormitories were clean and in excellent order. The new water supply is proving to be most successful, and the cost of water to the institution has been reduced to a minimum. On Sundays only is water taken from the town.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE.

The patients, 35 in number, are well cared for and kindly treated. One accident, involving a fracture of the wrist, occurred to an elderly patient who is the subject of fainting fits, during one of which she fell on the floor, sustaining the injury referred to. One patient escaped and was absent for one night, when he returned voluntarily.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION.

All sections of the institution bore evidence of efficient supervision and of capable management. The sick-room for girls has been changed with manifest improvement to a large well-lighted room in the west wing of the main building. All the fireplaces in the sick-wards and day-rooms are now provided with guards. An excellent linen-room and a store for soiled clothing have been built adjoining the recreation hall. The directors are considering the desirability of erecting a laundry and workshops. This can only be done by the assistance of the charitable public, which it is hoped will be forthcoming, as the improvements and additions suggested are much required.

LARBERT INSTITUTION.

The institution was found somewhat disordered owing to the extensive alterations in progress on the north block and administrative department. These alterations are almost completed, and produced a most favourable impression. The well-being of the children and nursing staff has been the aim of the Directors, and it appears to have been successfully fulfilled. The institution is now lighted with electricity, and fans have been utilised through its introduction to aid ordinary ventilation in some of the public apartments where there is a large number of children. The dining arrangements are excellent. The children are well attended to and are well and suitably clad. No fewer than 310 were seen at school, and many of this number were being specially trained. Altogether there are 350 in the institution. The general management, naturally heavier than usual owing to the alterations referred, is of a willing, careful, and active nature.

(f) ESTABLISHMENT FOR STATE AND CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The Criminal Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

During 1910, 19 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, the places from which they were brought, and other facts regarding them are shown in the following statement :—

H.M. Prison, Perth—Admissions to Criminal Lunatic Department during 1910.

R/N.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused is Convicted.
M. F.					
				1910	
1 ...	Perth Prison . .	6/9/05	L. K.	21st Feb.	(1) Culpable homicide. (2) Assault by shooting.
2 ...	Dumfries Prison .	1/3/10	P. M'K.	4th March	(3) Assault and threatening to shoot. Wilful fire-raising.
3 ...	Dundee Sheriff Court . .	12/4/10	J. N. W.	2nd April	Murder.
4 ...	Dundee Prison .	5/4/10	W. G.	6th "	Attempted murder.
5 ...	Lochee (recommittal) . .	30/3/91	P. F.	9th "	Murder.
6 ...	Oban Police Cells	12/4/10	A. M'L.	15th "	(1) Attempted wilful fire-raising.
7 ...	Glasgow Prison .	21/4/10	M. F.	27th "	(2) Wilful fire-raising. Assault and robbery
8 ...	Perth Prison .	28/5/08	J. S.	30th May	and P.C. Housebreaking with intent and P.C. of theft and attempt to steal.
9 ...	Glasgow Prison .	6/6/10	R. C.	8th June	Assault.
10 ...	Greenock Prison .	15/8/10	A. D.	17th August	Wilful fire-raising.
11 ...	Perth Prison .	9/11/89	J. W. L.	26th "	Murder.
12 ...	Perth Prison .	7/1/10	R. D.	26th "	Attempted H.B. with intent and P.C.
13 ...	Perth Prison .	23/10/06	J. L.	27th "	Assault and robbery and P.C.
14 ...	Perth Prison .	11/5/09	J. M'L.	27th "	Theft by H.B. and P.C.
15 ...	Perth Prison .	30/6/08	W. J. P.	29th Sept.	Theft by H.B. and P.C.
16 ...	Glasgow Prison .	18/10/10	M. J. C.	25th Oct.	Embezzling £1200.
17 ...	Perth Prison .	1/6/10	T. S.	28th "	(1) Theft. (2) Attempt to defraud and P.C.
18 ...	Perth Prison .	12/6/09	J. B.	28th "	(1) Assaulting a woman and attempt to ravish.
19 ...	Perth Prison .	21/9/10	J. C.	17th Nov.	(2) Rape. Theft of a bicycle.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the Department in 1910 :—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Escapes.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
50	7	17	2	1	...	13	1	...	...	1	...

The inmates at 31st December 1910 were classified as follows :—

	M.	F.	T.
Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during His Majesty's pleasure	24	6	30
Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during His Majesty's pleasure	12	1	13
Convicts whose sentences had not expired	12	...	12
Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired	1	...	1
Detained until further orders of Court . . . . .	...	...	...
	49	7	56

The health of the department is good. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but two of the inmates have required to be secluded at irregular intervals on account of impulsive and violent conduct. The inmates were suitably and neatly clothed, and comfortable in every way; generally speaking they were of quiet demeanour. The whole of the female division has been repainted, a new sewing-machine has been provided for the women, and the upper floor of the tool-house in the garden has been converted into a good workshop for the joiner and shoemaker. The management of the department is able and successful.

V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

It will be useful to repeat here the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under the supervision of the Board, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to the Board, placed on the register, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under the supervision of the Board. The circumstances which bring under the Board's supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment for the insane are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, unless he is a patient in regard to whom it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

The Board have therefore no official knowledge of a large number of insane persons living at home under the care of their natural guardians, provided they are neither paupers, nor kept for profit, nor restrained, nor cruelly used.

NUMBERS OF PRIVATE AND PAUPER LUNATICS FOR 1910.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board, on the 1st of January 1911, was 116. Of these, 48 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 48* were in

* Of these 48 patients 14 were resident in houses licensed for pauper patients.

houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients, and 68 were placed singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no licence. The number of houses possessing special licences for the reception of private patients was at 1st January, 22.

All pauper lunatics, wherever placed, come upon the register of the Board, and we are fully informed as to the mode in which they are provided for, and of every important fact in their history. The relation of the central authority to every individual member of the pauper class of the insane is peculiar to Scotland. In no other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority. The number of pauper patients provided for with the sanction of the Board in private dwellings on 1st January 1911 was 2878, showing an increase of 35 compared with the preceding year. Of these, 968 are boarded with guardians who are relatives, and 1910 with unrelated guardians. Of the pauper patients with unrelated guardians, more than two-thirds are in private dwellings specially licensed to receive 2, 3, or 4 patients. The remainder, as well as almost all patients with related guardians, are accommodated singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no special licence. The number admitted during the year to the roll of pauper patients in private dwellings was 289, which is 4 less than last year. Of these, 133, or 3 more than last year, were resident in private dwellings when first reported to the Board and remained with our sanction under private care, and 156; or 7 less than last year, were removed from asylums. Of the total number of patients in private dwellings, 25 were certified sane during the year, 19 were removed from the poor-roll by their friends, 101 were removed to asylums, and 109 died—the death-rate being equal to 38 per 1000.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients so provided for at 1st January 1881, and at 1st January of each subsequent fifth year to 1906, and for each of the following years to 1911, distinguishing between those resident with related guardians and those resident with unrelated guardians.

Years.	Resident with Relatives.	Boarded with Strangers.	Total.
1881	906	610	1,516
1886	967	1,091	2,058
1891	1,043	1,446	2,489
1896	1,009	1,691	2,700
1901	987	1,682	2,669
1906	976	1,776	2,752
1907	972	1,802	2,774
1908	971	1,809	2,780
1909	942	1,884	2,826
1910	956	1,887	2,843
1911	968	1,910	2,878

It will be observed that the total number rose throughout the period embraced in the Table from 1516 in 1881 to 2700 in 1896, an

increase during these fifteen years of 1184, or 78 per cent. Since 1896 the total number has fluctuated somewhat, but this year attained the highest point it has ever reached, namely, 2878.

On examining the column of the Table giving the number resident with relatives, it will be seen that a rise occurred in the ten years from 1881 to 1891, from 906 to 1043, which was mostly contributed by the Highland counties, and that during the succeeding years the tendency has been towards a fall in the number so provided for.

The pauper insane boarded with unrelated guardians are those to whom alone the term "boarded out" is properly applicable. With few exceptions, they are patients who have been formerly inmates of asylums, from which they have been removed and placed as boarders under the private care of strangers while still in a condition of insanity. An examination of the column dealing with those boarded with strangers shows that in the five years from 1881 a rise occurred of 481; in the five years to 1891 a rise of 355; and in the five years to 1896 a rise of 245—an increase during the fifteen years of 1081 or 177 per cent. The number in the present year, which is the largest yet recorded, shows a rise of 23 over last year.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS SPECIALLY LICENSED.

The tabular statements following show the number of private dwellings specially licensed for private and pauper patients, classified in accordance with the number of certified patients they contained, and the number and sex of the patients resident in each class at 31st December 1910:—

(a) *Private Patients.*

Classes of Houses specially Licensed for Patients, containing at 31st December 1910.	Number of Specially Licensed Houses in each Class.	Number of Patients in each Class.		
		M.	F.	T.
Two Patients . . .	5	3	3	6
Three Patients . . .	2	...	3	3
Four Patients . . .	15	1	24	25
Totals . . .	22	4	30	34

Some of these houses, as well as other private houses not licensed by the Board and not under their jurisdiction, contain uncertified private boarders who are mentally unstable.

(b) *Pauper Patients.*

Two Patients . . .	402	304	407	711
Three Patients . . .	142	89	280	369
Four Patients . . .	55	36	168	204
Totals . . .	599	429	855	*1284

* Includes 14 private patients resident in houses licensed for paupers.

It will be seen from this statement that of all the pauper lunatics provided for in specially licensed houses, more than half are in houses which contain only two patients, and that of the patients accommodated in houses containing three or four patients, more than three-fourths are females.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE VISITATION OF PATIENTS.

We present, as usual, in Appendix C the general reports on the visitation of patients in private dwellings.

Dr. Sutherland refers to the slow growth of the number of unrecovered patients removed from asylums to private care, and of the inertness or absence of interest in this matter shown by many of the smaller parishes, and he specially mentions one suggestion that has been made towards providing a remedy. He says :—

“In Scotland, with its eight to nine hundred parishes, it is safe to say that Parish Councils in hundreds of small and fair sized parishes manifest little or no interest as to what becomes of their patients after certification and confinement. From time to time various suggestions have been made with a view to overcoming the obstacles to boarding out upon a larger scale, one of these being the transfer to District Lunacy Boards of the care of all the insane poor, outdoor and indoor, and the appointment of experienced officials whose principal duties would include the supervision of the enlarged areas and the finding of qualified guardians and good homes in likely districts.”

Dr. Charles Macpherson refers to several matters of practical interest connected with the care and treatment of patients, and after citing instances of injudicious methods, he gives the following excellent illustration of affection and a sense of responsibility created in patients by kindly care, and bringing out their highest qualities. He says :—

When visiting in Ayrshire in October, I came to the house of a very respectable old couple—retired farmers—who had been the guardians of three women for many years. Two of the patients had been in the house for over sixteen years, and the third for a little over six. The old man had been in his dotage for some time, but the female guardian had been an active managing old woman up till about six weeks before my visit, when she had to take to her bed, and was evidently rapidly going down hill. I found the house scrupulously clean, one of the patients baking bread for the household, and another acting as nurse to the sick guardian. They were all as much concerned about her as if she had been their mother, and to my surprise I found that during these six weeks the house had been entirely in the charge of these three women, with no supervision beyond a weekly visit from a married daughter of the guardian.”

VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following Districts :—

Countries from which the different Districts are formed.	Lunacy Districts arranged geographically.
Shetland,	1. Shetland District.
Orkney,	2. Orkney do.
Caithness,	3. Caithness do.
Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, .	4. Inverness do.
Elgin,	5. Elgin do.
Banff,	6. Banff do.
Aberdeen,	7. Aberdeen County, consisting of all the parishes of Aberdeenshire, except Aberdeen City Parish.
Kincardine,	8. Aberdeen City, consisting of the parish of that name.
Forfar,	9. Kincardine District.
Perth,	10. Forfar District, consisting of all the parishes of Forfarshire, except Dundee Combination.
Stirling, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan,	11. Dundee District, consisting of the parish of Dundee Combination.
Fife and Kinross,	12. Perth District.
Edinburgh and Peebles,	13. Stirling do.
Haddington,	14. Fife and Kinross District.
Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk,	15. Edinburgh District, consisting of the parish of Edinburgh.
Lanark,	16. Leith District, consisting of the parish of Leith.
Renfrew,	17. Midlothian and Peebles District, consisting of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the county of Peebles.
Argyll,	18. Haddington District.
Bute,	19. Roxburgh do.
Ayr,	20. Glasgow do. { Consisting respectively of the parishes of the same names.
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, .	21. Govan do. {
	22. Lanark do. { Consisting of the remaining parishes of Lanarkshire.
	23. Paisley do. { Consisting of the Parish of Paisley.
	24. Renfrew do. { Consisting of the remaining parishes of Renfrewshire, including entire parishes of Cathcart and Eastwood, which are partly within Lanarkshire.
	25. Argyll do.
	26. Bute do.
	27. Ayr do.
	28. Dumfries do.

The pauper lunatics of the Shetland District are accommodated, under agreement, in the Royal Asylum at Montrose.

Pauper lunatics of the Orkney District are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District who need asylum treatment continue to be sent to that establishment.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District, which includes the counties of Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, are accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness and in the lunatic wards of Long Island Poorhouse.

The Elgin District Asylum provides adequately for the wants of the District.

The Banff District is provided with accommodation in the asylum at Ladysbridge.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen County Lunacy District, which consists of all the parishes of the county except Aberdeen City Parish, are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, under an agreement with the directors of the asylum, and in the lunatic wards of Buchan Poorhouse.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen City Lunacy District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Kingseat.

The pauper lunatics of the Kincardine Lunacy District are accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum under an agreement, and in the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District, which consists of all the parishes in the county except Dundee, are accommodated in the Royal Asylum of Montrose, under an agreement.

The pauper lunatics of the Dundee District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Westgreen and in the lunatic wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse, with the exception of over 40 patients who are temporarily accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross are provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar.

The Edinburgh District is provided with accommodation in the District Asylum at Bangour and temporarily in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

Leith District, which consists of the Parish of Leith, is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The pauper lunatics of the Midlothian and Peebles District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Rosslynlee and to a small extent in the lunatic wards of the Inveresk Combination Poorhouse.

The pauper lunatics of the Haddington District are accommodated in the Haddington District Asylum, and to a small extent in the lunatic wards of Inveresk Combination Poorhouse.

The Roxburgh District Asylum at Melrose provides accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk.

The pauper lunatics of the Glasgow District, which consists of

the Parish of Glasgow, are accommodated in the District Asylums of Woodilee and Gartloch.

The pauper lunatics of the Govan District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hawkhead, Paisley, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse.

The pauper lunatics of the Lanark District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hartwood, Shotts, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse at Old Monkland.

The pauper lunatics of the Paisley District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Riccartbar, and in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse at Craw Road.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Dykebar, and in Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and of Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse.

The pauper lunatics of the Dumfries District, which consists of the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, are accommodated in the Crichton Royal Institution and in the lunatic wards of the Wigtownshire Poorhouse.

VII. WANT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR THE POORER CLASS OF PRIVATE PATIENTS.

We entered into a full discussion of this subject in our Thirty-ninth Annual Report. We repeat the opinion that permissive power should be given by statute to District Lunacy Boards to provide accommodation for private patients under the conditions we indicated as desirable, and we have reason to believe that legislation in the direction suggested would tend to relieve the rates and would be approved of by District Lunacy Boards.

The number of private patients in District Asylums has been steadily increasing. At 1st January 1895, it was 143, and at 1st January 1911, 310. In addition to these patients there is a considerable and increasing number of patients who are in the asylum as pauper patients, but who repay the entire cost of their maintenance to the parishes to which they are nominally chargeable, and who therefore should properly appear as private patients. The numbers referring to this class include a few who may be placed under some circumstances of emergency temporarily in asylums as pauper patients, the cost of whose maintenance is immediately refunded by relatives; but the great majority are patients who are permanently in the asylum on the footing of paupers under an arrangement between relatives and the parishes through which they are sent.

The following Table shows for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11 the number of patients of each of these classes privately paid for in each of the District Asylums of Scotland:—

District Asylum.	Number of Private Patients.		Number of Pauper Patients whose Maintenance was wholly Repaid.		Total.	
	1st Jan. 1910.	1st Jan. 1911.	15th May 1909.	15th May 1910.	Year 1909-10.	Year 1910-11.
Aberdeen . . .	..	..	2	5	2	5
Argyll . . .	29	27	5	8	34	35
Ayr . . .	23	28	16	18	39	46
Banff . . .	5	6	8	7	13	13
Dundee . . .	..	..	7	6	7	6
Edinburgh . . .	..	1	6	9	6	10
Elgin . . .	6	6	8	6	14	12
Fife . . .	9	10	29	35	38	45
Gartloch . . .	..	..	6	5	6	5
Woodilee . . .	..	1	16	15	16	16
Govan . . .	13	14	15	6	28	20
Haddington . . .	15	14	2	2	17	16
Inverness . . .	7	4	17	19	24	23
Kirklands . . .	..	..	3	2	3	2
Lanark . . .	80	86	29	35	109	121
Midlothian . . .	41	40	5	7	46	47
Paisley . . .	..	8	..	1	..	9
Perth . . .	3	4	31	28	34	32
Renfrew . . .	..	..	1	6	1	6
Roxburgh . . .	25	23	7	5	32	28
Stirling . . .	38	38	20	19	58	57
	294	310	233	244	527	554

It will be observed from this Table that at 1st January 1911 there were 310 private patients in District Asylums, formally registered as such, and at 15th May 1910 (the latest date available for the class), there were 244 patients registered as pauper patients, but wholly maintained by their relatives or from other private sources, making in all 554. The services rendered by District Asylums in this respect will be seen to vary greatly, the results shown being largely dependent upon the amount of accommodation not required for pauper patients which an asylum may possess at any particular time. During the past year the number of private patients registered as such has risen from 294 to 310, while the number of those patients who are maintained wholly by their relatives but who are registered as pauper patients has risen from 233 to 244. There can be no doubt that this result is due to the necessity for refusing to admit private patients or of calling for their removal to make room for pauper patients. This happened in the case of Inverness District Asylum, where the number of private patients fell during the last two years from 15 to 4, while the number of nominal paupers increased from 11 to 19. This must have entailed considerable hardships in a district such as Inverness, where there are no means of obtaining private treatment nearer than Aberdeen. The position of the registered private patients in all District Asylums is precarious, as their removal must be demanded whenever the beds occupied by them are required for pauper patients.

VIII. COST OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The constant demand for additional accommodation for the insane, the large scale on which it has been found necessary in many cases to provide it, and the magnitude of the expenditure involved, have recently been the subject of much discussion. We have for long urged upon District Lunacy Boards that all asylum buildings should be of the utmost simplicity compatible with efficiency for their special purpose, and that no expenditure should be incurred on external ornament or in other similar directions which are contrary to a strict economy, and which in no way contribute to the amelioration of the condition of the insane. We have reason to think that these views will have the effect of diminishing the cost of asylums, especially where they are erected as detached and more or less independent buildings of comparatively small size, as such buildings do not offer inducements to the creation of special architectural effects which large and lofty structures to some extent call for in the desire to avoid unattractive elevations. There are, however, many things about asylums less obvious than architectural features but more costly, and which are absolutely indispensable; and notwithstanding our efforts towards economy, asylums still remain institutions of an exceptionally expensive character. It is, however, not an easy matter to arrive at a conclusion as to what is really the cost of an asylum, and in what the cost specially consists. Questions on the subject are frequently put to us, and especially questions with regard to the comparative cost of asylums, which are exceedingly difficult if not impossible to answer except with reservations and explanations which for practical purposes leave the answer of little value. Among the many causes which render such comparisons in most cases useless, the following may be mentioned: (1) Some asylums possess a considerable extent of land, others very little. In some cases, owing to the time at which the site was acquired, or to the high price of land ruling in special localities, the price of the site has been so great as to form a large part of the cost of the whole establishment; in others, with a wide choice of locality and with plenty of land in the market, the price has been low. (2) The cost of building appears to vary greatly in different parts of Scotland, the differences being probably due to the high wages necessary to obtain workmen who can easily obtain other work nearer their homes, or to the varying degree of difficulty in obtaining suitable stone, and the varying facilities for the transport of stone and other building materials. (3) Not only are comparisons between buildings erected in one part of the country with those erected in another apt to be fallacious, but the cost of buildings erected in one year cannot safely be compared with those erected in another, even in the same locality, as the rate of wages and of building materials undergo material change with time as well as with locality. This renders futile comparison of the cost of new buildings with that of old buildings. (4) Asylums are not all equally and at one time furnished with the various appliances and arrangements now regarded as necessary for a completely equipped establishment. One may be furnished with hospitals specially designed for the care of those requiring nursing and other special forms of treatment, another may arrange for these requirements by what may be described as a makeshift; one may have provided nurses' and attendants' homes, mortuary rooms,

including arrangements for *post mortem* examinations and laboratory research, or a farm steading, or a separate chapel, or special arrangements necessitated by situation for water supply, or electric light. In others these and similar things are not provided, and in some cases, in the special circumstances of the asylum, certain of these arrangements may not be called for; but it is easy to see how fallacious comparisons would be which omitted to take such facts into account. (5) Another circumstance which renders it impossible to determine the cost of an asylum with anything like finality arises from the fact that the number of beds—the only proper measure of cost—seldom or never remains the same for any considerable time, and with every increase in numbers the cost per bed falls. Asylums, especially the newer and larger asylums, have been so planned as to enable them eventually in many departments to provide for a much larger number of patients than the buildings as originally completed could contain. The expense, for instance, of land, water, drainage, farm buildings, roads, superintendent's house, administrative buildings, kitchen, stores, workshops, amusement hall, lighting, etc., will not require to be provided afresh for future extensions unless they happen to be on a much more extensive scale than was originally contemplated. In most cases, especially in the case of new asylums recently erected, large extensions of accommodation for patients may be made at a cost probably not exceeding one-fourth of the cost per bed calculated on the cost of the asylum as originally designed. Even in the case of two asylums originally of the same size and erected at about the same time and the same cost, differences in the cost per bed may soon show themselves from the fact of the one asylum filling rapidly and the other not. Taking all these considerations into account, it will be obvious that comparisons as to cost are futile, because they rest upon conditions which are not the same in any two asylums, and which even in the case of any one asylum are shifting from year to year. Owing to these changes, large unnecessary outlays in the original cost of an asylum may, in the course of time, be lost sight of, and another asylum, originally erected with a greater regard to economy, may appear as equally costly, or even as more costly.

It is true that instructive information may be obtained by ascertaining the cost at which buildings for special purposes have been erected at various asylums, such as the cost of villas for patients, separate hospitals of different kinds, nurses' homes, attendants' cottages, etc. The outlay on these in individual cases, provided all the circumstances are known and allowed for, may afford useful information free from most of the difficulties attending the larger inquiry. But in view of the many sources of error to which attention has been called, there is probably no better method of estimating the comparative cost of asylums, as a whole, than by measuring such cost by the amount which the ratepayer has to pay to meet the entire outlay. The cost of an asylum can thus be traced from year to year, and it forms a perfectly reliable measure of cost, because it is wholly real and omits nothing.

Tables on this subject were first given in our Forty-first Report, in which the comparative cost of the District Asylums was somewhat fully discussed,* and similar Tables have been given in subsequent years with more abbreviated remarks.

* Forty-first Annual Report, pp. l.-lvi.

ESTIMATED COST AS SHOWN BY ASSESSMENTS.

The annual assessments for lunacy purposes, which form the basis for the figures in the following Table I., are levied on lands and heritages within Lunacy Districts which possess District Asylums. They include interest on all sums borrowed to purchase land, and to build or add to asylums, together with instalments in repayment of principal sums borrowed (which must be repaid within thirty years from the time of borrowing), and also such smaller outlays in connection with the building as it is thought desirable to pay off year by year. In this Table the amount of these assessments in all Scotland, for each year included in it, has been divided by the average number of patients resident during that year in District Asylums, and the result shows in column 2 the average amount assessed for per occupied bed. In making the calculations in this Table no assessment of the kind made at any time has been omitted.

TABLE I.

Showing for all District Asylums in Scotland (1) the average number of patients resident in each year named, (2) the amount of assessment for providing accommodation per head of patients resident, (3) the expenditure for the maintenance of each patient, and (4) the total cost per patient:—

Years.	Average Number of Patients Resident in District Asylums.	Annual Assessment per Patient to provide Land and Buildings.	Net Annual Cost per Patient of Food, Clothing, Management, &c.	Total Cost per Patient.
	1.	2.	3.	4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1868-1869	1132	27 8 2	..	..
1878-1879	2553	12 3 2	..	..
1888-1889	2996	10 16 2	23 10 0	34 6 2
1889-1890	3057	12 5 4	24 2 8	36 8 0
1890-1891	3148	13 4 3	23 8 8	36 12 11
1891-1892	3223	12 15 11	23 11 4	36 7 3
1892-1893	3290	13 1 9	23 14 10	36 16 7
1893-1894	3346	15 2 7	22 10 4	37 12 11
1894-1895	3462	14 5 1	23 1 10	37 6 11
1895-1896	3951	14 18 8	23 11 4	38 10 0
1896-1897	4319	14 15 8	23 7 10	38 3 6
1897-1898	4898	15 6 4	24 12 6	39 18 10
1898-1899	5304	14 15 8	25 1 10	39 17 6
1899-1900	6353	15 18 9	25 5 7	41 4 4
1900-1901	6561	16 6 8	26 18 1	43 4 9
1901-1902	6759	16 14 1	25 17 10	42 11 11
1902-1903	7064	17 9 3	25 16 5	43 5 8
1903-1904	7239	19 7 9	27 3 5	46 11 2
1904-1905	8240	18 7 3	26 15 1	45 2 4
1905-1906	8392	20 0 3	25 15 9	45 16 0
1906-1907	8793	19 9 3	26 1 1	45 10 4
1907-1908	9236	18 3 9	26 12 5	44 16 2
1908-1909	9395	18 10 1	26 6 11	44 17 0
1909-1910	9829	18 10 6	26 0 11	44 11 5

The first of the District Asylums which may be regarded as having been erected as an immediate consequence of the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857 was opened in 1863, and the last of that original group in 1874. Expenses in connection with the erection of these asylums were necessarily incurred for many years before they were ready for the reception of patients, and even after they were opened several years would elapse during which the accommodation provided would only be partially occupied. Thus in 1868-69, the earliest year embraced in the Table, when there were only 1132 patients resident in District Asylums, the outlay on asylum lands and buildings, when calculated on the number of patients resident, shows the high average of £27 8s. 2d. Ten years after this period the expenses connected with providing asylums had fallen to £12 3s. 2d. per head of the patients resident, and ten years subsequent to that, in 1888-89, to £10 16s. 2d., though during these periods many additions to the accommodation must have been made. Since that period, large additional expenditure has occurred from year to year through the provision of new asylums for Glasgow, Govan, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Renfrew. The Table shows that to May 1910 the pauper lunatics of Scotland maintained in District Asylums were costing the country a yearly rent per bed of £18 10s. 6d., which, added to the average cost for the food, clothing, and management of the patients at that date, gives the total cost of pauper lunatics in all District Asylums as £44 11s. 5d. per patient.

This is a heavy charge, but it is proper to bear in mind that asylums closely resemble ordinary hospitals both in regard to accommodation and management, and high though the Asylum Expenditure under both these heads is, it is believed that the cost under both will be found to be much below similar figures for general hospitals.

The following Table II. is based, like Table I., on the assessments on counties and burghs to defray the cost of land and buildings. It shows for each District Asylum included in the Table the year in which the asylum was opened or became a District Asylum, the number of patients accommodated, and the assessment per patient for the year 1890-91, and for each subsequent year up to 1909-10.

TABLE
ASSESSMENTS on Counties and Burghs to defray Cost of Land
instalments in repayment of principal sums borrowed)

Years.	DISTRICT							
	Aberdeen (Kingseat). (Opened 1904.)		Argyll. (Opened 1863.)		Ayr. (Opened 1869.)		Banff. (Opened 1865.)	
	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1890-91	360	12 10 0	342	5 17 0	133	8 0 7
1891-92	371	14 0 4	351	2 17 0	129	13 9 2
1892-93	373	10 19 10	359	2 15 9	130	8 17 6
1893-94	383	11 4 7	398	6 5 8	140	8 5 0
1894-95	398	11 6 2	422	5 18 6	141	3 16 5
1895-96	411	11 8 9	429	5 16 7	145	7 12 5
1896-97	414	11 16 9	442	5 13 1	149	2 7 1
1897-98	421	10 16 2	450	6 13 4	153	2 5 4
1898-99	440	10 9 1	483	7 4 11	155	4 15 10
1899-1900	446	11 12 9	498	7 0 7	155	5 1 10
1900-1901	434	8 7 6	488	7 3 5	163	3 5 8
1901-1902	433	9 1 9	480	7 5 10	164	4 1 10
1902-1903	428	8 11 4	514	6 16 2	171	5 8 4
1903-1904	432	7 19 9	520	6 14 7	175	5 12 3
1904-1905	447	8 2 5	513	6 16 5	180	8 2 0
1905-1906	435	8 12 5	496	7 1 2	175	7 16 11
1906-1907	414	22 19 11	464	8 0 2	492	7 2 3	176	7 14 0
1907-1908	410	24 8 4	464	7 6 7	514	6 16 2	173	7 14 7
1908-1909	417	23 3 2	463	7 11 2	530	9 8 8	184	7 3 5
1909-1910	440	21 17 10	448	7 9 7	535	9 6 11	177	6 15 10

* Elgin Asylum, formerly part of Gray's Hospital,

Years.	DISTRICT							
	Woodilee.† (Opened 1875.)		Govan. (Opened 1895.)		Haddington. (Opened 1866.)		Inverness. (Opened 1864.)	
	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1890-91	..	..	..	..	118	5 18 8	477	7 10 11
1891-92	..	..	..	..	126	5 11 1	486	6 19 11
1892-93	..	..	..	..	125	6 8 0	484	5 13 8
1893-94	..	..	..	..	128	6 5 0	410	6 14 2
1894-95	..	..	..	..	130	5 0 0	433	6 7 0
1895-96	..	..	..	..	139	3 19 2	457	7 6 7
1896-97	..	..	..	..	146	4 3 7	489	5 10 5
1897-98	..	..	..	..	144	5 4 2	518	5 15 10
1898-99	..	..	404	28 10 5	141	4 12 2	544	6 17 10
1899-1900	736	22 1 0	467	26 0 5	143	4 17 7	570	9 6 0
1900-1901	818	19 15 8	452	27 9 7	135	5 18 10	583	9 1 10
1901-1902	856	19 0 2	458	39 1 11	142	5 12 8	590	9 3 1
1902-1903	889	19 18 8	483	36 1 1	153	5 11 1	602	9 9 4
1903-1904	879	26 7 10	480	36 9 7	161	5 11 10	637	10 4 1
1904-1905	913	20 11 10	520	37 5 10	161	10 8 11	654	10 17 2
1905-1906	947	21 12 11	511	40 12 8	154	7 2 10	665	10 16 6
1906-1907	981	26 10 1	551	36 16 8	151	7 18 11	674	10 4 9
1907-1908	1042	17 5 6	564	34 11 9	155	10 0 0	662	10 5 5
1908-1909	1062	14 13 9	579	31 14 7	156	10 5 2	691	10 2 7
1909-1910	1086	21 14 7	606	31 18 7	154	11 13 9	680	10 5 11

† Woodilee Asylum was opened in 1875 as a Parochial Asylum, and there was no Lunacy

‡ The original debt on the Stirling Asylum was paid off by a few large assessments soon after its owing to large extensions.

II.

and Buildings in the case of the Asylums named (including per head of Patients accommodated in each Year named

ASYLUMS.

Dundee.			Edinburgh.			Elgin.*			Fife. (Opened 1866.)			Gartloch. (Opened 1896.)		
No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
..	..	..	..	..	..	132	5	6 1	400	7	10 0	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	141	7	1 10	426	7	0 10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	148	5	1 4	442	6	15 9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	158	5	5 1	446	6	14 6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	153	4	14 9	443	9	0 7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	156	4	17 5	448	6	13 11	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	156	5	9 0	471	6	7 5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	156	5	9 0	488	6	14 0	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	152	6	8 7	515	6	15 11	466	30	15 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	158	6	0 3	522	7	1 9	470	31	0 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	182	5	9 10	533	6	11 4	522	29	6 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	180	5	11 1	534	7	9 10	568	27	9 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	174	4	14 10	547	7	6 3	613	29	7 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	172	5	16 3	562	7	2 4	636	32	7 10
369	16	10 9	..	..	..	172	6	7 11	567	7	18 9	681	31	2 8
385	16	13 9	..	..	..	172	6	7 11	583	8	11 6	702	40	14 10
393	16	6 7	..	..	..	176	5	13 8	587	8	13 9	722	30	9 5
394	16	5 4	712	31	12 8	175	5	14 4	596	9	7 11	752	30	3 9
386	17	4 10	736	35	11 11	165	5	9 1	607	9	7 10	761	30	4 6
405	17	2 3	747	37	4 4	159	5	19 6	630	8	14 7	770	20	15 7

was acquired as a District Asylum in 1858.

ASYLUMS—(continued).

Lanark. (Opened 1895.)			Midlothian. (Opened 1874.)			Perth. (Opened 1864.)			Roxburgh. (Opened 1872.)			Stirling.† (Opened 1869.)		
No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.		No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
..	..	..	239	12	11 1	312	11	4 4	209	17	18 10	426	7	19 7
..	..	..	235	12	15 4	315	9	16 10	210	17	17 2	433	7	17 1
..	..	..	233	23	12 1	310	7	1 11	227	16	10 5	459	8	14 4
..	..	..	231	21	12 11	316	6	19 3	237	15	16 5	499	9	0 4
..	..	..	223	19	1 2	318	6	5 9	242	15	9 11	559	8	1 0
..	..	..	233	16	1 11	318	6	5 9	242	15	9 11	561	8	0 5
428	27	14 5	236	14	16 7	333	6	0 1	259	15	8 11	571	9	9 2
468	29	13 10	229	15	5 8	342	6	8 8	264	17	19 10	610	8	3 11
522	28	9 0	234	17	1 11	362	6	1 7	286	17	9 8	600	9	3 4
634	25	13 3	243	20	11 6	364	6	0 11	303	16	10 0	644	9	6 4
690	25	3 10	248	24	3 10	358	6	14 1	298	15	18 10	657	9	14 10
741	23	12 1	262	25	15 3	366	7	18 6	304	13	9 9	681	10	10 11
834	20	11 3	295	24	11 6	371	7	5 7	308	12	19 9	682	9	10 7
877	19	11 1	334	22	9 1	376	7	19 7	317	14	3 11	681	9	10 11
897	19	2 5	336	20	1 9	373	8	0 10	314	15	12 1	686	10	4 1
890	18	18 8	333	16	10 4	370	9	9 2	314	17	10 4	685	10	4 5
884	19	1 3	328	13	14 5	372	8	1 3	318	20	8 10	692	10	16 9
904	18	15 0	320	14	1 3	382	7	17 1	320	21	5 0	697	12	1 1
933	18	8 8	321	17	2 8	381	7	17 6	318	22	6 7	705	12	8 3
892	19	2 9	324	16	19 6	380	7	17 11	312	22	15 2	714	12	5 1

Assessment under the Lunacy Acts until after it became a District Asylum in 1898.

erection, and no assessment was subsequently levied until 1890–91, when such became necessary

In all cases the figures relating to the first few years after the opening of the asylums have been omitted, as asylums have in most cases taken a considerable time to fill, and calculations based upon the number of patients in very early years after their opening would be misleading. The asylums first erected were all small and wanting in many of the requirements which would now be regarded as necessary to a properly equipped asylum. Some of these deficiencies have been more or less completely supplied in subsequent years. The cost per bed, however, even in these older asylums, remained high for some years owing to the slowness with which they filled. In the case of the oldest asylums the original debt has been extinguished, but the assessments have been maintained, and even in some cases increased, while debt was being extinguished, through the necessity for enlargement and reconstruction. The cost of extensions, necessary improvements, and reconstructions has been in some cases, and notably in the case of the Midlothian and the Roxburgh District Asylums, so great as to equal, if not to surpass, the original outlay. Hence the cost per bed has in many cases risen of late years, notwithstanding the increase of numbers accommodated. The rise and fall of assessments, which sometimes appear from year to year, are probably due to more than usually extensive repairs or to outlays for new buildings and reconstructions of a minor character which District Boards have chosen to assess for at once rather than to meet by borrowing.

It may be proper to explain here that the number of patients accommodated has been taken as the measure of cost, rather than the estimated bed accommodation of each asylum. This has been done on account of the great difficulty in arriving at the true capacity of asylums owing to constant changes resulting from rearrangement of existing accommodation, its adaptation to purposes for which it was not intended, and the disproportions occurring between day-room and dormitory space. It should, however, be kept in view that an overcrowded asylum appears as cheaper than it should appear, while in cases in which there is vacant accommodation, the assessment per patient may make the asylum appear at a disadvantage as regards cost when compared with an equally expensive asylum which is fully occupied.

It will be understood that the figures in this Table give no indication of the actual burden on the ratepayer. That depends upon the valuations upon which the assessments are imposed, and may be higher in some of the cheapest asylums than in others in which the cost of providing the asylum has been greatest.

PROVIDING AND MAINTENANCE RATES.

The following Table III. shows for District Asylums (omitting Renfrew District Asylum, recently erected and not fully occupied), the average number of patients resident during the year 1909-1910, the expenditure per head for providing accommodation, the expenditure per head for the maintenance of patients, and the total cost per patient.

TABLE III.

Asylums.	Average Number of Patients Resident.	Providing Expenses per Patient	Net Maintenance Expenses per Patient.	Total Cost per Patient.
	1.	2.	3.	4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen	440	21 17 10	26 6 1	48 3 11
2. Argyll	448	7 9 7	24 6 8	31 16 3
3. Ayr	535	9 6 11	24 17 11	34 4 10
4. Banff	177	6 15 10	19 18 9	26 14 7
5. Dundee	405	17 2 3	25 3 1	42 5 4
6. Edinburgh	747	37 4 4	27 17 8	65 2 0
7. Elgin	159	5 19 6	24 4 11	30 4 5
8. Fife	630	8 14 7	25 10 11	34 5 6
9. Gartloch	770	20 15 7	27 3 9	47 19 4
10. Woodilee	1086	21 14 7	25 17 4	47 11 11
11. Govan	606	31 18 7	27 18 9	59 17 4
12. Haddington	154	11 13 9	26 15 10	38 9 7
13. Inverness	680	10 5 11	25 12 4	35 18 3
14. Lanark	892	19 2 9	23 8 0	42 10 9
15. Midlothian	324	16 19 6	26 4 8	43 4 2
16. Paisley	168	12 1 8	25 10 10	37 12 6
17. Perth	380	7 17 11	26 16 1	34 14 0
18. Roxburgh	312	22 15 2	30 11 6	53 6 8
19. Stirling	714	12 5 1	26 8 0	38 13 1
Averages . . . .	..	15 18 0	25 16 6	41 14 6

It will be seen from this Table that the present payment towards providing accommodation is on the average £15 18s. 0d., varying from £5 19s. 6d. in the Elgin Asylum to £37 4s. 4d. in the Edinburgh Asylum; that the average present cost of maintaining the patients is £25 16s. 6d., varying from £19 18s. 9d. in the Banff Asylum to £30 11s. 6d. in the Roxburgh Asylum; and that the present total average cost per patient in the whole group is £41 14s. 6d., at the two extremes being Banff with a total cost of £26 14s. 7d., and Edinburgh with a total cost of £65 2s. 0d. The cost of maintenance does not vary so greatly as the cost of providing accommodation, and it is the latter figure which therefore chiefly determines variations in the total cost.

Some of the asylums embraced in the foregoing Tables accommodate private patients. These are comparatively few in number, and the rates of board paid are sometimes little, if at all, in excess of the rates paid for pauper patients. In cases where a profit is made it is applied equally in the reduction of building and maintenance rates. The figures upon which the calculations are made, therefore, include private patients.

IX. EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

The expenditure by the Parish Councils of each county, on account of pauper lunatics, is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for the year ending 15th May 1910. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 18,287 pauper lunatics, who were under care for longer or shorter periods during the year, in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £406,266 was paid; of which £325,972 was for maintenance in asylums (including Institutions for Imbecile Children), £17,290 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £52,008 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £10,996 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. Of this expenditure £20,616 was repaid by relatives and others, and £115,793 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and of Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892. The net expenditure by Parish Councils on the maintenance of patients was thus £269,857, which is £4299 more than the expenditure of last year.

The following statement shows the average annual expenditure for the maintenance of pauper lunatics for each period of five years, beginning with 1864-1868 and ending with 1905-1909, and for the year 1909-1910, extracted from Table XXIV., and also the average annual number * of patients relieved in each period:—

Years.	Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.		Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.		Private Dwellings.		Cost of Certificates, Transport, &c.	Total.	
	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.		Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.
1864-1868	3,007	£73,416	979	£19,241	1,547	£15,157	£4,400	5,533	£112,214
1869-1873	4,200	105,018	613	10,952	1,474	16,345	4,806	6,287	137,121
1874-1879	5,127	138,278	616	12,790	1,401	17,787	4,809	7,144	173,664
1880-1884	6,220	164,001	699	13,793	1,599	22,554	6,188	8,518	206,536
1885-1889	6,572	169,720	829	15,835	2,125	32,574	6,654	9,527	224,783
1890-1894	7,355	184,564	869	16,558	2,497	40,007	8,193	10,721	249,322
1895-1899	8,584	217,507	872	16,011	2,682	44,515	9,529	12,138	287,562
1899-1904	10,011	274,514	1,075	22,009	2,688	46,877	9,787	13,774	353,187
1905-1909	11,392	314,532	866	16,987	2,764	50,228	11,285	15,023	393,032
1909-1910	12,020	325,972	820	17,290	2,836	52,008	10,996	15,676	406,266

The Act of 1857 had for one of its main objects the provision of sufficient accommodation for pauper lunatics, which was then either

* The average number of patients relieved is the number of patients who received relief for a whole year, that is, it is arrived at by taking the total number of days for which relief was given for each year and dividing that number by 365.

wholly wanting or deficient in almost every county in Scotland, and it was not until the close of the quinquenniad 1874-79 that the Act can be considered to have attained its object in this direction. The results shown in the later years included in the Table cannot therefore be instructively compared with those shown in the earlier years. But comparing the average results shown by the quinquenniad 1880-84, when the legislation of 1857 may be regarded as having taken full effect, with the results shown by the latest year included in the Table, it will be found that the expenditure on patients in asylums has increased from £164,001 to £325,972, or 99 per cent.; in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses from £13,793 to £17,290, or 25 per cent.; in Private Dwellings from £22,554 to £52,008, or 131 per cent.; and that the whole expenditure increased from £206,536 to £406,266, or 97 per cent.

It will be seen, however, from the following statement of the annual expenditure per patient that the increased total expenditure from the quinquenniad 1874-1879 up to the quinquenniad 1890-94 was due solely to an increase of numbers, and not to a larger expenditure on each patient. Since 1895-1899 a tendency to rise has on the whole been shown.

Year.	Expenditure per Patient.											
	In Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.			In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.			In Private Dwellings.			Total average Cost per Patient.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1859-1863	23	17	3	17	11	7	8	13	1	18	11	6
1864-1868	24	8	4	19	13	1	9	15	11	20	6	1
1869-1873	25	0	1	17	17	4	11	1	9	21	16	6
1874-1879	26	19	5	20	15	3	12	13	11	24	6	5
1880-1884	26	7	4	19	14	8	14	2	1	24	5	5
1885-1889	25	16	6	19	1	0	15	6	7	23	12	5
1890-1894	25	1	10	19	1	1	16	0	5	23	5	3
1895-1899	25	6	5	18	7	1	16	12	0	23	13	7
1899-1904	27	8	3	20	9	3	17	9	1	25	12	8
1905-1909	27	12	4	19	12	11	18	3	4	26	3	4
1909-1910	27	2	5	21	1	8	18	6	9	25	18	3

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure, as given in Table XXIV. of the Appendix, refers only to the cost of maintenance which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the expenditure incurred in the erection of asylums. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided, as already explained on pages liv-lviii. In the case of patients boarded in Royal Asylums, or in District or Parochial Asylums not connected with the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an addition to the charge

for maintenance is made in most cases, in consideration of the accommodation having been provided by the institution, but this addition does not bear any definite relation to the actual cost of the accommodation.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources are shown in the third last column of Table XXIII. These contributions on the whole show a steady increase. In 1859 they amounted to £1877, in 1880-81 to £9290, in 1890-91 to £11,687, and in 1909-1910 to £20,616.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM STATE FUNDS.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, first given for the year 1874-75, ceased in 1889, and its place was taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. This contribution towards the cost to parishes of maintaining pauper lunatics was supplemented by a further fixed contribution of £25,000 under Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

These contributions are distributed among Parish Councils by the Secretary for Scotland, as nearly as may be in the manner in which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed. In allocating the Grant, all expenditure over 8s. a week is excluded. Expenditure under and up to 8s. a week is treated as "admissible expenditure," and the Grant is apportioned upon such expenditure at so much per £ as far as it will go. For the year 1891-92, the State contribution was equal to about 4s. 7½d. per week for each patient, however provided for, for whose maintenance a sum was paid equal to or exceeding 8s. a week. From that sum the contribution has steadily fallen with the increased number of patients to 3s. 1d. for this year, which is ½d. less than the previous year.

The contributions from State funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each year from their commencement, are shown in the following Statement:—

Contributions from State Funds towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.

For the year ending		For the year ending		Approximate Weekly Contribution per Patient from 1892.	
				s.	d.
14th May 1875	£59,483	14th May 1892	£115,574	4	7½
" 1876	62,637	" 1893	115,717	4	7
" 1877	65,470	" 1894	115,789	4	6
" 1878	68,533	" 1895	115,407	4	4
" 1879	71,272	15th May 1896	115,761	4	3
" 1880	73,833	" 1897	115,778	4	2
" 1881	76,856	" 1898	115,736	4	0
" 1882	79,711	" 1899	115,885	3	10
" 1883	81,495	" 1900	115,920	3	9
" 1884	83,089	" 1901	115,849	3	8
" 1885	85,111	" 1902	116,005	3	7

For the year ending		For the year ending		Approximate Weekly Contribution per Patient from 1892.
				s. d.
14th May 1886	87,164	15th May 1903	116,116	3 6
" 1887	88,258	" 1904	115,992	3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1888	89,072	" 1905	116,086	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1889	91,335	" 1906	115,972	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1890	90,474	" 1907	116,202	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1891	90,450	" 1908	115,712	3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
		" 1909	116,270	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		" 1910	115,793	3 1

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the eight years 1902-03 to 1909-1910 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 5d. a day, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ d. less per day than last year.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished by Inspectors of Poor, the average daily rate of maintenance paid by Parish Councils for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 15th May 1910, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and the highest is 1s 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., which, calculated for the year, would be £20 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and £33 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

In licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the highest is 1s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., or £15 11s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and £31 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and the highest is 1s 3d., or £12 10s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and £22 16s. 3d. per annum.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £24 per annum in the Crichton Royal Institution, to £34 10s. in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £19 15s. 5d. in the Banff Asylum to £32 14s. 0d. in the Renfrew District Asylum.

The rates of District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of the maintenance of patients as distinguished from the cost of their lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting-up is in District Asylums defrayed out of county assessments; whereas

in the case of Royal Asylums it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in the case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licenses, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £16 13s. 8d. in the Cunninghame Poorhouse to £33 7s. 4d. in the Paisley Poorhouse, the cost of the buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients shown in some instances between one establishment and another in the case of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

COST OF BUILDINGS.

Table XXVIII. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1909-1910, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith.* It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes.

Column 11 of the Table shows that the net outlay on District Asylums during the year 1909-1910 for land, buildings, and furnishings, &c., was £110,642.

Column 12 of the Table shows that the amount of money borrowed by District Lunacy Boards on the security of assessments, to provide land and buildings, and remaining unpaid at 15th May 1910, was £1,667,224; and Columns 13 and 14 show that the total assessments on lunacy districts to provide the interest on sums borrowed, to repay instalments of principal, and to repair and maintain buildings, &c., amounted for the year ending 15th May 1910 to £182,969, of which £87,133 was applied to reduction of debt.

COST OF FOOD, CLOTHING, ETC.

Table XXIX. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1909-1910, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1909-1910 is £27 5s. 8d., and after a deduction of farm profits, &c., the average net cost is £26 0s. 11d., which shows a decrease in the net cost of 6s. 0d. per patient as compared with the previous year. The expenditure under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the "net maintenance expenses," which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The following statement shows the total expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1909-1910, and the expenses under the six heads specified.

*See pages lii.-lviii. of this Report.

No.	Year 1909-1910. District Asylum.	Food.			Tobacco (per male patient).			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Clothing, Boots & Shoes.			Salaries and Wages.			All other Ex- penses.			Total Maintenance Ex- penses, without deduction of profit on Farm, &c.*			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	Aberdeen . . .	9	11	20	10	30	0	10	1	12	10	7	8	8	7	17	22	15	10				
2	Argyll . . .	10	15	40	11	40	0	11	9	11	7	1	25	4	1	24	16	7					
3	Ayr . . .	9	19	40	10	110	0	5	1	4	3	17	9	6	1	9	25	9	1				
4	Banff . . .	9	9	80	10	90	1	7	1	1	26	9	25	17	10	23	5	1					
5	Dundee . . .	11	17	50	14	110	0	5	1	0	28	3	5	7	3	6	28	12	1				
6	Edinburgh . . .	12	14	40	12	50	1	4	1	15	7	8	7	0	6	14	2	29	18	7			
7	Elgin . . .	11	2	50	18	90	5	6	1	9	46	19	3	5	19	10	26	4	2				
8	Fife . . .	10	8	80	10	80	0	11	2	1	11	7	4	3	7	3	10	27	4	8			
9	Glasgow (Gartloch) . . .	10	1	90	9	10	0	2	1	17	3	8	11	4	6	16	0	27	11	2			
10	Glasgow (Woodilee) . . .	10	18	20	10	80	0	8	1	13	10	7	17	1	15	15	2	26	10	4			
11	Govan . . .	10	13	20	14	90	1	8	1	14	3	9	1	5	7	3	1	29	1	9			
12	Haddington . . .	12	12	110	17	70	3	8	1	4	0	7	13	3	7	3	3	29	4	8			
13	Inverness . . .	11	12	110	14	70	2	9	1	19	1	7	15	5	5	9	2	27	6	7			
14	Kirklands . . .	9	17	100	13	00	4	8	1	13	9	8	12	1	6	6	4	27	3	6			
15	Lanark . . .	10	2	100	9	70	1	8	1	11	10	7	14	1	4	19	1	24	14	7			
16	Midlothian . . .	10	13	00	9	80	3	0	1	13	9	8	14	10	6	8	10	27	18	5			
17	Paisley . . .	10	7	70	10	110	3	7	1	6	8	7	0	7	7	15	0	26	18	3			
18	Perth . . .	12	4	100	10	80	2	9	1	12	5	8	4	5	6	6	11	28	16	9			
19	Renfrew . . .	10	8	40	10	50				1	14	4	8	13	0	7	12	11	28	14	1		
20	Roxburgh . . .	12	7	90	11	80	1	1	10	9	9	11	10	7	13	3	31	10	6				
21	Stirling . . .	10	6	10	11	60	1	3	1	16	11	8	2	5	6	8	11	27	2	0			
Average . . .		10	17	00	11	70	1	5	1	13	2	8	0	3	6	7	10	27	5	8			

* These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.

This statement shows that in the year 1909-1910 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £12 14s. 4d. per patient, in the Edinburgh Asylum; and the lowest £9 9s. 8d., in Banff Asylum, which is £1 7s. 4d. below the average of all District Asylums.

The following statement shows the expenditure per patient in District Asylums during each of the last ten years under the same heads as those given in the previous statement:—

Years.	Food.			Tobacco (per Male patient).			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Clothing, Boots and Shoes.			Salaries and Wages.			All other Expenses.			Total Maintenance Expenses, without deduc- tion of Profit on Farm, &c.*		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1900-1901	10	13	4	0	10	10	0	3	2	1	17	1	7	4	1	7	9	11	27	12	10
1901-1902	10	13	1	0	11	2	0	2	9	1	15	6	7	6	2	6	11	1	26	14	10
1902-1903	10	13	9	0	10	8	0	2	7	1	17	11	7	7	4	6	9	3	26	16	2
1903-1904	10	19	0	0	10	7	0	2	1	1	17	9	7	14	11	6	15	6	27	13	7
1904-1905	10	17	11	0	10	9	0	2	0	1	19	9	7	16	4	6	10	7	27	11	11
1905-1906	10	11	4	0	10	5	0	1	9	1	16	3	7	18	11	6	1	9	26	15	4
1906-1907	10	6	0	0	10	3	0	1	8	1	19	11	7	17	6	6	7	4	26	17	8
1907-1908	10	11	11	0	10	2	0	1	5	1	13	7	7	16	7	7	0	9	27	9	6
1908-1909	10	13	3	0	10	2	0	1	5	1	12	7	7	19	1	6	12	8	27	4	1
1909-1910	10	17	0	0	11	7	0	1	5	1	13	2	8	0	3	6	7	10	27	5	8

* The difference between the sum shown in the last column, and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it, arises from the fact that the "Total Maintenance Expenses" are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed "Tobacco," the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

The expenditure naturally fluctuates somewhat from year to year, but while the gross expenditure fell gradually until the year 1893-94, there has since then been on the whole an increase. Comparing the first year included in the Table with the last, it will be seen that the main rise has occurred under "Salaries and Wages."

QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FOOD, ETC.

Table XXX. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1909-1910; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

Table XXXI. shows the quantity of each article supplied to District Asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

Table XXXII. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1909-1910 of District Asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

X. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The following Statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics in each of the ten years 1901-1910, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th Section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54:—

1901	5	1906	4
1902	7	1907	1
1903	12	1908	1
1904	8	1909	1
1905	3	1910	1

The figures in this statement do not disclose the extent to which the provisions of the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that Section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is usually regarded by the Sheriff

as "an arrangement to his satisfaction," and no further procedure under the Section takes place. The patient remains in the asylum as an ordinary patient to whom the statutory provisions relating to persons confined as "dangerous lunatics" do not apply. This procedure saves unnecessary expenditure and prevents the creation of obstacles to the discharge of patients in many cases which from their nature require no greater precautions than are called for in regard to the discharge of all unrecovered patients. The insanity of persons against whom proceedings are instituted as "dangerous lunatics" does not usually differ from the insanity of persons committed to asylums in the ordinary way. They fall into the hands of the police frequently under circumstances such as might occur in the case of almost any lunatic who is friendless, or has become suddenly insane, or whose case does not happen to have been brought under the notice of parochial authorities. In many cases with which the police are called on to deal, and where no serious act has been committed, the patient is simply handed over to the care of the parochial authorities or of his friends, and no procedure whatever is taken under the Section in question. In other cases the circumstances are such as to make it desirable that the preliminary steps prescribed by the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics should be instituted, so as to give the Sheriff an opportunity of judging as to whether the lunatic should be confined as a dangerous lunatic or not, and in a few of these cases it is found to be of advantage for the public safety that the Sheriff should commit the lunatic in such a way that, unless he recovers his sanity, he cannot be discharged without consent of the Procurator-Fiscal. We have had no reason to think that the statutory provisions in regard to dangerous lunatics do not secure the safety of the public as far as is practicable.

Insane persons who are charged with crime do not fall under the jurisdiction of this Board unless the criminal charge is departed from; but we have, in most cases, information with regard to the character of such charges and the procedure that follows. This procedure has often been so diverse as to suggest that insufficient means are taken to secure that each case shall be disposed of in the manner most suitable to the circumstances. Instances have occurred in which insane persons who have committed serious crimes have been sent to ordinary asylums, either as "dangerous lunatics," under Section 15 of the Lunacy Amendment Act, 1862, or even as ordinary patients under Section 14 of that Act. Objections have naturally been raised to this course by asylum authorities, and the Crown has now regulated, in accordance with our recommendation, that such persons shall in the first place be removed to the Criminal Lunatic Department at Perth.

XI. ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1910, 35 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums, 12 were sent to England, and 23 to Ireland.

XII. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

At the end of December 1910 there were 1119 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of some of the cases in which the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way :—

704 were in asylums in Scotland ;

339 were in private dwellings in Scotland under the care either of relatives or unrelated guardians ; and

76 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 76 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 38 were in asylums in England, 24 were in private dwellings in England, and 2 in Ireland. Of the remainder, 1 was resident in Australia, 5 in Canada, 2 in the United States of America, 1 in Germany, 2 in New Zealand, and 1 in South Africa.

All patients resident in Scotland whose estates are under the management of Judicial Factors were visited by our officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

XIII. CIRCULAR LETTERS.

The following circular letters have been issued by the Board during the year 1910 :—

- (1) Circular of 25th February 1910 sending form of Return of the Estimated Value of the Emoluments (apart from salary or wages) of officers and servants of District Boards of Lunacy.
- (2) Circular of 10th March 1910 in regard to various matters arising under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909.
- (3) Circular dated May 1910 to District Lunacy Boards instituting books and forms required under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act.
- (4) Circular of 6th July 1910 to District Lunacy Boards with Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown as to the proper interpretation of Section 12 of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act.
- (5) Circular of 5th August 1910 to District Lunacy Boards on the subject of the Classification of Asylum officers and servants under Section 1 of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act.
- (6) Circular of 30th December 1910 to Royal District and Private Asylums intimating that Agreements for the reception of non-pauper patients will be sufficiently stamped with a 6d. stamp if the words "in advance" are omitted.

The first five of the circulars above mentioned, referring to the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, are more fully alluded to in the section of this Report which follows.

XIV. ASYLUMS OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1909.

GENERAL SCOPE OF ACT.

The Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, which was passed at the close of the year 1909 and which came into operation in Scotland on 15th May of the year 1910, provides for the superannuation of all established officers and servants of District Asylums upon a contributory basis, which, in the case of those in service when the Act passed, varies according to length of service from 2 to 3 per cent. of salary or wages and emoluments, and is 3 per cent. in the case of all those appointed subsequently to the Act coming into force. Unless in the case of those permanently incapacitated from duty after ten years' service, the Act requires a service of twenty years before pension can be claimed; but it provides for the division of pensionable officials into two classes, the members of one of which may retire at fifty-five years of age with an allowance equal to one-fiftieth of salary or wages and emoluments for each year of service, and of the other at sixty years of age with an allowance equal to one-sixtieth of pay and emolument.

The Act lays upon us the following special duties :—

(1) The giving of consent to the division into two classes of established officers and servants, which is in the first place to be made by each District Lunacy Board.

(2) The giving of consent to allowing additional years of pensionable service for peculiar professional qualifications or services, or special circumstances.

(3) The giving of consent to superannuation allowances or gratuities to the widow or children of a deceased officer or servant entitled to superannuation allowance at the time of death.

(4) The settlement of differences between asylum authorities as to the proportion of annual allowance which each is called upon to pay where service has been in more than one asylum.

(5) The giving of consent to rules made by District Lunacy Boards with respect to declarations to be taken for any purpose relating to allowances or gratuities payable by District Boards.

(6) The determination of disputes as to the right to superannuation allowance of any officer or servant or as to the amount of such allowance, the Board's decision being final.

DIVISION INTO CLASSES.

When the Act was under consideration it was generally recognised that the terms of Section 1 made it possible for asylum managers to take widely divergent views as to the proper classification of their officials, and indeed it was the difficulty of framing a definition, separating the two classes and applicable to all asylums alike, which led to the division of classes being left, in the first place, to local bodies, subject to the consent of a higher authority. In England the division is to be carried out by the Visiting Committee of the asylum, subject to the consent of the "local authority," that is, the County or Borough authority by whom the asylum is provided. In Scotland, the District Lunacy Board performs the functions as regards lunacy both of the Visiting Committee and the local authority in England, and it was accordingly left to us to give or withhold consent to the classification

of officers and servants in all of the twenty-two asylums in Scotland to which the Act applies, there being no other body to whom such duty could be appropriately assigned.

The position which we thus occupied made it necessary that some general understanding should be arrived at in regard to the interpretation of the Act with a view to guiding District Boards in drawing up classifications upon consistent lines, as otherwise the Board might be called upon to give their consent to schemes of classification differing wholly from each other though relating to asylums in all respects similar in their circumstances. For a like reason it became necessary for the Board itself to arrive at some general conclusion on the subject, mainly based upon grounds applicable to all asylums, while leaving individual cases and varieties of circumstance in each asylum to be dealt with on their merits.

We accordingly issued a circular of 10th March 1910 regarding the question of classification and other matters under the Act. In this circular, which will be found on page 168 of Appendix D of this Report, it is suggested that District Boards should "consider whether the class who have the 'care or charge of the patients in the usual course of their employment' should not be regarded as being mainly confined to persons whose employment consists solely in having the care or charge of patients, and should not as a rule include persons otherwise employed in the asylum whose duties are essentially of a different nature, notwithstanding that in the performance of these duties they may be assisted by patients who will necessarily be under their supervision so long as these duties last."

Nearly one half of the number of asylum authorities concerned accepted these views and submitted classifications which the Board had no difficulty in assenting to, and the remainder, with two exceptions, showed only slightly divergent views mostly relating to the heads of the kitchen, laundry, and garden departments. After correspondence on the subject we issued a further circular of 10th August 1910, also printed in Appendix D, which led to practical unanimity between the Board and the managers of all the asylums concerned, with the exception of the two Boards above referred to, who took the view that practically all established officers and servants should be placed in Class I. We did not see our way to assent to these two classifications, and they remain unsettled at the close of the year. In one or two cases in other asylums we were asked on grounds personal to the holder of the post to place officials in Class I. contrary to the rule generally adopted; but as the duties attaching to these posts were found not to differ in any essential respect from similar officials placed in Class II. in other asylums, we did not see our way to consent to their being treated exceptionally.

EMOLUMENTS.

The Act imposes on us no duty or responsibility in respect to fixing the value of emoluments, but as these form an important element in fixing the contribution payable by each established official who accepted the benefits of the Act, and also in computing the amount of superannuation allowances, we made a special reference to the subject on page 2 of our Circular of 10th March 1910, above mentioned. We pointed out the desirability of all District Boards

adopting as nearly as may be a general standard of value in respect of certain emoluments of which the intrinsic value would not be likely to vary greatly in the different asylums, and in view of the many appeals to us for assistance in regard to a matter which had never been considered in reference to the obligations entailed by the Act, we thought it advisable to call for a return from all District Boards concerned of the detailed proposals suggested by them in the case of leading or representative posts, with the design, which we afterwards carried out, of communicating the proposals of each Board to all other District Boards. These estimates, as eventually adjusted, are published in Appendix F, p. 173 of this Report.

The distribution of these returns and of the correspondence connected therewith led to a considerable readjustment of estimated values by most District Boards, and also to a considerable approximation to a general standard of values in cases of a nature admitting of such approximation, but an examination of these estimates discloses differences in some cases which are not easily accounted for. Close agreement could not be expected in the case of such an office as that of Medical Superintendant in asylums differing greatly in size, but even among those not so differing the range of the total value of emoluments is great, varying from £300 in the case of the Edinburgh District Asylum and £283 in the case of the Stirling District Asylum, to £112 in the case of the Midlothian District Asylum and £120 in that of Fife District Asylum. The high rate in the two former Asylums is due mainly to the fact that the estimates include £125 and £120 respectively for the use of a carriage or motor, such use in the case of other asylums either not being allowed to rank as an emolument at all, or being estimated at much lower rates. In the case of Assistant Medical Officer the rate for board and other matters than lodging ranges from £80 in Roxburgh Asylum to £31 4s. in Woodilee Asylum, and for lodging from £50 in Ayr Asylum to £15 in several asylums. The highest total estimates of emoluments for the post are those for the Edinburgh, Ayr, and Roxburgh Asylums. As regards Ordinary Attendants, the value of board for single men rarely falls below £20 or exceeds £25. The value of lodging for these attendants in several cases exceeds £10, while in others the value is put at £5 or not much over that sum. It is doubtful if these differences represent any real difference in comfort or advantage. The total estimated value of emoluments for male married attendants varies from over £43 in the case of Renfrew Asylum, and £40 in the case of Ayr Asylum, to sums of somewhat less or more than £30 in the case of most other asylums. In the case of unmarried attendants the approximation is closer, being often considerably over £30, but sometimes showing differences not easily accounted for by locality or other circumstances. In the case of the female employees similar marked differences appear. The estimated value of emoluments of the post of Matron vary from £100 in the case of Ayr Asylum to little over £50 in the case of other asylums of similar or larger size, and of Assistant Matron from £70 in Ayr Asylum to about £50 in the case of asylums of similar size. In the case of ordinary female attendants the approximation of estimated value of emoluments is close in the case of almost every asylum, being usually somewhat over £30. In the case of other posts in which the estimated values have been given as illustrations, con-

siderations enter connected with scales of pay and other matters which, in many cases, make comparison difficult or impossible, but we trust that the facts recorded will be found useful to District Boards in reviewing from time to time the value and nature of emoluments which should be attached to future appointments, and that eventually the more outstanding of the differences shown by these returns, in so far as they are not founded upon special considerations, will tend to disappear.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND OF THOSE WHO HAVE, AND WHO
HAVE NOT, COME UNDER THE ACT.

We have obtained returns giving information on various points connected with the Act since it came into operation. That information includes the number of established officers and servants, the number of those who availed themselves of the benefits of the Act, and of those who elected not to do so, and also the number of servants employed in a more or less permanent capacity who were declared not to be established in the meaning of the Act. The Table showing these numbers, and a Table giving percentages founded on these figures for males and females respectively, will be found in Appendix G, pages 185-6 of this Report. The numbers given exclude all officials who, not giving their whole time to the duties of their office, are debarred by that fact from inclusion under the Act, and they also exclude all attendants, nurses, and servants who, being engaged for a period of probationary service, have not reached the stage of being placed on the established list.

It will be seen from Table I. that there are in the Scottish Asylums which come under the Act 202 officials returned as "officers," 136 being males and 66 females. Of these 59 males and 43 females are returned as in Class I. under the Act, and 57 males and 11 females as in Class II. Of the total number of established officers 20 males of a total of 136, and 12 females of a total of 66, elected not to avail themselves of the Act. The total number of established servants, including attendants and nurses and all established officials other than those returned as officers, was, at 31st December last, 1597, of whom 783 were males and 814 females. Of these, 409 males and 262 females were in Class I., and 202 males and 51 females in Class II. Of the total number, 172 males and 501 females declined to avail themselves of the benefits of the Act. Of the total number of established servants, 533 were male attendants, of whom 129 did not accept the Act, and of the 636 nurses, 392 took a like course.

These figures can be more readily appreciated from an examination of Table II. in which the results are expressed in percentages. It will be seen from this Table that 14·7 per cent. of the male officers and 18·2 per cent. of the female officers declined to come under the Act, and that a similar choice was made by all the other established officials to the number of 22·0 per cent. of the males and 61·5 per cent. of the females. Taking attendants and nurses alone, 24·2 per cent. of the males and 61·6 of the females preferred to lose the benefits of the Act rather than make the required contribution, which, in the case of the greater number of them, would not have exceeded 2 per cent. of the value of their wages and emoluments. Considering the scale of pension offered by the Act to this class, which,

as compared with other contributory pension schemes, must be regarded as liberal, the result is disappointing, especially as regards women. It indicates that the greater number of the nurses at present in asylum service do not look forward to that as their life's work, but accept it merely as a matter of temporary employment, notwithstanding that provision is made in the Act for power to return their contributions in the event of their being married after a service of three years.

The figures of this Table relating to the various asylums show remarkable differences. Of the 22 asylums affected by the Act, in 11, all the male officers, and in 14, all the female officers, accepted the Act. In the Midlothian Asylum, on the other hand, all the female officers declined to come under it, while 75·0 per cent. in the Glasgow Asylum at Gartloch, and 50·0 per cent. in the Renfrew and Greenock Asylums followed a like course. Of all established employees other than officers, all the males in the Banff, Paisley, and Roxburgh Asylums, and almost all in the Fife Asylum elected to come under the Act, while more than half of the males in the Dundee and Midlothian Asylums declined to do so. Of the females, all those in the Fife and Roxburgh Asylums came under the Act, while its benefits were rejected by all in the Midlothian Asylum and by over 70 per cent. of those in the Asylums of Ayr, Dundee, Gartloch (Glasgow), Woodilee (Glasgow), Inverness, Kirklands, Lanark, Renfrew, Stirling, and Greenock. Taking the case of attendants and nurses alone, it will be found that in the case of male attendants, all of them accepted the Act in the Asylums of Banff, Edinburgh, Paisley, and Roxburgh, while the provisions of the Act were declined by 76 per cent. in Dundee Asylum, 75 per cent. in Greenock Asylum, and 60 per cent. in Midlothian Asylum. Of female nurses, all accepted the Act in the Asylums of Fife and Roxburgh, while in Midlothian Asylum all without exception declined to come under its provisions, and over 70 per cent. followed a similar course in many other asylums. The practically complete acceptance of the benefits of the Act by the attendants and nurses of the Fife and Roxburgh Asylums forms a remarkable contrast to the extensive rejection of its provisions shown in most other asylums.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS RELATING TO ACT.

We obtained in the returns above referred to additional information which is summarised in the statements which follow.

Length of Service.

Of the total number of pensionable officers and servants, that is, including those who were potentially pensionable but who declined to avail themselves of the Act, there were, at the close of the year, 604 who had been less than 5 years in service, of whom 56 were officers, 427 attendants and nurses, and 121 other employees; 408 had been 5 or more years in service and less than 15 years, of whom 83 were officers, 198 attendants and nurses, and 127 other employees; those who had been in service for 15 years or more numbered altogether 97, of whom 31 were officers, 38 attendants and nurses, and 28 other employees. A remarkable difference is shown between the sexes as regards length of service. Of the 408 who had been from 5 to 15

years in service 313 were males and 95 females; and of the 97 who had been 15 years or more in service 86 were males and 11 females. This distinction is equally marked among officers, attendants and nurses, and other employees.

Amount and Scale of Contributions.

During the month of December 1910 the total contributions under the Act amounted to £205, of which sum £73 was contributed by officers, £89 by attendants and nurses, and £43 by other employees. A calculation based on these amounts shows that the contributions at existing rates yields a sum of about £2460 per annum, of which £876 is paid by officers, £1068 by attendants and nurses, and £516 by other employees. Of the total number of contributors, the scale of contribution under the Act was 2 per cent. in the case of 424, of whom 49 were officers, 292 attendants and nurses, and 83 other employees; at the scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. there were 369, of whom 71 were officers, 189 attendants and nurses, and 109 other employees; and at the scale of 3 per cent. there were 317, of whom 50 were officers, 183 attendants and nurses, and 84 other employees. If the provisions of the Act remain as they are at present, all persons entering the service in an established capacity will come under the Act, and all contributions will be on the 3 per cent. scale. The contributions will, therefore, be eventually both more numerous and on a higher scale than is the case at present, but on the other hand it may be expected that the liabilities of District Boards in respect to pension will be more than correspondingly increased.

Estimated Pension payable Ten Years hence.

We obtained from District Boards estimates of the amount of pension payable ten years hence, assuming that retirement would, in all cases, take place on the official reaching pensionable age and becoming otherwise entitled to pension. The result showed an estimated liability of an annual sum for pensions of £9515, of which £8343 would be payable to males and £1172 to females. The much higher estimate in the case of males arises from the fact above referred to that male employees of all kinds remain much longer in service, and also from the circumstance that the more highly paid posts in asylums are filled by males. It will be observed that the present annual contributions amount to about 25 per cent. of the estimated annual sum payable ten years hence. Had all the present established employees been obliged to come under the Act the annual contributions at existing scales would amount to about £3960 or somewhat over 40 per cent. of the liabilities for pension in the year 1920. The estimate for the year 1920 takes no account of retirement from illness after 10 years' service or of gratuities or allowances arising from accident. The estimate must be regarded as merely tentative, but it may confidently be assumed that twenty years from 15th May 1910, when the Act will have for the first time come into full operation, the liability for pension will have increased to an extent far beyond the increase of contributions, arising from the fact that all established officials appointed after 15th May 1910 must contribute at the highest scale, 3 per cent., and from the gradual elimination of officials at present contributing on the lower scales.

REGISTERS.

We have, as will be seen from the terms of a Circular letter, printed in Appendix D, p. 170 of this Report, framed and issued forms of Registers and Notices in connection with the Act so constructed as to form an accurate record of the services and contributions of each official, and also to enable District Boards to ascertain at once the total amount contributed, and the total amount expended under the Act as well as to enable them to form an estimate of their liabilities under it in the immediate future.

PROBATIONARY SERVICE.

We have often had occasion to point out that the great majority of discharges from asylum service—voluntary or otherwise—occurred in the case of persons who, after a short trial, found themselves or were found by their employers, unfitted for the service upon which they had entered. We think it undesirable that such persons should be placed upon the list of established pensionable officials, and we accordingly recommended in our circular of 10th March 1910 that, in accordance with a practice already followed in many asylums, a period of not less than six months of probationary service should be adopted, during which the probationers will not be “established” in the meaning of the Act and will not be called upon to make any contribution. With one or two unimportant exceptions our advice has been followed. We receive notice of the engagement and discharge of all probationary officials, and provision has been made for their separate registration, and for intimation being made of their being placed upon the Establishment Register when that takes place.

OPINION OF THE LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN FOR SCOTLAND
ON CERTAIN POINTS OF INTERPRETATION OF THE ACT.

We submitted a Memorial to the Law Officers on two points in regard to which a difficulty of interpretation arose soon after the Act passed. The Queries as submitted to the Law Officers and the Opinion given by them were as follows:—

Queries.

1. Is a District Board of Lunacy entitled to determine any officer or servant employed in a permanent capacity and devoting his whole time to the duties of his office to be an “established officer or servant” irrespective of whether he has or has not any care or charge of the patients, either in the usual course of his employment or incidentally to some other duties, and irrespective also of whether his salary, wages, or emoluments have been or are paid or provided out of the Maintenance or out of the Providing Fund, or out of both? If not, to what officers or servants are the District Board limited in making

Opinion.

1. We answer the first branch of this question in the affirmative. Looking to the terms of Section 17 of the Act, we think that a District Board has an absolute discretion in determining what officers and servants, other than those who have the care or charge of the patients, are established officers or servants—provided only that the District Board in making their selection do not go outside the class of those employed in a permanent capacity, and who devote their whole time to the duties of their office. In the event of the District Board placing on the list of established officers and servants the

Queries.

their choice of "established officers or servants"?

2. Do all superannuation allowances or gratuities payable under the Act fall to be paid out of the Maintenance Fund, or only that part of them payable to persons or the representatives of persons whose wages or salaries have been paid from that Fund?

3. If only part of the superannuation allowances and gratuities payable under the Act fall to be paid out of the Maintenance Fund, does the remaining part fall to be met out of the Providing Fund. If so, are the terms of Section 12 of the Act sufficient to authorise the enlargement of that Fund to meet the new liability for such allowances and gratuities?

4. Is a District Board of Lunacy entitled to refrain from passing any resolution determining its established officers and servants other than those having the care or charge of the patients? If not, does it fall to the Memorialists, if called on under Section 15 of the Act, either to direct the District Board to pass such a resolution, or themselves to determine the said established officers or servants?

5. If a District Board passes a Resolution determining its "established officers or servants" other than those having the care or charge of the patients, has any officer or servant excluded from the operation of such resolution a title to complain against the same, and, if so, does it fall to the Memorialists under Section 15 of the Act to decide any question so raised, and what form should the Memorialists' decision take?

6. Have the Law Officers anything to add for the guidance of the Memorialists?

Opinion.

names of those who are not employed in a permanent capacity and do not devote their whole time to the duties of their office they would, in our opinion, be acting *ultra vires*, and might be restrained by interdict.

2. and 3. In our opinion superannuation allowances or gratuities fall to be paid out of the "maintenance" fund or out of the "providing" fund according as salary is paid out of the one fund or the other. If the salary be paid partly out of one and partly out of the other fund we think the burden of the allowance or gratuity ought to be rateably borne by the two funds. We fully realise that the provision in the latter part of the first division of Section 12 raises a difficulty in construction; but we do not think the intention was to restrict the operation of the benefits conferred so as to exclude those servants who, in whole or in part, receive their salary or emoluments from the "providing" fund.

4. We answer the first branch of this question in the affirmative and the second in the negative.

5. We think not. It appears to us that there is no appeal under Section 15 from the determination of the District Board as to established officers or servants other than those having the care or charge of the patients.

6. We have nothing to add.

(Signed) ALEX. URE.
" WILLIAM HUNTER.

Since the foregoing Opinion was obtained, many additional points of difficulty as to the meaning of the Act have arisen, mainly affecting past pensionable service, contributions, and other matters of a more or less technical nature. We propose to ask the advice of the Law Officers on the interpretation to be placed on these points also.

EMPLOYEES NOT DECLARED TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE
MEANING OF THE ACT.

Many asylums have declared all or nearly all of their employees, other than officers, attendants, and nurses, to be established and pensionable, provided they are employed in a permanent capacity and give their whole time to the duties of their office. In several cases, however, special classes of servant, such as farm servants, have been excluded from the provisions of the Act, and in some instances exclusion has taken place on a large scale. The Midlothian District Asylum, for instance, declares that persons holding the following offices are not to be regarded as established pensionable servants:—clerk and storekeeper, assistant gardener, engineer, cattleman, farm manager, fireman, stoker, coachman, kitchen-maid, hall-maid, laundress, and housemaid; and the Inverness District Asylum similarly excludes from the Act holders of the following offices:—kitchen-maid, housemaid, messroom-maid, hall-maid, scullery-maid, laundress, door-maid, ploughman, cattleman, milkman, dairymaid, and milker.

It is possible that the action of District Boards in this matter has been influenced partly by the knowledge that many such servants objected to contribute, and that considerable difficulty might be experienced in getting such places filled after the time at which contributions from established servants became obligatory. In other cases no doubt the view was taken that the Act was not intended for officials of the class referred to, and that it was desirable in the interests of public economy that they should be excluded from its provisions. The Opinion of the Law Officers above quoted implies that we have no duty or responsibility with regard to such exclusion in the case of persons not having the “care or charge of the patients in the usual course of their employment,” but who may, nevertheless, be employed in a permanent capacity and give their whole time to the duties of their office. It will further be seen that the Opinion indicates that no appeal to us from a person so excluded could be entertained, as we have no power to compel a District Board to place such a person on the established list whom they have declared not to be established in the meaning of the Act.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

THOMAS MASON, *Chairman.*

JOHN COWAN.

JOHN ALEX. REID.

JOHN MACPHERSON.

HAMILTON C. MARR.

T. W. L. SPENCE,

Secretary.

EDINBURGH, 7th June 1911.

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APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.*

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1891 to 1911.

At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1891 . .	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7988	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280
1892 . .	788	914	1702	42	83	125	3963	4244	8207	973	1462	2435	1827	10642	12469
1893 . .	825	948	1773	37	78	115	3979	4339	8318	996	1523	2519	1888	10837	12725
1894 . .	861	940	1801	40	68	108	4062	4414	8476	1013	1552	2565	1909	11041	12950
1895 . .	915	968	1883	37	76	113	4241	4575	8816	1073	1604	2677	1996	11493	13489
Average of the 5 Years. }	832	936	1768	39	78	117	4026	4335	8361	1010	1527	2537	1885	10898	12783
1896 . .	910	1025	1935	37	74	111	4282	4675	8957	1100	1600	2700	2046	11657	13703
1897 . .	897	1048	1945	38	75	113	4496	4865	9361	1066	1601	2667	2058	12028	14086
1898 . .	919	1099	2018	37	76	113	4700	5007	9707	1078	1576	2654	2131	12361	14492
1899 . .	953	1104	2057	40	83	123	4877	5220	10,097	1089	1613	2702	2180	12799	14979
1900 . .	960	1110	2070	47	78	125	5049	5282	10,331	1084	1619	2703	2195	13034	15229
Average of the 5 Years. }	928	1077	2005	40	77	117	4681	5010	9691	1083	1602	2685	2122	12376	14498
1901 . .	969	1121	2090	47	77	124	5197	5395	10,592	1064	1605	2669	2214	13261	15475
1902 . .	995	1139	2134	49	81	130	5442	5508	10,950	1051	1580	2631	2264	13581	15845
1903 . .	964	1151	2115	47	82	129	5613	5711	11,324	1068	1574	2642	2244	13966	16210
1904 . .	1026	1200	2226	45	82	127	5679	5725	11,404	1077	1581	2658	2353	14062	16415
1905 . .	1022	1232	2254	44	81	125	5841	5859	11,700	1114	1590	2704	2379	14404	16783
Average of the 5 Years. }	995	1169	2164	46	81	127	5554	5640	11,194	1075	1586	2661	2291	13855	16146
1906 . .	1016	1224	2240	46	80	126	5906	5922	11,828	1154	1598	2752	2366	14580	16946
1907 . .	999	1243	2242	46	87	133	6067	5905	11,972	1174	1600	2774	2375	14746	17121
1908 . .	1012	1295	2307	43	84	127	6182	6018	12,200	1172	1608	2780	2434	14980	17414
1909 . .	1030	1329	2359	39	80	119	6271	6106	12,377	1209	1617	2826	2478	15203	17681
1910 . .	982	1304	2286	36	84	120	6380	6163	12,543	1222	1621	2843	2406	15386	17792
Average of the 5 Years. }	1008	1279	2287	42	83	125	6161	6023	12,184	1186	1609	2795	2412	14979	17391
1911 . .	1014	1289	2303	38	78	116	6507	6255	12,762	1239	1639	2878	2419	15640	18059

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison are not included in this Table. Their numbers at 1st January of each year from 1891 to 1911 will be found in the Table following.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1891 to 1911.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1891	7116	152	1517	882	2613	12280	57	258	12595
1892	7347	163	1524	875	2560	12469	57	273	12799
1893	7488	157	1570	876	2634	12725	55	278	13058
1894	7648	158	1614	857	2673	12950	54	296	13300
1895	7957	152	1726	864	2790	13489	54	309	13852
Average of 5 Years. }	7512	156	1590	871	2654	12783	55	283	13121
1896	8293	144	1614	841	2811	13703	57	333	14093
1897	8812	137	1505	852	2780	14086	62	352	14500
1898	9243	142	1419	921	2767	14492	56	358	14906
1899	10440	136	668	910	2825	14979	48	372	15399
1900	10696	121	679	905	2828	15229	52	382	15663
Average of 5 Years. }	9497	136	1177	886	2802	14498	55	359	14912
1901	10967	126	544	1045	2793	15475	46	378	15899
1902	11289	130	550	1115	2761	15845	46	397	16288
1903	11659	125	502	1153	2771	16210	51	397	16658
1904	11845	125	508	1152	2785	16415	53	426	16894
1905	12364	123	520	947	2829	16783	50	408	17241
Average of 5 Years. }	11625	126	525	1082	2788	16146	49	401	16596
1906	12457	121	531	959	2878	16946	51	453	17450
1907	12753	104	566	791	2907	17121	51	421	17593
1908	13099	97	568	743	2907	17414	49	445	17908
1909	13350	90	560	736	2945	17681	51	465	18197
1910	13704	88	213	824	2963	17792	53	492	18337
Average of 5 Years. }	13072	100	488	811	2920	17391	51	455	17897
1911	13939	90	202	834	2994	18059	56	521	18636

APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1891 to 1911.

YEARS.	Population.*	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.									Proportion of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			* Total Registered Lunatics.	* Total Registered Paupers.		
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.				
1891 . .	4,036,245	42	3	45	200	62	262	307	1435	18,244	
1892 . .	4,078,910	42	3	45	203	60	263	308	1399	18,847	
1893 . .	4,122,029	43	3	46	204	62	266	312	1443	18,413	
1894 . .	4,165,606	44	2	46	206	62	268	314	1451	18,455	
1895 . .	4,209,645	45	3	48	212	64	276	324	1465	18,836	
Av. of 5 Yrs.		43	3	46	205	62	267	313	1439	18,559	
1896 . .	4,254,153	46	3	49	213	64	277	326	1474	18,786	
1897 . .	4,299,132	46	2	48	220	63	283	331	1497	18,884	
1898 . .	4,344,589	47	3	50	225	62	287	337	1504	19,121	
1899 . .	4,390,530	47	3	50	233	62	295	345	1496	19,691	
1900 . .	4,436,958	47	3	50	235	62	297	347	1469	20,204	
Av. of 5 Yrs.		46	3	49	225	63	288	337	1488	19,337	
1901 . .	4,483,880	47	3	50	239	60	299	349	1457	20,520	
1902 . .	4,531,299	47	3	50	244	59	303	353	1443	20,997	
1903 . .	4,579,223	47	3	50	250	58	308	358	1443	21,359	
1904 . .	4,627,656	49	3	52	249	58	307	359	1457	21,082	
1905 . .	4,676,603	49	3	52	253	58	311	363	1521	20,469	
Av. of 5 Yrs.		48	3	51	247	59	306	357	1464	21,561	
1906 . .	4,726,070	48	3	51	253	59	312	363	1543	20,208	
1907 . .	4,776,063	47	3	50	253	59	312	362	1533	20,354	
1908 . .	4,826,581	48	3	51	256	58	314	365	1512	20,748	
1909 . .	4,877,648	49	2	51	256	59	315	366	1531	20,575	
1910 . .	4,929,251	47	2	49	257	58	315	364	1524	20,702	
Av. of 5 Yrs.		48	2	50	255	59	314	364	1529	20,517	
1911 . .	4,981,402	47	2	49	259	58	317	366	1494	21,238	

* The number of Lunatics is taken at the 1st January of each year, and the number of ordinary Paupers at 15th May preceding. The calculations are made on the Population of the previous year—*e.g.*, the calculations for 1911 are made on the Population for 1910—the Population being that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

Showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year, from 1890 to 1911, the Number placed each year on the Register, the Number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death, and the Proportion of Deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register.

YEARS.	Number of Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.	Average Number of Lunatics on the Register in each Year.	Number placed on the Register in each Year.	Removed from the Register in each Year.			Excess of Number placed on the Register in each Year over Number removed from Register, including deaths.	Proportion of deaths per cent. on Average Number on the Register in each Year.
				By Recovery or otherwise ceasing to be under the cognizance of the Board.	Died.	Total.		
1890.	11998	12139·0	2749	1567	900	2467	282	7·4
1891.	12280	12374·5	2917	1629	1099	2728	189	8·9
1892.	12469	12597·0	2933	1691	986	2677	256	7·8
1893.	12725	12837·5	3060	1840	995	2835	225	7·8
1894.	12950	13219·5	3203	1746	918	2664	539	6·9
Average of 5 } Years. }		12633·5	2972	1694	980	2674	298	7·8
1895.	13489	13596·0	3079	1765	1100	2865	214	8·1
1896.	13703	13894·5	3125	1777	965	2742	383	6·9
1897.	14086	14289·0	3301	1806	1089	2895	406	7·6
1898.	14492	14735·5	3542	1973	1082	3055	487	7·3
1899.	14979	15104·0	3440	1929	1261	3190	250	8·3
Average of 5 } Years. }		14323·8	3297	1850	1099	2949	348	7·5
1900.	15229	15352·0	3454	1920	1288	3208	246	8·4
1901.	15475	15660·0	3481	1892	1219	3111	370	7·8
1902.	15845	16027·5	3660	1982	1313	3295	365	8·2
1903.	16210	16312·5	3616	2001	1410	3411	205	8·6
1904.	16415	16599·0	3658	1964	1326	3290	368	8·0
Average of 5 } Years. }		15990·2	3574	1952	1311	3263	311	8·2
1905.	16783	16864·5	3449	1860	1426	3286	163	8·5
1906.	16946	17033·5	3370	1747	1448	3195	175	8·5
1907.	17121	17267·5	3617	1821	1503	3324	293	8·7
1908.	17414	17547·5	3512	1799	1446	3245	267	8·2
1909.	17681	17736·5	3271	1647	1513	3160	111	8·5
Average of 5 } years. }		17289·9	3444	1775	1467	3242	202	8·5
1910.	17792	17925·5	3347	1618	1462	3080	267	8·2
1911.	18059							

APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.

Showing for each year, from 1890 to 1910, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, Registered during the year, who had never previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such Lunatics per 100,000 of Population.

YEAR.	Population of Scotland estimated to the middle of the Year.		Number of <i>Private</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.		Number of <i>Pauper</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.			Total number of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.		Proportion of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered, per 100,000 of the Population.		
	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1890	4,003,132	413	420	1568	103	1671	420	1671	2091	10·5	41·7	52·2
1891	4,036,245	426	430	1642	97	1739	430	1739	2169	10·7	43·1	53·8
1892	4,078,910	419	422	1718	115	1833	422	1833	2255	10·3	44·9	55·2
1893	4,122,029	417	424	1764	115	1879	424	1879	2303	10·3	45·6	55·9
1894	4,165,606	387	396	1924	127	2051	396	2051	2447	9·5	49·2	58·7
1895	4,209,645	417	422	1781	123	1904	422	1904	2326	10·0	45·2	55·2
1896	4,254,153	394	400	1882	112	1994	400	1994	2394	9·4	46·9	56·3
1897	4,299,132	439	445	1963	101	2064	445	2064	2509	10·4	48·0	58·4
1898	4,344,589	459	470	2080	124	2204	470	2204	2674	10·8	50·7	61·5
1899	4,390,530	456	462	2090	107	2197	462	2197	2659	10·5	50·0	60·5
1900	4,436,958	442	457	2141	99	2240	457	2240	2697	10·3	50·5	60·8
1901	4,483,880	444	454	2144	90	2234	454	2234	2688	10·1	49·8	59·9
1902	4,531,299	449	460	2280	105	2385	460	2385	2845	10·2	52·6	62·8
1903	4,579,223	523	534	2147	96	2243	534	2243	2777	11·7	49·0	60·7
1904	4,627,656	463	465	2223	113	2336	465	2336	2801	10·0	50·5	60·5
1905	4,676,603	447	452	2137	103	2240	452	2240	2892	9·7	47·9	57·6
1906	4,726,070	431	437	2029	100	2129	437	2129	2566	9·2	45·1	54·3
1907	4,776,063	481	488	2198	109	2307	488	2307	2795	10·2	48·3	58·5
1908	4,826,581	506	513	2170	105	2275	513	2275	2788	10·6	47·1	57·7
1909	4,877,648	407	415	2019	125	2144	415	2144	2559	8·5	44·0	52·5
1910	4,929,251	401	406	2112	125	2237	406	2237	2643	8·2	45·4	53·6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1890 to 1910; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 31st December.						Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).						Number Discharged during Year.						Number Transferred during Year.						Number of Deaths during Year.					
	Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Recovered.			* Not Recovered.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1890 . . .	773	864	3789	3999	261	291	1237	1297	95	104	456	519	76	78	367	372	15	15	162	159	82	58	334	304	82	58	334	304	82	58
1891 . . .	771	908	3884	4104	284	323	1254	1449	104	122	445	514	90	100	338	427	16	18	152	198	68	84	398	378	68	84	398	378	68	84
1892 . . .	788	914	3963	4244	270	302	1335	1432	78	126	528	584	85	81	389	421	21	21	168	195	70	51	403	342	70	51	403	342	70	51
1893 . . .	825	948	3979	4339	288	277	1388	1463	93	131	543	642	80	76	384	417	17	17	168	170	76	68	382	341	76	68	382	341	76	68
1894 . . .	861	940	4062	4414	266	280	1512	1576	87	110	533	597	76	94	433	464	12	19	199	228	60	46	356	356	60	46	356	356	60	46
Average of 5 Years	804	915	3935	4220	274	295	1345	1443	91	119	501	571	81	86	382	420	16	18	170	190	71	61	375	344	71	61	375	344	71	61
1895 . . .	915	968	4241	4575	247	301	1614	1640	94	109	550	614	86	78	605	534	18	15	385	335	66	59	424	390	66	59	424	390	66	59
1896 . . .	910	1025	4282	4675	264	271	1552	1621	100	109	519	612	98	81	459	463	30	23	266	262	74	57	364	357	74	57	364	357	74	57
1897 . . .	897	1048	4496	4865	287	317	1763	1753	114	117	562	606	73	86	593	595	18	16	398	405	78	69	405	403	78	69	405	403	78	69
1898 . . .	919	1099	4700	5007	277	330	1674	1729	123	146	644	649	73	95	418	458	14	12	222	245	70	89	411	405	70	89	411	405	70	89
1899 . . .	953	1104	4877	5220	300	306	1730	1588	117	133	620	669	93	93	427	426	25	18	213	237	86	79	508	426	86	79	508	426	86	79
Average of 5 Years	919	1049	4519	4868	275	305	1667	1666	110	123	579	630	85	87	500	495	21	17	297	297	75	71	422	396	75	71	422	396	75	71
1900 . . .	960	1110	5049	5282	284	296	1722	1698	103	136	622	654	84	84	476	432	22	15	280	241	98	72	466	492	98	72	466	492	98	72
1901 . . .	969	1121	5197	5395	278	298	1739	1662	96	131	622	646	71	81	427	415	23	15	223	216	90	80	445	472	90	80	445	472	90	80
1902 . . .	995	1139	5442	5508	257	328	1773	1840	135	139	666	680	82	84	410	445	15	22	224	276	86	95	506	514	86	95	506	514	86	95
1903 . . .	1026	1200	5679	5725	300	354	1834	1439	113	161	642	649	106	105	613	657	37	40	378	439	69	89	579	548	69	89	579	548	69	89
1904 . . .	1022	1232	5841	5859	315	323	2004	1955	119	124	628	646	106	101	693	645	41	34	450	418	102	62	513	534	102	62	513	534	102	62
Average of 5 Years	994	1160	5442	5554	287	320	1754	1719	113	138	636	655	90	91	524	519	28	25	311	318	89	80	502	512	89	80	502	512	89	80
1905 . . .	1016	1224	5906	5922	263	319	1679	1631	114	130	606	609	71	100	453	375	17	20	213	177	80	103	559	578	80	103	559	578	80	103
1906 . . .	999	1243	6067	5905	259	327	1937	1591	98	123	579	547	88	78	631	492	23	27	401	271	94	111	562	566	94	111	562	566	94	111
1907 . . .	1012	1295	6182	6018	273	366	1802	1811	94	138	620	583	73	93	456	523	17	14	260	343	99	90	607	582	99	90	607	582	99	90
1908 . . .	1030	1329	6271	6106	282	368	1646	1585	117	117	572	609	76	114	370	364	20	20	168	150	71	100	614	527	71	100	614	527	71	100
1909 . . .	982	1304	6380	6163	217	317	1684	1550	88	127	507	523	80	107	422	428	16	22	246	235	103	106	646	538	103	106	646	538	103	106
Av. of 5 Yrs.	1008	1279	6161	6023	259	339	1750	1634	102	127	577	574	78	98	466	436	19	21	258	235	89	102	598	558	89	102	598	558	89	102
1910 . . .	1014	1289	6507	6255	240	298	1533	1604	73	142	473	558	57	87	330	376	19	13	149	182	81	82	600	581	81	82	600	581	81	82

* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1890 to 1910.

YEARS.				Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
				Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1890	.	.	.	246	276	522	1075	1138	2213	1321	1414	2735
1891	.	.	.	268	305	573	1102	1251	2353	1370	1556	2926
1892	.	.	.	249	281	530	1167	1237	2404	1416	1518	2934
1893	.	.	.	271	260	531	1220	1293	2513	1491	1553	3044
1894	.	.	.	254	261	515	1313	1348	2661	1567	1609	3176
Average of 5 Years.				257	277	534	1175	1253	2428	1433	1530	2963
1895	.	.	.	229	286	515	1229	1305	2534	1458	1591	3049
1896	.	.	.	234	248	482	1286	1359	2645	1520	1607	3127
1897	.	.	.	269	301	570	1365	1348	2713	1634	1649	3283
1898	.	.	.	263	318	581	1452	1484	2936	1715	1802	3517
1899	.	.	.	275	288	563	1517	1351	2868	1792	1639	3431
Average of 5 Years.				254	287	542	1370	1369	2739	1624	1657	3281
1900	.	.	.	262	281	543	1442	1457	2899	1704	1738	3442
1901	.	.	.	255	283	538	1516	1446	2962	1771	1729	3500
1902	.	.	.	242	306	548	1549	1564	3113	1791	1870	3661
1903	.	.	.	300	354	654	1534	1439	2973	1834	1793	3627
1904	.	.	.	274	289	563	1554	1537	3091	1828	1826	3654
Average of 5 Years.				267	302	569	1519	1489	3008	1786	1791	3577
1905	.	.	.	246	299	545	1466	1454	2920	1712	1753	3465
1906	.	.	.	236	300	536	1536	1320	2856	1772	1620	3392
1907	.	.	.	256	352	608	1542	1468	3010	1798	1820	3618
1908	.	.	.	262	348	610	1478	1435	2913	1740	1783	3523
1909	.	.	.	201	295	496	1438	1315	2753	1639	1610	3249
Average of 5 Years.				240	319	559	1492	1398	2890	1732	1717	3449
1910	.	.	.	221	285	506	1384	1422	2806	1605	1707	3312

* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VIII.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Number of Deaths therein during each Year from 1890 to 1910.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals Not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1890 . . .	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494
1891 . . .	226	959	156	415	152	776	534	2150	2684
1892 . . .	204	1112	124	447	121	745	449	2304	2753
1893 . . .	224	1185	122	463	144	723	490	2371	2861
1894 . . .	197	1130	139	470	106	712	442	2312	2754
Average of 5 Years. }	210	1072	133	443	133	719	476	2234	2709
1895 . . .	203	1164	131	419	125	814	459	2397	2856
1896 . . .	209	1131	126	394	131	721	466	2246	2712
1897 . . .	231	1168	125	385	147	808	503	2361	2864
1898 . . .	269	1293	142	409	159	816	570	2518	3088
1899 . . .	250	1289	143	403	165	934	558	2626	3184
Average of 5 Years. }	233	1209	133	402	145	819	511	2430	2941
1900 . . .	239	1276	131	387	170	958	540	2621	3161
1901 . . .	227	1268	114	403	170	917	511	2588	3099
1902 . . .	274	1346	129	355	181	1020	584	2721	3305
1903 . . .	274	1291	134	453	158	1127	566	2871	3437
1904 . . .	244	1273	132	470	164	1047	540	2790	3330
Average of 5 Years. }	252	1291	128	413	168	1014	548	2718	3266
1905 . . .	244	1215	134	438	183	1137	561	2790	3351
1906 . . .	221	1126	116	451	205	1128	542	2705	3247
1907 . . .	232	1203	135	376	189	1189	556	2768	3324
1908 . . .	234	1181	150	416	171	1141	555	2738	3293
1909 . . .	215	1030	149	369	209	1184	573	2583	3156
Average of 5 Years. }	229	1151	137	410	191	1156	557	2717	3274
1910 . . .	215	1031	112	375	163	1181	490	2587	3077

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1890 to 1910.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1890 . . .	3413.0	3586.5	6999.5	1107.1	1178.2	2285	393	463	856	311	290	601	314	283	597	32.4	32.8	32.6	35.5	39.3	37.5	9.2	7.9	8.5
" 1891 . . .	3507.0	3724.5	7231.5	1137.1	1347.2	2484	395	484	879	318	368	686	329	359	688	32.4	36.2	34.3	34.7	35.9	35.4	9.4	9.6	9.5
" 1892 . . .	3570.0	3847.5	7417.5	1210.1	1298.5	2508	473	552	1025	325	346	671	382	289	671	33.9	33.7	33.8	39.1	42.5	40.9	10.7	7.5	9.0
" 1893 . . .	3640.5	3927.5	7568.0	1261.1	1308.2	2569	479	605	1084	326	336	662	345	318	663	34.6	33.3	33.9	38.0	46.3	42.2	9.5	8.1	8.8
" 1894 . . .	3776.5	4026.0	7802.5	1301.1	1306.2	2607	461	500	961	339	365	704	340	293	633	34.4	32.4	33.4	35.4	38.3	36.9	9.0	7.3	8.1
Average of 5 Years	3581.4	3822.4	7403.8	1203.1	1287.2	2490	440	521	941	324	341	665	342	308	650	33.6	33.7	33.6	36.6	40.5	38.6	9.5	8.1	8.8
YEAR 1895 . . .	3992.0	4254.0	8246.0	1434.1	1475.2	2909	474	544	1018	467	395	862	380	313	693	35.9	34.7	35.3	33.0	36.9	35.0	9.5	7.4	8.4
" 1896 . . .	4104.5	4494.0	8598.5	1406.1	1499.2	2905	482	566	1048	345	338	683	336	318	654	34.3	33.4	33.8	34.3	37.8	36.1	8.2	7.1	7.6
" 1897 . . .	4325.5	4702.0	9027.5	1601.1	1586.3	3187	539	603	1142	469	399	868	367	379	746	37.0	33.7	35.3	33.7	38.0	35.8	8.5	8.1	8.3
" 1898 . . .	4555.5	4926.0	9481.5	1606.1	1680.3	3286	643	664	1307	345	385	730	384	388	772	35.3	34.1	34.3	40.0	39.5	39.8	8.4	7.9	8.1
" 1899 . . .	5102.5	5465.5	10568.0	1807.1	1710.3	3517	655	722	1377	455	448	903	535	446	981	35.4	31.3	33.3	36.2	42.2	39.2	10.5	8.2	9.3
Average of 5 Years	4416.0	4768.3	9184.3	1570.1	1590.3	3161	558	620	1178	416	393	809	400	369	769	35.1	33.3	34.4	35.6	39.0	37.3	9.1	7.7	8.4
YEAR 1900 . . .	5251.0	5580.5	10831.5	1803.1	1801.3	3604	662	720	1382	495	438	933	512	506	1018	34.3	32.3	33.3	36.7	40.0	38.3	9.8	9.1	9.4
" 1901 . . .	5429.5	5698.0	11127.5	1779.1	1738.3	3517	650	709	1359	430	429	859	481	496	977	32.8	30.5	31.6	36.5	40.8	38.6	8.9	8.7	8.8
" 1902 . . .	5611.5	5862.0	11473.5	1829.1	1966.3	3795	745	763	1508	402	423	825	538	553	1091	32.6	33.5	33.1	40.7	38.8	39.7	9.6	9.4	9.5
" 1903 . . .	5743.0	6009.5	11752.5	2038.2	2087.4	4125	690	752	1442	648	705	1353	578	567	1145	35.5	34.7	35.1	37.2	41.0	39.1	10.1	9.4	9.7
" 1904 . . .	6030.5	6283.0	12313.5	2120.2	2071.1	4191	681	712	1393	621	567	1188	556	535	1091	35.2	33.0	34.0	32.1	34.4	33.2	9.2	8.5	8.9
Average of 5 Years	5613.1	5886.3	11499.4	1914.1	1932.3	3846	686	731	1417	519	512	1031	533	531	1064	34.1	32.8	33.4	35.8	37.8	36.8	9.5	9.0	9.3
YEAR 1905 . . .	6085.5	6325.0	12410.5	1770.1	1814.3	3584	672	691	1367	470	437	907	589	632	1221	29.1	28.7	28.9	38.0	38.1	38.0	9.7	10.0	9.8
" 1906 . . .	6179.5	6359.5	12538.5	2037.1	1769.3	3806	623	624	1243	576	437	1013	613	637	1250	33.0	27.8	30.4	30.6	33.5	32.8	9.9	10.0	10.0
" 1907 . . .	6416.5	6510.5	12927.0	1907.2	2015.3	3922	657	676	1333	429	550	979	651	613	1264	29.7	31.0	30.3	34.5	33.5	34.0	10.1	9.4	9.8
" 1908 . . .	6563.0	6661.5	13225.0	1790.1	1790.3	3580	624	658	1282	407	425	832	634	580	1214	27.3	26.9	27.1	34.9	36.8	35.8	9.7	8.7	9.2
" 1909 . . .	6806.0	6884.5	13690.5	1806.1	1782.3	3588	573	621	1194	441	478	919	716	613	1329	26.5	25.9	26.2	31.7	34.8	33.3	10.7	8.9	9.7
Average of 5 Years	6410.1	6548.2	12958.3	1862.1	1834.3	3696	630	654	1284	465	465	930	641	615	1256	29.1	28.1	28.6	33.9	35.7	34.8	10.0	9.4	9.7
YEAR 1910 . . .	6878.0	6943.5	13821.5	1699.1	1817.3	3516	526	681	1207	365	427	792	654	629	1283	24.7	26.2	25.4	31.0	37.5	34.3	9.5	9.1	9.3

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1890 to 1910.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.						Admissions (Including Transfers).						Recoveries.						Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).						Deaths.						Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.						Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.						Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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YEAR 1890	45.5	108.5	154.0	13	33	46	3	13	16	7	15	22	6	6	12	28.6	30.4	29.9	23.1	39.4	34.8	13.2	5.5	7.8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1890 to 1910.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1890.	709.5	804.5	1514.0	304.2	322.6	626.8	147.1	141.2	288.3	84.1	114.1	198.2	77.5	134.2	211.7	42.8	40.0	41.3	48.4	43.8	46.0	10.9	7.1	8.9
" 1891.	709.5	811.0	1520.5	329.3	325.6	654.9	136.1	141.2	277.3	74.1	103.7	177.8	116.7	193.4	210.1	46.4	40.1	43.0	41.3	43.4	42.4	16.3	9.5	12.7
" 1892.	721.0	826.0	1547.0	299.3	313.6	612.9	126.1	139.2	265.3	86.8	85.1	171.9	67.6	130.1	207.7	41.5	37.9	39.6	42.1	44.4	43.3	9.3	7.6	8.4
" 1893.	741.0	851.0	1592.0	344.3	340.6	684.9	152.1	152.3	304.4	80.1	101.1	181.2	93.6	156.4	250.0	46.4	40.0	43.0	44.2	44.7	44.4	12.6	7.4	9.8
" 1894.	783.0	887.0	1670.0	394.4	447.8	842.2	150.1	188.3	338.4	109.1	130.2	239.3	61.8	142.1	250.3	50.4	38.1	42.1	40.2	42.1	40.2	7.8	9.1	8.5
Average of 5 Years	732.8	835.9	1568.7	334.3	349.6	683.9	142.1	152.2	294.4	88.1	107.1	195.2	83.6	151.1	245.6	41.8	43.6	42.6	43.6	43.1	43.1	11.3	8.2	9.6
YEAR 1895.	782.5	887.5	1670.0	350.3	351.7	702.0	162.1	171.3	333.4	108.1	126.1	234.2	85.7	162.1	249.3	48.2	37.7	42.6	43.8	44.9	45.6	10.9	10.8	10.8
" 1896.	733.0	826.5	1559.5	353.3	312.6	665.9	130.1	142.2	272.3	72.1	172.3	244.4	85.7	158.4	248.2	43.2	46.3	46.3	45.5	41.0	41.0	11.6	8.8	10.1
" 1897.	699.0	773.5	1472.5	348.3	334.6	682.9	107.1	236.1	344.0	95.7	158.2	212.3	95.7	162.1	249.3	48.2	43.2	46.3	37.1	32.0	34.6	13.6	8.7	11.0
" 1898.	672.0	731.5	1403.5	278.3	286.6	564.9	116.1	118.2	234.1	106.1	103.2	209.3	76.7	152.1	241.4	43.4	39.1	40.2	41.7	41.3	41.5	11.3	10.4	10.8
" 1899.	323.5	350.0	673.5	140.1	103.2	243.3	67.1	69.1	136.2	24.1	12.3	36.2	28.2	60.1	43.3	29.4	36.1	47.9	67.0	56.0	56.0	8.7	9.1	8.9
Average of 5 Years	642.0	713.8	1355.8	294.2	283.5	577.7	121.1	121.2	242.1	126.1	132.2	258.2	74.6	143.1	245.8	45.8	39.7	42.6	41.1	42.9	42.0	11.5	9.6	10.5
YEAR 1900.	266.0	282.0	548.0	88.9	95.1	183.9	53.1	56.1	109.2	12.1	16.2	28.2	23.1	54.1	33.1	33.7	33.4	60.2	58.9	59.6	8.6	11.0	9.9	
" 1901.	267.0	280.0	547.0	103.1	121.2	224.3	60.1	55.1	115.2	20.3	34.4	54.4	18.2	49.3	38.6	43.2	50.0	58.3	45.5	51.3	7.9	10.0	9.0	
" 1902.	210.0	266.0	476.0	99.1	102.2	201.3	49.0	40.1	89.3	48.1	65.1	113.2	18.2	47.1	38.3	42.2	49.5	39.2	44.3	44.3	8.6	10.9	9.9	
" 1903.	251.5	253.5	505.0	105.1	99.2	204.3	57.1	44.1	101.2	19.1	16.3	35.3	30.3	62.1	47.1	39.1	40.4	54.3	44.4	49.5	11.9	12.6	12.3	
" 1904.	252.5	261.5	514.0	104.1	106.2	210.3	52.1	43.1	95.2	23.1	18.4	41.4	26.3	62.1	41.2	40.5	40.9	50.0	40.6	45.2	10.3	13.8	12.1	
Average of 5 Years	249.2	268.3	518.0	100.1	105.2	205.3	54.1	48.1	102.2	24.3	30.4	54.4	24.3	55.1	40.1	39.1	39.6	54.0	45.7	49.8	9.6	11.6	10.6	
YEAR 1905.	259.0	266.5	525.5	95.8	84.1	179.9	39.3	37.3	77.2	23.1	17.4	30.4	23.3	51.1	36.7	31.5	34.1	41.1	45.2	43.0	8.9	10.5	9.7	
" 1906.	273.5	275.0	548.5	108.1	90.1	198.2	47.1	31.1	78.2	27.1	48.2	21.2	21.1	61.1	39.5	32.7	36.1	43.5	34.4	39.4	7.7	5.8	6.7	
" 1907.	283.0	284.0	567.0	109.1	108.2	217.3	49.1	41.1	90.2	31.1	33.4	64.4	29.3	61.1	38.5	38.0	38.3	44.9	38.0	41.5	10.2	11.3	10.8	
" 1908.	279.0	285.0	564.0	97.1	106.2	203.3	56.1	55.1	111.2	17.1	21.3	38.3	32.3	62.1	34.8	37.2	36.0	57.7	51.9	54.7	11.5	10.5	11.0	
" 1909.	123.5	110.5	234.0	42.3	38.8	80.1	19.2	22.1	41.2	32.1	25.2	57.2	14.1	24.1	34.0	34.4	34.2	45.2	57.9	51.3	11.3	9.0	10.3	
Average of 5 Years	243.6	244.2	487.8	90.8	85.1	175.2	42.3	37.7	79.2	25.2	25.5	50.2	24.3	47.1	36.7	34.8	35.7	46.5	45.5	46.0	9.9	9.4	9.7	
YEAR 1910.	112.5	95.0	207.5	32.2	28.6	60.8	17.1	13.1	30.3	9.1	15.2	24.2	5.1	17.1	28.4	29.5	28.9	53.1	46.4	50.0	4.4	12.6	8.2	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued*,
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1890 to 1910.
 (d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	Average of 5 Years.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Average of 5 Years.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	Average of 5 Years.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Average of 5 Years.	1910
YEAR 1890	441-0	438-0	879-0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	35	16-8	12-6	14-7	10-8	10-9	10-9	4-3	3-7	4-0	4-0
" 1891	439-5	439-0	878-5	52	73	125	11	5	16	32	45	77	18	21	39	11-8	16-6	14-2	21-2	6-8	12-8	4-1	4-8	4-4	4-4
" 1892	435-0	440-5	875-5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18-4	21-8	20-1	5-0	3-1	4-0	4-8	7-3	6-1	6-1
" 1893	433-5	440-5	874-0	54	69	123	2	4	6	53	46	99	17	22	39	12-5	15-7	14-1	3-7	5-8	4-9	3-9	5-0	4-5	4-5
" 1894	418-5	442-0	860-5	66	82	148	6	3	9	45	52	97	12	23	35	15-8	18-6	17-2	9-1	3-7	6-1	2-9	5-2	4-1	4-1
Average of 5 Years.	433-5	440-0	873-5	65	75	140	6	4	10	45	47	92	17	23	40	15-0	17-0	16-1	9-5	5-6	7-4	4-0	5-2	4-6	4-6
YEAR 1895	417-5	435-0	852-5	63	64	127	4	3	7	45	49	94	19	30	49	15-1	14-7	14-9	6-3	4-7	5-5	4-6	6-9	5-7	5-7
" 1896	415-0	432-0	847-0	46	57	103	4	2	6	29	26	55	14	17	31	11-1	13-2	12-2	8-7	3-5	6-0	3-4	3-9	3-7	3-7
" 1897	430-5	456-0	886-5	86	124	210	4	4	8	33	63	96	16	21	37	20-0	27-2	23-7	4-7	3-2	3-8	3-7	4-6	4-2	4-2
" 1898	447-0	468-5	915-5	51	72	123	2	4	6	34	55	89	15	24	39	11-4	15-3	13-4	3-9	5-6	4-9	3-4	5-1	4-3	4-3
" 1899	447-0	460-5	907-5	66	66	132	6	3	9	36	49	85	23	20	43	14-8	14-3	14-5	9-1	4-5	6-8	5-1	4-3	4-7	4-7
Average of 5 Years.	431-4	450-4	881-8	62	77	139	4	3	7	35	48	83	17	22	39	14-5	17-0	15-8	6-4	4-2	5-2	4-0	5-0	4-5	4-5
YEAR 1900	528-5	521-0	1049-5	94	78	172	5	1	6	48	58	106	21	26	47	17-8	15-0	16-4	5-3	1-3	3-5	4-0	5-0	4-5	4-5
" 1901	559-0	521-0	1080-0	127	79	206	3	5	8	45	29	74	30	25	55	22-7	15-2	19-1	2-4	6-3	3-9	5-4	4-8	5-1	5-1
" 1902	590-5	543-5	1134-0	89	79	168	4	3	7	37	37	74	33	16	49	15-1	14-5	14-8	4-5	3-8	4-2	5-6	2-9	4-3	4-3
" 1903	600-0	552-5	1152-5	88	74	162	4	6	10	47	39	86	33	34	67	14-7	13-4	14-1	4-5	8-1	6-2	5-5	6-2	5-8	5-8
" 1904	600-5	545-5	1146-0	87	83	170	9	6	15	52	58	310	27	23	50	14-5	15-2	14-8	10-3	7-2	8-8	4-5	4-2	4-4	4-4
Average of 5 Years.	575-7	536-7	1112-4	97	79	176	5	4	9	66	64	130	29	25	54	16-8	14-6	15-8	5-2	5-3	5-2	5-0	4-6	4-8	4-8
YEAR 1905	504-5	448-5	953-0	64	39	103	3	4	7	29	13	42	25	17	42	12-7	8-7	10-8	4-7	10-3	6-8	5-0	3-8	4-4	4-4
" 1906	462-0	413-0	875-0	44	43	87	5	6	11	115	94	209	16	19	35	9-5	10-4	9-9	11-4	14-0	12-6	3-5	4-6	4-0	4-0
" 1907	425-5	380-5	806-0	52	44	96	4	1	5	66	28	94	22	23	45	12-2	11-6	11-9	7-7	2-3	5-2	5-2	6-0	5-6	5-6
" 1908	373-0	366-5	739-5	34	45	79	5	8	13	20	24	44	15	14	29	9-1	12-3	10-7	14-7	17-8	16-5	4-0	3-8	3-9	3-9
" 1909	414-0	413-5	827-5	50	39	89	1	3	4	27	28	55	18	19	37	12-1	9-4	10-8	2-0	7-7	4-5	4-3	4-6	4-5	4-5
Average of 5 Years.	435-8	404-4	840-2	49	42	91	4	4	8	52	37	89	19	18	37	11-1	10-5	10-8	8-1	10-4	9-1	4-4	4-6	4-6	4-6
YEAR 1910	416-5	412-5	829-0	32	52	84	1	4	5	11	18	29	19	21	40	7-7	12-6	10-1	3-1	7-7	6-0	4-6	5-1	4-8	4-8

APPENDIX A.—

The Annual Number of Deaths and Classification of all Recorded
Establishments in(1) *Private Patients in*

YEARS,	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		DISEASES	
							1. Meningitis, Inflammation of Brain, Cerebro- Spinal Meningitis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1902	886.5	1026.5	69	87	30	38	1	1
1903	888.5	1030.5	61	73	23	37	..	1
1904	902.5	1047.0	83	49	40	25	..	..
1905	903.0	1072.5	60	82	15	38	1	..
1906	893.0	1068.0	79	87	25	38	..	..
Absolute Annual Average	892.7	1048.9	70.4	75.6	26.6	35.2	0.4	0.4
Percentage of all Re- corded Causes of Death	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4
1907	890.0	1088.0	70	69	27	22	..	..
1908	903.5	1116.5	54	80	20	41	1	..
1909	893.0	1121.0	81	82	30	23	1	1
1910	890.0	1104.0	64	64	24	22	1	..

(2) * *Pauper*

1902	5513.5	5623.0	517	505	216	218	9	5
1903	5647.5	5756.5	582	560	244	245	1	4
1904	5935.0	6020.5	531	542	227	231	2	8
1905	5989.5	6046.0	579	599	249	251	11	4
1906	6062.5	6053.5	577	590	232	240	6	12
Absolute Annual Average	5829.6	5899.9	557.2	559.2	233.6	237.0	5.8	6.6
Percentage of all Re- corded Causes of Death	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.8
1907	6270.5	6151.5	650	621	265	270	5	8
1908	6344.5	6257.5	631	547	275	217	2	5
1909	6482.5	6344.5	668	512	272	221	8	5
1910	6551.5	6401.5	617	599	249	236	3	5

* NOTE.—These figures include a few private patients in District Asylums having the same accom-

TABLE X.

Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Asylums and other
the Years 1902-1910.

Royal and Private Asylums.

OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

2. General Paralysis of the Insane.		3. Cerebral Softening.		4. Epilepsy and Convulsions.		5. Hemiplegia, Apoplexy, Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Cerebral Embolism.		6. Other Organic Disease of Brain, <i>including</i> Tumours of Brain, Malignant and Non-Malignant.		7. Exhaustion from Mania or Melancholia, not caused by Nervous Disease otherwise designated.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15	2	..	2	2	4	2	6	5	6	6	12
12	4	3	..	4	1	5	8	1	9	4	8
21	2	1	..	..	1	5	2	4	3	7	8
14	1	..	1	3	..	4	4	6	4	3	12
19	2	1	3	5	1	9	5	6	5	2	8
16.2	2.2	1.0	1.2	2.8	1.4	5.0	5.0	4.4	5.4	4.4	9.6
18.2	2.2	0.1	1.2	3.1	1.4	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	4.9	9.4
17	1	1	2	1	1	3	6	4	4	7	4
21	1	2	1	1	..	6	6	4	8	2	14
22	2	6	1	5	2	10	4	3	2	2	7
9	3	1	2	2	2	6	4	3	3	5	2

Patients.

124	34	17	8	33	22	38	43	12	18	17	41
154	29	18	14	45	33	49	40	13	20	25	35
111	41	16	25	32	28	44	47	9	18	18	38
129	47	22	29	40	30	49	55	25	28	20	40
136	42	8	22	38	28	40	42	14	28	26	42
130.8	38.6	16.2	19.6	37.6	28.2	44.0	45.4	14.6	22.4	21.2	39.2
17.0	4.9	2.1	2.5	4.9	3.6	5.7	5.7	1.9	2.8	2.8	5.0
154	44	18	34	35	24	46	43	31	51	20	34
154	23	15	12	52	13	57	42	29	51	27	46
147	36	19	19	49	28	52	36	25	41	31	35
135	36	20	19	41	26	38	41	39	66	28	38

modation and treatment as pauper patients, and drawn, as a rule, from much the same social class.

APPENDIX A.—

The Annual Number of Deaths and Classification of all Recorded
Establishments in

(1) *Private Patients in*

YEARS,	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.				Diseases of Blood Vessels.		Diseases of	
	8. Paraplegia and Diseases of Cord, Locomotor Ataxy.		9. Neuritis and General Sclerosis of Nervous System.		10. Aneurism and Arterial Sclerosis and other Diseases of the Blood Vessels, excluding those tabulated under Column 5.		11. Pulmonary Phthisis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1902 . . . . .	..	..	..	3	1	1	10	8
1903	1	..	1	..	1	2	5	7
1904	3	..	..	..	2	..	6	5
1905	1	..	..	..	1	1	6	6
1906	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	5
Absolute Annual Average	1.4	..	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	5.8	6.2
Percentage of all Re- Recorded Causes of Death	1.6	..	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.8	6.5	6.1
1907 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	8
1908	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	8
1909 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	7	2	3	9
1910 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	5	5	6

(2) * *Pauper*

1902	6	7	..	2	5	6	80	108
1903	9	6	1	3	6	6	69	100
1904	3	1	..	7	6	10	82	96
1905	6	..	..	3	3	16	71	98
1906	5	3	1	5	18	19	92	102
Absolute Annual Average	5.8	3.4	0.4	4.0	7.6	11.4	78.8	100.8
Percentage of all Re- Recorded Causes of Death	0.8	0.4	..	0.5	1.0	1.4	10.3	12.8
1907	8	3	1	1	26	25	87	93
1908	6	4	..	5	13	18	83	98
1909	4	1	1	4	24	23	89	91
1910	7	2	..	5	27	25	88	87

* NOTE.—These figures include a few private patients in District Asylums having the same accom-

TABLE X. (*continued*)

Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Asylums and other
the Years 1902-1910.

Royal and Private Asylums.

Respiratory System and Thorax.				Diseases of Heart.		Diseases of Digestive System.		Diseases of Genito-Urinary System.		GENERAL DISEASES.	
12.		13.		14.		15.		16.		17.	
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Pleurisy.		Other Forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Valvular Disease, Fatty Degeneration, Syncope, &c., &c.		Diseases of Mouth, Pharynx, Stomach (Non-Malignant), Intestines, Liver, and Peritoneum (Non-Tubercular).		Diseases of Kidney, Bladder, Prostate, &c., &c.		Dysentery (Colitis), Epidemic Diarrhoea, Infective Enteritis.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4	8	3	6	10	16	3	7	3	4	..	..
8	9	..	6	7	5	4	9	6	6	..	1
11	6	2	3	16	4	3	6	3	4	1	..
5	19	3	3	9	15	2	6	5	5	..	3
11	17	4	1	18	2	2	4	7	4	..	..
7·8	11·8	2·4	3·8	12·0	4·2	2·8	6·4	4·8	4·6	0·2	0·8
8·8	11·6	2·7	3·7	13·5	4·0	3·1	6·3	5·4	4·5	0·2	0·8
13	6	1	4	16	16	5	4	..	2	..	1
4	13	6	7	10	21	1	4	5	3	..	..
10	19	3	5	18	24	4	3	3	12	..	1
18	21	1	2	23	16	6	6	2	4	..	..

Patients.

80	77	24	25	104	110	30	25	22	25	1	9
95	90	3	27	99	116	20	33	33	34	2	5
98	78	28	21	100	115	25	36	27	33	4	4
84	72	23	37	112	141	24	33	27	33	..	2
83	56	27	38	123	128	26	36	41	43	..	13
88·0	74·6	28·0	29·6	107·6	122·0	25·0	32·6	30·0	33·6	1·4	6·6
11·5	9·4	3·6	3·7	14·0	15·4	3·3	4·1	3·9	4·3	0·2	0·8
113	81	31	33	148	144	23	36	37	45	2	5
121	87	51	41	153	167	35	39	39	39	1	6
97	79	28	43	169	150	16	29	43	51	4	7
90	99	40	17	147	151	30	42	35	35	..	1

modation and treatment as pauper patients, and drawn, as a rule, from much the same social class.

APPENDIX A.—

The Annual Number of Deaths and Classification of all Recorded Establishments in

(1) *Private Patients in*

YEARS.	GENERAL							
	18.		19.		20.		21.	
	Diarrhœa not otherwise designated.		Erysipelas.		Abscess, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, and Cellulitis.		Typhoid, Influenza, and other Fevers.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1902	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	1
1903 . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2
1904 . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..
1905 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
1906 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Absolute Annual } Average	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·4	0·4	1·6	0·4	0·6
Percentage of all Re- } corded Causes of } Death	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·4	0·4	1·6	0·4	0·6
1907 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
1908 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1
1909 . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
1910 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3

(2) * *Pauper*

1902	1	2	5	10	16	10	6	10
1903	2	4	1	3	8	14	5	13
1904	3	5	4	1	5	11	6	2
1905	1	4	2	4	5	9	5	12
1906 . . . . .	..	1	2	..	5	10	8	5
Absolute Annual } Average	1·4	3·2	2·8	3·6	7·8	10·8	6·0	8·4
Percentage of all Re- } corded Causes of } Death	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·5	1·0	1·4	0·8	1·1
1907 . . . . .	..	2	2	3	7	10	6	5
1908 . . . . .	..	1	2	2	4	7	10	16
1909	2	1	3	3	9	5	1	7
1910	1	..	1	2	1	4	6	9

* NOTE.—These figures include a few private patients in District Asylums having the same accom-

TABLE X.—(Continued)

Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Asylums and other
the Years 1902–1910.

Royal and Private Asylums.

DISEASES.

22.		23.		24.		25.		26.		27.	
Cancer, Carcinoma, Sarcoma, Malignant Disease, excluding Malignant Tumour of Brain.		Syphilis and other Venereal Disease.		General Tuberculosis, and Tubercle of Organs other than Lungs.		Diseases of Thyroid, Lymphatic and other Glands.		Atrophy, Debility, and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	13	19	..	2
..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	14	1	1
2	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	14	10	3	1
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	21	1	2
3	8	..	..	1	2	..	..	10	18	1	1
2.2	0	..	..	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	10.8	16.4	2	1.4
2.5	4.9	..	..	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	12.1	16.1	1.3	1.4
1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	21	2	1
2	7	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	20	2	..
4	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	12	18	1	1
3	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	10	16	2	2

Patients.

15	16	3	3	9	11	..	2	65	118	6	2
20	25	2	3	14	13	..	..	74	115	8	7
12	18	3	1	11	10	..	2	63	79	8	6
21	24	..	2	9	18	2	1	79	100	8	3
20	16	3	2	18	23	..	2	56	99	8	6
17.6	19.8	2.2	2.2	12.2	15.0	0.4	1.4	67.4	102.2	7.6	4.8
2.3	2.5	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.9	..	0.2	8.8	12.9	1.0	0.6
13	28	1	2	21	22	2	4	78	113	11	2
19	29	3	1	23	24	..	1	52	96	5	3
23	35	..	..	22	23	..	5	77	82	13	2
23	28	3	2	23	22	..	4	68	102	7	3

moderation and treatment as pauper patients, and drawn, as a rule, from much the same social class.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XI.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Sixteen Years, 1895–1910.

YEARS.	ADMITTED TO ROLL OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						CEASED TO BE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.												Died.						On Roll at 31st December of each year.						Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.		
	Total.						Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.																							
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.		Transferred from Asylums.		M.		F.		T.		M.		F.		T.		M.		F.		T.		M.		F.		T.		M.		F.		T.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
During 1895	56	74	83	104	139	178	317	8	15	23	6	11	17	44	57	101	54	99	153	1100	1600	2700	6	8	7	4	9	6	2	5	7					
" 1896	44	72	49	87	93	159	252	15	15	30	14	13	27	57	61	118	41	69	110	1066	1601	2667	16	9	12	3	8	4	3	4	1					
" 1897	61	63	58	77	119	140	259	6	15	21	8	6	14	52	57	109	41	87	128	1078	1576	2654	5	11	8	3	8	5	5	4	8					
" 1898	57	75	65	110	122	185	307	9	16	25	12	7	19	51	59	110	39	66	105	1089	1613	2702	7	9	8	3	6	4	1	3	9					
" 1899	57	62	77	103	134	165	299	6	9	15	11	7	18	64	45	109	58	98	156	1084	1619	2703	4	5	5	4	6	1	5	8	5					
Average of 5 Yrs.	55	69	66	96	121	165	286	9	14	23	10	9	19	53	56	109	46	84	130	1083	1602	2685	7	8	8	4	3	5	2	4	9					
During 1900	42	58	61	87	103	145	248	4	8	12	12	10	22	47	46	93	60	95	155	1064	1605	2669	4	6	5	6	5	9	5	8	5					
" 1901	49	45	64	96	113	141	254	10	13	23	16	10	26	53	62	115	47	81	128	1051	1580	2631	9	9	9	4	5	1	5	4	9					
" 1902	46	60	73	88	119	148	267	10	13	23	8	4	16	50	62	112	34	71	105	1068	1574	2642	8	9	9	3	2	4	5	4	0					
" 1903	43	56	75	112	118	168	286	12	14	26	7	4	11	48	67	115	42	76	118	1077	1581	2658	10	8	9	3	9	4	8	4	0					
" 1904	59	60	93	110	152	170	322	16	14	30	7	15	22	53	58	111	39	74	113	1114	1590	2704	11	8	9	3	5	4	7	4	2					
Average of 5 Yrs.	48	56	73	99	121	155	276	10	12	22	10	9	19	50	59	109	44	79	123	1074	1586	2660	9	8	8	4	1	5	0	4	7					
During 1905	49	59	114	103	163	162	325	10	16	26	10	15	25	65	59	124	38	64	102	1154	1598	2752	6	10	8	3	3	4	0	3	7					
" 1906	52	52	98	108	150	160	310	14	14	28	7	10	17	66	64	130	43	70	113	1174	1600	2774	9	9	9	3	7	4	4	4	1					
" 1907	49	67	74	88	123	155	278	15	10	25	5	8	13	60	56	116	45	73	118	1172	1608	2780	12	7	9	3	8	4	6	4	2					
" 1908	64	46	92	123	156	169	325	14	7	21	8	10	18	49	66	115	47	77	124	1209	1617	2826	9	4	6	3	9	4	8	4	0					
" 1909	70	60	64	99	134	159	293	6	20	26	13	14	27	63	46	109	39	75	114	1232	1621	2843	4	13	9	3	2	4	6	4	0					
" 1910	57	57	88	104	145	161	306	12	13	25	9	11	20	61	58	119	42	72	114	1186	1609	2795	8	9	8	3	6	4	5	4	1					
Average of 5 Yrs.	50	63	66	90	136	153	289	9	16	25	10	9	19	53	48	101	47	62	109	1239	1639	2878	7	10	9	3	8	3	8	3	8					
During 1910	70	63	66	90	136	153	289	9	16	25	10	9	19	53	48	101	47	62	109	1239	1639	2878	7	10	9	3	8	3	8	3	8					

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XII.

APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were
or left in Private Dwellings, in each

	SCOTLAND.		Aberdeen.		Argyll.	
Populations for 1901	4,472,103		313,825		73,642	
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.
Year 1890	2150	113	140	7	54	6
„ 1891	2273	104	134	7	50	6
„ 1892	2306	129	152	6	50	7
„ 1893	2441	126	130	4	56	6
„ 1894	2535	134	120	10	61	8
Absolute Annual Average of five years	2341·0	121·2	135·2	6·8	54·2	6·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891)	58	3	48	2	72	9
Year 1895	2448	130	143	1	56	4
„ 1896	2556	116	145	8	40	4
„ 1897	2618	124	149	3	52	4
„ 1898	2850	132	177	9	73	3
„ 1899	2790	119	178	6	54	1
Absolute Annual Average of five years	2652·4	124·2	158·4	5·4	55·0	3·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891 and 1901)	62	3	53	2	74	4
Year 1900	2818	100	210	5	49	3
„ 1901	2847	94	179	4	45	5
„ 1902	2990	106	211	4	38	2
„ 1903	2874	99	185	6	51	4
„ 1904	3003	119	217	7	48	1
Absolute Annual Average of five years	2906·4	103·6	200·4	5·2	46·2	3·0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901)	65	2	64	2	63	4
Year 1905	2809	108	204	6	36	2
„ 1906	2744	104	165	5	59	3
„ 1907	2904	116	171	5	48	3
„ 1908	2834	110	190	3	36	2
„ 1909	2666	130	189	9	33	8
Absolute Annual Average of five years	2791·4	113·6	183·8	5·6	42·4	3·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of the Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911)	59	2	56	2	58	5
Year 1910	2725	133	205	5	44	3

TABLE XII.

placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,*
year from 1890 to 1910.

Ayr. 254,468		Banff. 61,488		Berwick. 30,824		Bute. 18,787		Caith- ness. 33,870		Clack- mannan. 32,029		Dumbar- ton. 113,865		Dumfries. 72,571	
Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.
116	2	32	2	8	2	13	..	15	9	11	..	42	1	29	..
110	1	16	3	10	4	13	..	11	7	13	1	36	..	34	3
142	9	28	6	12	2	8	3	11	3	14	..	35	..	27	1
131	5	43	1	12	5	17	..	14	6	16	..	35	..	34	1
131	3	38	6	15	2	11	1	17	6	22	..	55	..	44	..
126.0	4.0	31.4	3.6	11.4	3.0	12.4	0.8	13.6	6.2	15.2	0.2	40.6	0.2	33.6	1.0
56	2	51	6	35	9	67	4	37	17	46	1	41	...	45	1
147	4	17	7	11	1	10	..	16	3	1	2	52	..	44	2
137	5	35	2	11	2	10	..	19	7	20	..	56	2	45	..
152	1	36	2	12	..	9	..	19	7	19	..	65	..	30	1
159	4	38	1	11	1	16	..	15	5	13	2	63	3	31	2
149	4	32	2	13	..	12	..	19	6	11	3	70	..	22	1
148.8	3.6	31.6	2.8	11.6	0.8	11.4	...	17.6	5.6	14.8	1.4	61.2	1.0	34.4	1.2
62	1	51	5	37	3	61	...	50	16	45	4	58	1	47	2
132	2	30	7	12	2	5	1	16	8	15	..	51	..	42	..
128	4	36	3	9	..	5	..	20	5	17	1	76	1	37	2
132	1	37	2	11	3	21	..	16	3	23	..	67	..	23	1
132	1	26	8	14	1	7	..	10	5	16	..	71	1	39	2
127	3	39	2	23	..	11	1	15	5	19	..	76	4	26	1
130.2	2.2	33.6	4.4	13.8	1.2	9.8	0.4	15.4	5.2	18.0	0.2	68.2	1.2	33.4	1.2
51	1	55	7	45	4	52	2	45	15	56	1	60	1	46	2
142	3	28	1	11	2	4	3	12	5	19	..	69	1	39	1
122	3	31	7	6	1	9	1	5	1	15	..	49	2	26	1
126	7	27	9	11	3	11	..	15	4	14	1	68	1	37	..
117	8	41	7	19	1	15	..	11	5	11	1	55	3	26	1
130	5	35	5	8	3	8	..	11	2	11	..	55	5	35	1
127.4	5.2	32.4	5.8	11.0	2.0	9.4	0.8	10.8	3.4	14.0	0.4	59.2	2.4	32.6	0.8
47	2	53	9	36	7	50	4	33	10	44	1	48	2	45	1
110	3	46	7	13	1	9	..	6	2	19	..	61	3	25	1

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were
or left in Private Dwellings, in each

	Edinburgh.		Elgin.		Fife.		Forfar.	
Populations for 1901	488,061		44,800		218,840		284,082	
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.
Year 1890	273	3	23	1	85	1	149	10
„ 1891	276	5	33	3	89	3	173	4
„ 1892	299	9	30	3	95	5	169	3
„ 1893	300	9	43	2	81	3	201	2
„ 1894	351	10	40	2	88	3	194	4
Absolute Annual Average of five years	295·3	7·2	33·8	2·2	87·6	3·0	177·2	4·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891)	69	2	78	5	46	2	64	2
Year 1895	298	10	40	5	99	6	188	5
„ 1896	337	13	41	4	101	2	213	10
„ 1897	265	9	42	3	111	3	191	6
„ 1898	321	15	32	..	113	4	220	7
„ 1899	349	8	41	3	109	4	182	7
Absolute Annual Average of five years	314·0	11·0	39·2	3·0	106·6	3·8	198·8	7·0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891 and 1901)	68	2	89	7	52	2	71	2
Year 1900	391	10	31	2	104	3	179	7
„ 1901	354	3	32	..	100	5	198	9
„ 1902	360	9	31	..	116	5	209	7
„ 1903	363	11	33	..	120	4	185	..
„ 1904	374	7	34	5	112	..	161	9
Absolute Annual Average of five years	368·4	8·0	32·2	1·4	110·4	3·4	186·4	6·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901)	75	2	72	3	50	2	65	2
Year 1905	302	7	40	6	129	2	197	1
„ 1906	335	9	43	1	125	1	164	1
„ 1907	318	5	23	3	119	2	173	4
„ 1908	308	5	32	2	139	1	157	5
„ 1909	313	7	23	4	143	2	136	5
Absolute Annual Average of five years	315·2	6·6	32·2	3·2	131·0	1·6	165·4	3·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of the Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911)	61	1	71	7	56	1	58	1
Year 1910	283	7	23	5	115	5	164	5

TABLE XII.—(continued).

placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,*
year from 1890 to 1910.

Hadding- ton. 38,665		Inverness. 90,674		Kin- cardine. 31,537		Kinross. 6981		Kirkcud- bright. 39,383		Lanark. 1,314,810		Lin- lithgow. 66,443		Nairn. 8721	
Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv.Dwl.
34	2	56	18	14	1	3	..	16	2	607	18	22	2	11	..
26	2	57	14	17	..	6	..	15	..	718	13	23	..	8	..
24	1	63	13	13	..	4	..	19	..	656	15	25	1	5	1
33	1	72	10	20	..	5	..	20	..	641	19	29	1	5	..
32	..	71	19	14	..	4	..	18	1	696	18	35	1	4	1
29.8	1.2	63.8	14.8	15.6	0.2	4.4	...	17.6	0.6	663.6	16.6	26.8	1.0	6.6	0.4
80	3	71	16	44	51	66	...	44	2	61	2	50	2	73	5
36	1	63	19	16	..	8	..	19	1	666	29	17	..	14	2
25	..	64	15	15	..	5	..	19	1	675	13	27	..	3	..
26	2	91	19	17	..	6	1	12	..	760	30	30	..	9	..
31	1	79	13	19	..	4	..	11	5	795	24	25	..	12	..
31	1	59	10	14	..	4	..	20	1	857	32	33	2	8	1
29.8	1.0	71.2	15.2	16.2	...	5.4	0.2	16.2	1.6	750.6	25.6	26.4	0.4	9.2	0.6
78	3	78	17	51	...	79	3	41	4	62	2	44	1	107	7
29	2	58	8	15	..	4	1	17	..	907	23	29	..	6	..
25	..	66	11	15	..	2	..	20	2	922	15	37	..	7	..
36	3	83	15	19	..	5	..	17	..	985	16	40	2	12	2
30	..	80	16	22	..	3	..	15	..	874	14	40	1	5	..
26	..	75	22	16	..	4	..	13	..	1027	23	36	1	4	1
29.2	1.0	72.4	14.4	17.4	...	3.6	0.2	16.4	0.4	943.0	18.2	36.4	0.8	6.8	0.6
76	3	80	16	55	...	52	3	42	1	72	1	55	1	78	7
35	..	65	19	22	..	5	..	21	..	926	18	36	..	7	..
31	2	71	11	14	..	5	..	16	1	928	32	41	..	4	..
42	2	56	16	17	..	4	..	17	..	1010	24	39	..	9	..
22	..	79	14	15	..	1	..	19	2	1002	28	29	1	4	..
28	..	61	17	9	..	4	..	16	1	880	36	30	..	4	..
31.6	0.8	66.4	15.4	15.4	...	3.8	...	17.8	0.8	949.2	27.6	35.0	0.2	5.6	...
80	2	73	17	50	...	53	...	46	2	66	2	47	...	64	...
27	4	68	5	6	..	2	..	22	4	940	38	18	1	11	1

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were
or left in Private Dwellings, in each

	Orkney.		Peebles.		Perth.		Renfrew.	
Populations for 1901 . . .	28,699		15,066		123,283		293,497	
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.
Year 1890	16	3	3	..	73	3	161	1
„ 1891	16	2	4	..	58	6	150	3
„ 1892	11	4	4	..	53	4	151	..
„ 1893	18	2	7	..	75	6	197	1
„ 1894	19	8	2	..	82	5	169	..
Absolute Annual Average of five years	16.0	3.8	4.0	..	68.2	4.8	165.6	1.0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891) . .	53	12	27	..	56	4	68	..
Year 1895	9	3	4	..	79	3	169	..
„ 1896	15	8	5	1	95	..	177	3
„ 1897	13	7	4	..	82	1	191	2
„ 1898	10	4	11	..	108	2	224	..
„ 1899	11	3	8	..	85	..	201	1
Absolute Annual Average of five years	11.6	5.0	6.4	0.2	89.8	1.2	192.4	1.2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891 and 1901) .	39	17	43	1	73	1	71	..
Year 1900	15	..	9	..	79	1	162	..
„ 1901	13	6	7	..	87	..	195	2
„ 1902	10	..	6	..	86	1	174	3
„ 1903	12	2	11	..	80	4	204	1
„ 1904	12	1	6	..	79	3	194	3
Absolute Annual Average of five years	12.4	1.8	7.8	..	82.2	1.8	185.8	1.8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901) . .	43	6	52	..	67	1	63	1
Year 1905	16	..	10	..	53	3	167	..
„ 1906	9	..	6	..	62	2	180	1
„ 1907	20	3	1	..	86	2	202	1
„ 1908	10	2	10	..	59	4	214	..
„ 1909	10	1	5	..	69	..	195	1
Absolute Annual Average of five years	13.0	1.2	6.4	..	65.8	2.2	191.6	0.6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of the Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911)	47	4	42	..	53	2	60	..
Year 1910	13	3	9	..	81	3	190	3

TABLE XII.—(continued).

placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,*
year from 1890 to 1910.

Ross. 76,450		Roxburgh. 48,804		Selkirk. 23,356		Shetland. 28,166		Stirling. 142,291		Sutherland. 21,440		Wigtown. 32,685	
Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwl.
29	12	26	..	4	..	4	4	52	3	13	..	16	..
39	13	27	1	8	..	16	2	58	..	14	1	15	..
43	18	34	2	10	2	18	6	71	4	15	..	15	1
45	31	28	..	19	4	20	4	71	2	11	..	12	1
48	13	25	3	8	1	15	2	68	3	15	2	23	2
40·8	17·4	28·0	1·2	9·8	1·4	14·6	3·6	64·0	2·4	13·6	0·6	16·2	0·8
52	22	52	2	36	5	51	13	54	2	62	3	45	2
46	14	27	2	13	..	14	3	93	2	10	1	13	..
59	6	28	1	27	2	8	2	66	3	18	1	15	1
48	11	34	2	17	2	9	4	92	1	14	..	11	3
42	15	34	2	18	..	16	5	86	1	30	4	13	..
38	11	29	1	10	..	10	3	89	1	25	5	17	2
46·6	11·4	30·4	1·6	17·0	0·8	11·4	3·4	85·2	1·6	19·4	2·2	13·8	1·2
60	1	59	3	67	3	40	12	65	1	89	10	40	3
49	9	25	..	17	..	11	2	86	2	17	1	16	1
52	8	20	1	13	..	19	3	81	2	10	2	20	..
40	10	20	5	21	1	14	3	99	4	12	2	16	2
55	13	37	1	11	..	12	..	105	2	14	..	12	2
51	10	21	1	19	..	16	2	97	5	11	1	14	1
49·4	10·0	24·6	1·6	16·2	0·2	14·4	2·0	93·6	3·0	12·8	1·2	15·6	1·2
65	13	50	3	69	1	51	7	66	2	59	6	48	4
43	15	21	..	19	..	12	5	99	2	8	1	12	5
42	8	29	1	26	..	13	3	84	3	15	4	14	..
51	8	34	1	13	..	25	1	88	7	9	3	20	1
55	6	25	3	22	1	12	..	77	4	11	1	11	..
61	11	24	2	19	..	18	3	85	..	9	2	9	..
50·4	9·6	26·6	1·4	19·8	0·2	16·0	2·4	86·6	3·2	10·4	2·2	13·2	1·2
67	13	57	3	92	1	57	9	56	2	49	10	42	4
49	7	25	2	10	1	28	8	77	2	12	3	14	1

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who
Establishments to Private Dwellings,

YEARS.	SCOTLAND.		Aberdeen.		Argyll.	
	Transferred from Priv. Dwellings to Asylums.	Transferred from Asyl. to Private Dwellings.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.
Year 1890	101	198	5	23	6	13
„ 1891	115	177	11	13	2	5
„ 1892	130	237	11	13	1	5
„ 1893	110	209	8	15	..	4
„ 1894	111	229	6	6	4	7
Absolute Annual Average of five years	113	210	8·2	14·0	2·6	6·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1891)	2·8	5·2	2·9	4·9	3·5	9·1
Year 1895	101	187	3	18	..	2
„ 1896	118	136	9	12	1	1
„ 1897	109	135	15	14	..	2
„ 1898	110	175	9	3	..	2
„ 1899	109	180	4	3	5	4
Absolute Annual Average of five years	109·4	162·6	8·0	5·0	1·2	2·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1891-1901)	2·5	3·8	2·7	3·3	1·6	3·0
Year 1900	93	148	7	2	1	3
„ 1901	115	160	4	4	4	4
„ 1902	112	161	..	2	2	1
„ 1903	115	187	5	3	3	2
„ 1904	111	203	3	7	1	4
Absolute Annual Average of five years	109·2	171·8	3·8	3·6	2·2	2·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1901)	2·4	3·8	1·2	1·1	3·0	3·8
Year 1905	124	217	2	1	1	4
„ 1906	130	206	2	11	3	1
„ 1907	116	162	2	8	1	1
„ 1908	115	215	3	14	2	3
„ 1909	109	163	4	8	2	2
Absolute Annual Average of five years	118·8	192·6	2·6	8·4	1·8	2·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911)	2·5	4·1	0·8	2·6	2·5	3·0
Year 1910	101	156	5	13	2	..

TABLE XIII.

were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments, or from
in each Year from 1890 to 1910.

Ayr.		Banff.		Berwick.		Bute.		Caithness.		Clackmannan.		Dumbar- ton.		Dum- fries.	
Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.
11	7	1	12	1	2	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	3	1
2	4	2	6	3	..	..	4	1	2	1	1	2	3	..	..
4	9	1	2	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	..
6	4	3	5	3	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	2
7	5	2	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
6.0	5.8	1.3	5.6	1.8	1.4	..	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
2.7	2.6	2.9	9.1	5.6	4.3	..	8.7	3.8	1.6	1.8	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3
3	7	3	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
5	8	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..
8	..	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	2	..	2
1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	11	..	..
3	4	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	5	..	4	2	..
4.0	4.0	1.4	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	0.4	3.6	1.0	0.6
1.7	1.7	2.3	2.9	1.9	1.3	2.2	2.2	1.1	5.1	2.5	4.9	0.4	3.4	1.4	0.8
1	6	2	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
4	1	4	4	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	1
3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	6	1	..
1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	9	..	2
4	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	2	8	1	..	2	1	1	..
2.6	2.2	2.4	3.2	..	1.0	0.2	..	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.6	2.2	4.2	0.4	0.6
1.0	0.9	3.9	5.2	..	3.2	1.1	..	2.4	5.3	1.2	1.9	1.9	3.7	0.6	0.8
3	6	4	6	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	5	5	..	..
2	5	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	3	5	..	2
2	8	4	2	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	4	5	1	1
8	4	4	3	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	1	3	..	1
5	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	5	1	3
4.0	5.6	3.2	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.4	3.0	4.6	0.4	1.4
1.5	2.1	5.2	4.6	2.0	2.0	4.2	4.2	1.2	2.5	2.5	7.6	2.5	3.8	0.6	2.0
4	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	1	3	2	4

APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who
Establishments to Private Dwellings,

YEARS.	Edinburgh.		Elgin.		Fife.		Forfar.	
	Priv. Dwls. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwls.	Priv. Dwls. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwls.	Priv. Dwls. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwls.	Priv. Dwls. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwls.
Year 1890	13	29	1	2	3	2	7	13
„ 1891	16	30	..	3	7	4	7	19
„ 1892	21	40	1	1	3	10	28	57
„ 1893	12	64	2	1	2	6	14	17
„ 1894	20	49	3	4	6	9	15	27
Absolute Annual Average of five years	16·4	42·4	1·4	2·2	4·2	6·2	14·2	26·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1891)	3·8	9·8	3·2	5·1	2·2	3·3	5·1	9·6
Year 1895	12	42	5	1	2	8	13	25
„ 1896	30	36	2	8	5	3	14	..
„ 1897	15	22	2	..	3	3	5	20
„ 1898	21	24	..	2	5	4	15	32
„ 1899	7	21	..	..	4	5	22	28
Absolute Annual Average of five years	17·0	29·0	1·8	2·2	3·8	4·6	13·8	21·0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1891-1901)	3·7	6·3	4·1	5·0	1·9	2·2	4·9	7·5
Year 1900	12	18	2	..	1	4	8	16
„ 1901	15	11	1	..	3	2	12	26
„ 1902	12	13	1	..	2	12	17	20
„ 1903	8	17	2	1	6	12	14	34
„ 1904	16	18	1	..	4	10	17	48
Absolute Annual Average of five years	12·6	15·4	1·4	0·2	3·2	8·0	13·6	28·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1901)	2·6	3·2	3·1	0·4	1·5	3·7	4·8	10·1
Year 1905	17	15	..	4	4	8	16	16
„ 1906	17	75	4	2	4	5	16	10
„ 1907	22	46	..	2	4	3	13	4
„ 1908	19	36	1	1	4	9	7	1
„ 1909	28	54	2	1	5	11	10	5
Absolute Annual Average of five years	20·6	45·2	1·4	2·0	4·2	7·2	12·4	7·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911)	4·0	8·8	3·1	4·4	1·8	3·1	4·3	2·5
Year 1910	22	22	..	2	..	4	8	12

TABLE XIII.—(continued).

were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments, or from
in each Year from 1890 to 1910.

Hadding- ton.		Inverness.		Kin- cardine.		Kinross.		Kirkcud- bright.		Lanark.		Linlith- gow.		Nairn.	
Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.
1	..	7	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	34	..	1	1	2
1	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	38	4	4	..	1
1	..	9	11	..	..	..	1	2	..	25	42	..	..	..	..
1	1	6	15	..	..	..	..	1	1	28	41	..	..	..	..
3	2	6	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	14	61	..	..	..	..
1.4	0.6	6.4	10.2	..	0.2	..	0.2	1.2	0.4	21.2	43.2	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.6
3.7	1.6	7.1	11.4	..	0.6	..	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.9	4.0	1.5	1.9	2.3	7.0
1	1	5	12	..	..	..	1	1	..	21	38	..	1	..	1
..	1	11	6	..	..	..	..	1	2	14	33	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	26	35	1	1	..	..
..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	66	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	35	56	1	3	..	1
0.2	0.4	6.6	5.6	..	..	..	0.2	0.8	1.0	26.2	45.6	0.4	1.0	..	0.4
0.5	1.1	7.3	6.2	..	..	..	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	3.8	0.7	1.7	..	4.6
2	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	69	1	..	1	..
1	..	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	37	63	1	2	..	..
..	..	9	17	..	..	..	..	1	1	39	50	1	1	..	2
1	1	4	8	..	1	..	..	1	..	41	61	1	2	..	..
1	..	4	9	..	..	3	..	2	..	33	66	..	1	..	2
1.0	0.4	5.0	8.6	..	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	36.2	61.8	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.8
2.6	1.0	5.5	9.5	..	0.6	8.6	2.9	1.5	0.5	2.8	4.7	1.2	1.8	2.3	9.2
1	4	7	4	1	2	..	..	2	..	38	110	1	2	..	..
3	1	4	8	2	2	..	..	..	2	42	40	1	3	..	..
2	..	12	5	1	..	..	..	1	1	30	45	1	1	..	..
1	1	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	34	79	1	1	..	..
..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	31	36	2	1	..	..
1.4	1.2	6.0	4.6	1.0	1.0	..	..	0.6	0.8	35.0	62.0	1.2	1.6	..	..
3.6	3.1	6.6	5.1	3.2	3.2	..	..	1.5	2.0	2.4	4.3	1.6	2.2	..	..
..	..	7	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	31	60	2	..	1	..

APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who
Establishments to Private Dwellings,

YEARS.	Orkney.		Peebles.		Perth.		Renfrew.	
	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.	Priv.Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv.Dwl.
Year 1890 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	11	7	22
„ 1891	1	..	1	1	4	3	7	8
„ 1892 . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	8	3	14
„ 1893 . . . . .	..	1	..	1	6	3	5	6
„ 1894 . . . . .	..	1	..	..	4	8	6	17
Absolute Annual Average of five years	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	3.8	6.6	5.6	13.4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1891)	0.7	2.0	1.4	4.1	3.1	5.4	2.3	5.5
Year 1895	2	..	2	..	2	5	11	10
„ 1896	1	..	..	1	5	7	5	5
„ 1897	3	2	1	..	3	3	7	1
„ 1898 . . . . .	..	1	..	..	3	14	1	2
„ 1899 . . . . .	..	3	..	..	4	11	6	13
Absolute Annual Average of five years	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.2	3.4	8.0	6.0	6.2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (Mean of 1891-1901)	4.1	4.1	4.0	1.3	2.8	6.5	2.2	2.3
Year 1900	3	1	..	..	1	4	7	3
„ 1901 . . . . .	..	2	..	1	6	7	4	13
„ 1902	1	1	..	..	3	4	6	10
„ 1903 . . . . .	..	3	..	..	3	5	7	3
„ 1904 . . . . .	..	1	..	..	4	2	4	8
Absolute Annual Average of five years	0.8	1.6	..	0.2	3.4	4.4	5.6	7.4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (1901)	2.8	5.6	..	1.3	2.8	3.6	1.9	2.5
Year 1905 . . . . .	..	2	..	1	3	..	5	12
„ 1906	1	..	1	..	1	3	4	13
„ 1907	2	1	..	..	3	2	2	3
„ 1908	1	1	..	..	5	3	4	21
„ 1909 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4
Absolute Annual Average of five years	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.0	3.6	10.6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911)	2.9	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.1	3.3
Year 1910	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3

TABLE XIII.—(continued).

were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments, or from
in each Year from 1890 to 1910.

Ross.		Roxburgh.		Selkirk.		Shetland.		Stirling.		Sutherland.		Wigtown.	
Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.	Priv. Dwl. to Asyls.	Asyls. to Priv. Dwl.
2	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	4	..	3	1	1
4	2	..	4	..	..	1	1	7	14	2	1	..	..
2	7	4	2	..	1	3	1	4	3	1	..	..	..
2	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	3	..	1	1	1
4	6	3	1	1	4	..	..	4	2	..	2	..	1
2·8	5·0	1·6	2·2	0·4	1·2	1·2	0·6	4·6	5·2	0·6	1·4	0·4	0·6
3·6	6·4	3·0	4·1	1·5	4·4	4·2	2·1	3·9	4·4	2·7	6·4	1·1	1·7
7	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
2	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..
4	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	2
2	2	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	..
3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	5	1	2	..	1
3·6	3·2	0·8	1·2	0·8	0·4	0·4	..	1·8	2·4	1·2	1·0	0·4	0·6
4·6	4·1	1·6	2·3	3·2	1·6	1·4	..	1·4	1·8	5·5	4·6	1·2	1·7
4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
4	5	1	2	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	..	2	..
4	11	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	..	2	..
4	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	9	1	..	1	1
2	5	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	1	..	..
3·6	6·0	1·4	1·2	0·2	0·2	0·6	0·2	1·8	4·2	0·6	0·4	1·0	0·2
4·7	7·8	2·9	2·5	0·9	0·9	2·1	0·7	1·3	3·0	2·8	1·9	3·1	0·6
5	3	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	5	..	..	2	..
4	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	6	7	..	..	1	1
3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	..	2	..	..
5	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	6	12	..	1	..	4
3	7	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	3	..	3	2	..
4·0	4·8	..	0·4	0·6	1·2	0·6	0·2	4·2	7·8	..	1·2	1·0	1·0
5·3	6·4	..	0·9	2·8	5·6	2·2	0·7	2·7	5·0	..	5·7	3·2	3·2
5	10	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..

APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, who
1st January of each

	SCOTLAND.		Aberdeen.		Argyll.	
Populations for 1901	4,472,103		313,825		73,642	
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Establish- ments.	Private Dwellings.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab. Dwel.	Priv. Dwel.
Year 1891	7988	2489	617	147	289	97
„ 1892	8207	2435	632	145	295	93
„ 1893	8318	2519	661	142	298	98
„ 1894	8476	2565	661	146	294	100
„ 1895	8816	2677	677	145	317	105
Absolute Annual Average of five years	8361·0	2537·0	649·6	145·0	298·6	98·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891) . .	208	63	229	51	398	131
Year 1896	8957	2700	700	150	322	103
„ 1897	9361	2667	712	153	323	101
„ 1898	9707	2654	726	143	328	100
„ 1899	10,097	2702	780	135	359	100
„ 1900	10,331	2703	790	132	349	91
Absolute Annual Average of five years	9690·6	2685·2	741·6	142·6	336·2	99·0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891-1901) . .	228	63	247	47	455	134
Year 1901	10,592	2669	825	122	342	90
„ 1902	10,950	2631	867	120	338	91
„ 1903	11,324	2642	913	120	327	90
„ 1904	11,404	2658	928	117	338	87
„ 1905	11,700	2704	985	119	345	86
Absolute Annual Average of five years	11,194·0	2660·8	903·6	119·6	338·0	88·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901) . .	250	59	288	38	459	121
Year 1906	11,828	2752	1008	117	339	86
„ 1907	11,972	2774	979	124	361	83
„ 1908	12,200	2780	972	128	360	81
„ 1909	12,377	2826	982	128	362	77
„ 1910	12,543	2843	1006	137	346	81
Absolute Annual Average of five years	12,184·0	2795·0	989·4	126·8	353·6	81·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of the Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911)	258	59	302	39	482	111
Year 1911	12,762	2878	1024	141	339	78

TABLE XIV.

were resident in Establishments * or in Private Dwellings respectively, on Year from 1891 to 1911.

Ayr. 254,468		Banff. 61,488		Berwick 30,824		Bute. 18,787		Caith- ness. 33,870		Clack- mannan. 32,029		Dumbar- ton. 113,865		Dum- fries. 72,571	
Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
452	93	130	63	63	31	55	14	89	81	44	6	137	18	150	33
460	88	123	64	68	29	57	17	88	79	46	5	139	17	149	27
465	96	123	66	69	29	53	20	87	75	44	10	144	17	145	26
515	90	135	63	74	33	58	21	91	76	54	6	150	14	141	27
533	83	149	68	77	32	61	24	92	79	61	6	170	14	150	28
485·0	90·0	132·0	64·8	70·2	30·8	56·8	19·2	89·4	78·0	49·8	6·6	148·0	16·0	146·0	28·2
214	40	214	105	217	95	309	104	240	210	150	20	151	16	197	38
543	83	139	70	77	29	55	27	100	75	61	8	179	13	162	25
557	87	143	68	82	29	57	25	102	76	64	9	182	14	169	24
569	76	146	69	76	31	55	24	105	80	70	7	200	14	167	27
603	74	150	67	76	31	60	24	108	80	66	9	192	26	169	28
612	72	147	65	84	28	61	18	105	79	63	16	197	28	165	25
576·8	78·4	145·0	67·8	79·0	29·6	57·6	23·6	104·0	78·0	64·8	9·8	190·0	19·0	166·4	25·8
240	33	235	110	250	94	310	127	293	220	199	30	179	18	226	35
597	72	162	71	77	30	57	19	109	81	62	17	191	28	170	22
606	65	165	65	80	28	57	16	112	77	62	15	211	29	170	23
629	61	171	65	82	26	68	16	113	76	71	14	216	32	161	22
623	59	166	68	87	26	64	16	105	75	69	16	212	37	164	25
616	55	175	69	96	25	70	17	94	78	72	13	216	40	164	24
614·2	62·4	167·8	67·6	84·4	27·0	63·2	16·8	106·6	77·4	67·2	15·0	209·2	33·2	165·8	23·2
241	25	273	110	274	88	336	89	315	229	210	47	184	29	228	32
607	58	170	66	88	29	67	18	93	76	71	14	223	39	170	24
603	60	171	72	82	28	63	17	88	74	77	14	218	40	170	24
571	71	172	72	80	32	67	13	87	74	69	16	238	41	180	24
593	72	182	74	82	29	69	15	85	75	68	19	247	43	182	22
592	75	170	72	77	27	64	15	87	73	67	18	253	46	185	24
593·2	67·2	173·0	71·2	81·8	29·0	66·0	15·6	88·0	74·4	70·4	16·2	235·8	41·8	177·4	23·6
221	25	282	116	271	96	348	82	272	230	223	51	193	34	247	33
610	73	169	77	79	28	67	13	88	69	74	16	275	48	180	26

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, who
1st January of each

	Edinburgh.		Elgin.		Fife.		Forfar.	
Populations for 1901 . . .	488,061		44,800		218,840		284,082	
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
Year 1891	750	297	131	46	385	94	682	156
„ 1892	745	293	137	47	412	88	711	161
„ 1893	754	307	145	48	424	95	679	180
„ 1894	711	348	161	43	423	100	739	180
„ 1895	766	372	152	43	423	99	757	184
Absolute Annual Average of five years	745·2	323·4	145·2	45·4	413·4	95·2	713·6	172·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891) . . .	172	75	334	104	217	50	257	62
Year 1896	742	376	155	38	430	105	762	189
„ 1897	802	375	152	45	446	100	825	175
„ 1898	820	372	155	44	463	95	799	188
„ 1899	885	370	140	40	490	94	821	196
„ 1900	937	366	150	40	494	97	816	199
Absolute Annual Average of five years	837·2	371·8	150·4	41·4	464·6	98·2	804·6	189·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891-1901) . . .	182	81	341	94	227	48	286	67
Year 1901	1039	361	152	39	500	98	832	191
„ 1902	1081	343	145	37	503	90	867	195
„ 1903	1121	337	142	35	517	96	870	194
„ 1904	1169	338	147	29	528	100	849	199
„ 1905	1231	323	148	32	541	100	786	219
Absolute Annual Average of five years	1123·2	340·4	146·8	34·4	517·8	96·8	840·8	199·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901) . . .	231	70	328	77	237	44	296	70
Year 1906	1253	317	147	40	557	100	819	211
„ 1907	1230	369	159	35	556	96	819	194
„ 1908	1252	377	151	38	558	94	837	174
„ 1909	1262	382	145	39	575	98	837	165
„ 1910	1272	391	140	39	598	100	834	158
Absolute Annual Average of five years	1253·8	367·2	148·4	38·2	568·8	97·6	829·2	180·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of the Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911)	243	71	327	84	243	42	289	63
Year 1911	1298	368	139	45	597	105	863	159

TABLE XIV.—(continued).

were resident in Establishments * or in Private Dwellings respectively, on Year from 1891 to 1911.

Haddington. 38,665.		Inverness. 90,674		Kin-cardine. 31,537		Kinross. 6981		Kirkeudbright. 39,383		Lanark. 1,314,810		Lin-lithgow. 66,443		Nairn. 8721	
Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
127	21	242	207	76	7	17	8	76	23	1828	415	85	21	26	4
127	20	244	206	81	6	19	7	77	19	1938	413	85	16	29	5
127	18	238	203	81	6	20	6	90	17	1980	427	92	16	28	6
130	19	206	210	87	6	19	5	90	16	2013	430	96	15	19	6
130	18	235	218	83	6	19	5	87	18	2073	474	110	14	19	7
128·2	19·2	233·0	208·8	81·6	6·2	18·8	6·2	84·0	18·6	1966·4	431·8	93·6	16·4	24·2	5·6
343	51	259	232	230	17	282	93	210	47	180	40	175	31	284	66
141	17	221	233	77	6	21	5	90	16	2156	491	108	15	27	8
147	17	237	225	75	6	26	4	89	15	2249	487	110	15	20	6
142	18	257	220	78	6	28	5	90	16	2437	498	118	12	23	5
137	16	275	220	83	6	28	5	90	19	2532	531	112	12	27	5
136	17	277	218	84	6	27	4	94	19	2647	537	116	15	31	7
140·6	17·0	253·4	223·2	79·4	6·0	26·0	4·6	90·6	17·0	2404·2	508·8	112·8	13·8	25·6	6·2
370	45	279	246	248	19	381	67	228	43	200	42	188	23	297	72
128	18	272	211	77	6	24	4	92	19	2775	569	119	10	33	6
136	12	290	209	81	6	23	4	91	20	2893	582	128	11	32	6
151	14	291	214	79	6	24	4	95	18	3073	581	130	13	34	10
159	13	308	225	75	7	24	4	90	16	3065	585	119	13	32	10
163	12	302	236	78	7	26	1	92	12	3247	614	122	15	30	13
147·4	13·8	292·6	219·0	78·0	6·4	24·2	3·4	92·0	17·0	3010·6	586·2	123·6	12·4	32·2	9·0
381	36	323	242	247	20	347	49	234	43	229	45	186	19	369	103
152	15	311	238	82	8	25	1	97	10	3271	671	128	17	32	12
150	15	316	238	79	7	27	1	95	11	3394	666	133	18	33	11
159	12	321	232	80	6	26	1	98	10	3546	672	142	18	34	11
152	11	352	230	79	6	24	1	100	9	3610	720	144	14	33	11
153	11	353	238	77	7	26	1	100	10	3714	713	141	12	31	11
153·2	12·8	330·6	235·2	79·4	6·8	25·6	1·0	98·0	10·0	3507·0	688·4	137·6	15·8	32·6	11·2
390	33	365	260	256	22	359	14	251	26	244	48	187	21	370	127
143	15	367	237	73	6	24	1	103	14	3778	747	136	11	35	11

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, who
1st January of each

	Orkney.		Peebles.		Perth.		Renfrew.	
Populations for 1901	28,699		15,066		123,283		293,497	
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
Year 1891	58	35	28	3	355	125	396	94
„ 1892	64	33	27	3	340	116	390	87
„ 1893	65	36	29	3	335	123	406	95
„ 1894	69	37	29	4	350	111	432	93
„ 1895	76	43	29	4	348	115	460	98
Absolute Annual Average of five years	66·4	36·8	28·4	3·4	345·6	118·0	416·8	93·4
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1891)	218	121	193	23	283	97	170	38
Year 1896	76	41	34	2	353	115	461	92
„ 1897	77	45	31	3	371	114	504	92
„ 1898	74	44	33	2	386	112	526	85
„ 1899	72	45	33	2	397	118	550	84
„ 1900	70	47	36	2	400	116	549	88
Absolute Annual Average of five years	73·8	44·4	33·4	2·2	381·4	115·0	518·0	88·2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1891-1901)	250	150	224	15	311	94	192	33
Year 1901	74	40	39	2	383	112	553	79
„ 1902	78	47	34	3	401	107	564	88
„ 1903	75	46	39	1	404	101	578	90
„ 1904	72	46	40	1	403	105	592	82
„ 1905	72	45	39	1	402	99	607	84
Absolute Annual Average of five years	74·2	44·8	38·2	1·6	398·6	104·8	578·8	84·6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1901)	259	156	254	11	323	85	197	29
Year 1906	71	43	40	2	397	87	611	83
„ 1907	68	39	40	1	403	85	644	86
„ 1908	72	39	36	1	413	80	662	81
„ 1909	75	37	40	..	406	74	660	92
„ 1910	75	36	37	..	417	74	695	87
Absolute Annual Average of five years	72·2	38·8	38·6	0·8	407·2	80·0	654·4	85·8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of the Population of 1901 and the Estimated Population at the middle of 1911)	259	139	254	5	329	65	205	27
Year 1911	78	35	44	..	406	72	725	88

TABLE XIV.—(continued).

were resident in Establishments * or in Private Dwellings respectively, on Year from 1891 to 1911.

Ross. 76,450		Roxburgh. 48,804		Selkirk. 23,356		Shetland. 28,166		Stirling. 142,291		Sutherland. 21,440		Wigtown. 32,685.	
Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
178	133	113	17	26	5	50	59	202	50	56	43	75	43
188	136	105	19	29	4	59	59	205	51	61	42	77	40
184	151	118	17	24	6	60	56	213	47	62	38	75	39
162	167	120	17	28	9	62	55	234	43	49	38	74	37
172	174	112	16	40	11	63	54	243	43	50	40	82	37
176·8	152·2	113·6	17·2	29·4	7·0	58·8	56·6	219·4	46·8	55·6	40·2	76·6	39·2
225	193	212	32	108	26	205	197	186	40	254	184	212	109
181	174	110	19	41	7	65	54	243	43	46	38	79	33
193	170	123	16	56	7	58	51	244	44	55	38	80	31
192	173	129	18	49	10	58	51	279	45	54	35	75	29
200	177	130	23	53	9	62	50	280	42	63	37	74	27
202	183	142	20	54	7	61	50	296	46	72	38	67	27
193·6	175·4	126·8	19·2	50·6	8·0	60·8	51·2	268·4	44·0	58·0	37·2	75·0	29·4
250	226	248	38	200	32	214	180	206	34	267	171	218	86
222	172	147	18	59	7	62	49	283	45	67	38	68	23
227	171	149	18	60	5	74	48	288	43	66	36	71	21
227	179	152	23	62	6	74	48	293	48	66	36	76	20
243	181	164	22	54	7	68	43	294	52	74	33	79	21
255	186	155	21	59	6	71	42	291	58	70	32	80	20
234·8	177·8	153·4	20·4	58·8	6·2	69·8	46·0	289·8	49·2	68·6	35·0	74·8	21·0
307	233	314	42	252	27	248	163	204	35	320	163	229	64
263	188	157	21	55	6	70	45	303	57	68	31	83	22
261	186	157	19	61	5	69	45	319	59	67	31	80	21
258	195	156	20	62	4	78	43	314	68	62	31	87	21
278	187	157	22	63	5	72	40	311	75	66	30	84	24
286	192	159	21	60	6	72	39	314	75	61	34	81	20
269·2	189·6	157·2	20·6	60·2	5·2	72·2	42·4	312·2	66·8	64·8	31·4	83·0	21·6
357	252	337	44	279	24	259	152	201	43	305	148	266	69
281	194	162	21	55	5	84	44	320	75	64	36	82	20

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XV.

Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland on 1st January 1911.

ASYLUM.	Where Situated.	Name of Super- intendent.	Number of Patients.								
			Private.		Pauper.		General Totals.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.		
Aberdeen Royal Asylum .	Aberdeen .	Dr. Reid . . .	139	158	231	281	370	439	809		
Crichton Royal Institution .	Dumfries .	Dr. Easterbrook .	201	257	164	182	365	439	804		
Dundee Royal Asylum .	Dundee .	Dr. T. Mackenzie .	29	36	..	..	29	36	65
Edinburgh Royal Asylum .	Edinburgh .	Dr. Robertson .	201	239	156	143	357	382	739		
Glasgow Royal Asylum .	Glasgow .	Dr. Oswald . . .	183	227	1	1	184	228	412		
Montrose Royal Asylum .	Montrose .	Dr. Havelock . .	47	66	275	292	322	358	680		
Murray's Royal Asylum .	Perth . . .	Dr. Urquhart . .	61	58	..	..	61	58	119
Aberdeen District Asylum .	Kingseat .	Dr. Alexander . .	..	..	234	211	234	211	445
Argyll District Asylum .	Lochgilthead .	Dr. Shaw . . .	11	16	209	200	220	216	436		
Ayr District Asylum . . .	Ayr	Dr. MacRae . . .	9	19	272	236	281	255	536		
Banff District Asylum . .	Ladysbridge .	Mr. Chisholm . .	2	4	93	76	95	80	175		
Dundee District Asylum . .	Westgreen . .	Dr. T. Mackenzie .	..	..	205	208	205	208	413
Edinburgh District Asylum	Bangour . .	Dr. Keay	1	..	379	390	380	390	770		
Elgin District Asylum . .	Elgin	Mr. Hendry . . .	..	6	67	83	67	89	156	
Fife District Asylum . . .	Cupar-Fife .	Dr. Turnbull . .	..	10	302	317	302	327	629	
Glasgow District Asylum .	Gartloch . .	Dr. Parker . . .	..	..	419	367	419	367	786
Do. Do.	Lenzie . . .	Dr. Carre	1	..	579	534	580	534	1,114		
Govan District Asylum . .	Hawkhead . .	Dr. Watson . . .	7	7	325	274	332	281	613		
Haddington District Asylum	Haddington .	Mr. Macrae . . .	4	10	59	74	63	84	147		
Inverness District Asylum	Inverness . .	Dr. Mackenzie . .	3	1	357	359	360	360	720		
Kirklands District Asylum	Bothwell . .	Dr. Skeen . . . .	..	..	114	108	114	108	222
Lanark District Asylum . .	Hartwood . .	Dr. Kerr	36	50	454	399	490	449	939		
Midlothian District Asylum	Rosewell . .	Dr. Mitchell . . .	13	27	155	138	168	165	333		
Paisley District Asylum . .	Paisley . . .	Mr. Pirie	1	7	77	94	78	101	179		
Perth District Asylum . .	Murthly . . .	Dr. Bruce . . . .	..	4	186	190	186	194	380	
Renfrew District Asylum .	Dykebar . . .	Dr. Hotchkis . .	..	..	128	137	128	137	265
Roxburgh District Asylum	Melrose . . .	Dr. Johnstone . .	9	14	153	141	162	155	317		
Stirling District Asylum .	Larbert . . .	Dr. Campbell . .	20	18	383	315	403	333	736		
Totals in Royal and District Asylums			978	1,234	5,977	5,750	6,955	6,934	13,939		
Balgreen	Gorgie . . .	Sir John Batty Tuke	1	6	..	..	1	6	7
New Saughton Hall	Polton . . .	Do. & Dr. John Batty Tuke . .	33	42	..	..	33	42	75
Westermains	Kirkintilloch.	Mrs. Lawrie . . .	2	6	..	..	2	6	8
Totals in Private Asylums			36	54	..	..	36	54	90
Greenock Parochial Asylum	Greenock . .	Mr. Houston . . .	..	1	113	88	113	89	202	
Totals in Parochial Asylum (Lunatic Wards of Poorhouse with unrestricted Licence) . . . . .			..	1	113	88	113	89	202
Buchan Poorhouse	New Maud . .	Mr. Niven . . . .	..	..	24	26	24	26	50
Cunninghame Poorhouse . .	Irvine	Dr. Garrey . . . .	..	..	46	45	46	45	91
Dumbarton Poorhouse . . .	Dumbarton .	Mr. McCallum . .	..	..	30	30	30	30	60
Dundee East Poorhouse . .	Dundee . . .	Mr. Chisholm . .	..	..	48	48	48	48	96
Govan Poorhouse	Glasgow . . .	Mr. Thomson . . .	..	..	99	99	99	99	198
Inveresk Poorhouse	Inveresk . . .	Mr. Thom . . . .	..	..	13	16	13	16	29
Kincardine Poorhouse . . .	Stonehaven .	Mr. Hall . . . . .	..	..	21	20	21	20	41
Linlithgow Poorhouse . . .	Linlithgow .	Mr. Johnstone . .	..	..	18	19	18	19	37
Long Island Poorhouse . . .	Lochnaddy .	Mr. Macdonald . .	..	..	16	11	16	11	27
Old Monkland Poorhouse . .	Coatbridge .	Mr. Young . . . .	..	..	25	25	25	25	50
Paisley Poorhouse	Paisley . . .	Mr. Black . . . .	..	..	38	48	38	48	86
Perth Poorhouse	Perth	Mr. Laird . . . .	..	..	19	15	19	15	34
Wigtown Poorhouse	Stranraer . .	Mr. Ormiston . .	..	..	20	15	20	15	35
Totals in Poorhouses with restricted Licences . . . . .			..	..	417	417	417	417	834
GENERAL TOTALS			1014	1,289	6,507	6,255	7,521	7,544	15,065		

Return showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1911, and the manner of their disposal.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1901.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1911.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
			In Establishments.			In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.			With Relatives and alone.			With Strangers.		
			In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.			In Wards of Poor- houses with Restricted Licences.			M. F. T.			M. F. T.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen { Aberdeen City Dist. }	313,825		256	242	498	234	215	449	1	..	1	21	27	48
2. Argyll { Aberdeen County Dist. }	73,642		309	358	667	232	275	507	34	34	68	21	29	52
3. Argyll { Dundee Dist. }	254,468		221	196	417	178	161	339	..	17	38	22	18	40
4. Banff { Dundee Dist. }	61,488		357	326	683	270	237	507	56	47	103	12	24	36
5. Berwick { Dundee Dist. }	30,824		134	112	246	93	76	169	..	18	34	23	20	43
6. Bute { Dundee Dist. }	18,787		56	51	107	41	38	79	..	10	21	5	2	7
7. Caithness { Dundee Dist. }	33,870		33	47	80	31	36	67	..	1	3	4	1	9
8. Clackmannan { Dundee Dist. }	32,029		43	47	90	39	48	87	1	1	2	5	9	14
9. Dumfries { Dundee Dist. }	113,865		161	162	323	116	103	219	29	27	56	15	28	43
10. Dundee { Dundee Dist. }	72,571		101	105	206	89	91	180	6	3	9	6	11	17
11. Edinburgh { Edinburgh Dist. }	488,061		648	718	1366	514	509	1023	2	6	8	16	15	31
12. Elgin (or Moray) { Mid-Lothian Dist. }	44,800		152	148	300	134	120	254	8	5	13	13	12	24
13. Fife { Dundee Dist. }	218,840		86	98	184	67	72	139	..	..	..	7	11	18
14. Forfar { Dundee Dist. }	284,082		337	365	702	294	303	597	48	45	93	6	5	11
15. Haddington { Dundee Dist. }	38,665		201	209	410	173	167	340	7	3	10	13	17	30
16. Inverness { Dundee Dist. }	90,674		67	91	158	59	75	134	8	6	14	3	2	5
17. Kinross { Dundee Dist. }	31,537		290	314	604	163	177	340	16	11	27	72	73	145
18. Kirkcubright { Dundee Dist. }	6,981		31	48	79	24	37	61	4	8	12	1	2	4
19. Lanark { Glasgow Dist. }	39,383		8	17	25	8	16	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Lanark { Govan Dist. }	1,314,810		54	63	117	47	56	103	..	..	..	7	7	14
21. Linlithgow { Lanark Dist. }	66,443		1198	1212	2410	991	899	1890	..	..	..	17	20	37
22. Nairn { Lanark Dist. }	8,721		568	503	1071	392	334	726	99	100	199	9	23	32
23. Orkney { Lanark Dist. }	28,699		536	508	1044	480	434	914	25	24	49	13	25	38
24. Peebles { Lanark Dist. }	15,066		86	61	147	65	46	111	13	12	25	6	2	8
25. Perth { Lanark Dist. }	133,283		29	17	46	22	13	35	..	..	..	3	3	6
26. Renfrew { Lanark Dist. }	293,497		55	58	113	34	44	78	..	..	..	12	7	19
27. Ross and Cromarty { Lanark Dist. }	76,450		23	21	44	23	21	44	..	..	..	9	6	15
28. Roxburgh { Lanark Dist. }	48,804		239	239	478	188	185	373	18	15	33	9	9	24
29. Selkirk { Lanark Dist. }	23,556		240	235	475	147	134	281	36	52	90	5	1	6
30. Shetland { Lanark Dist. }	28,166		95	88	183	88	74	162	..	..	..	67	69	136
31. Stirling { Lanark Dist. }	142,291		53	75	128	36	48	84	..	..	..	5	10	15
32. Sutherland { Lanark Dist. }	21,440		201	194	395	172	135	307	6	7	13	2	2	4
33. Wigtown { Lanark Dist. }	32,685		41	59	100	29	35	64	..	..	..	5	13	18
Totals	4,472,103		7746	7894	15,640	6090	5838	11,928	417	417	834	461	507	968
												778	1132	1910

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register of the Board during 1910, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1910.		Number intimated during the Year 1910.	(A) Disposal of Establishment Patients.*										(B) Disposal of Single Patients.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	In Establishments.			In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		Placed in Establishments.				Discharged from Establishments.				Died.		Transferred from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
						Of Patients intimated during 1910.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.		Removal from Poor-roll or from Jurisdiction of Board.				Ex-empted from removal of Single Patients intimated.		By Recovery.				By Friends.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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1. Aberdeen	437	509	58	79	114	96	112	3	2	39	35	1	1	39	35	2	10	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1901–1910; also of those of 1st January 1911 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the proportion of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average Number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the Years 1901–1910.			Total Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1911.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments at 1st January 1911.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st January 1911.	Paupers of all Classes at 15th May 1910.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total in Establishments.		
1. Aberdeen	61	2	63	371	304	22	326	45	1565
2. Argyll	59	5	64	566	460	..	460	106	2124
3. Ayr	50	1	51	268	199	40	239	29	1498
4. Banff	56	9	65	400	275	..	275	125	1597
5. Berwick	40	5	45	347	256	..	256	91	1246
6. Bute	53	3	56	426	357	..	357	69	1341
7. Caithness	36	11	47	464	257	3	260	204	2244
8. Clackmannan	51	1	52	281	225	6	231	50	1165
9. Dumbarton	57	2	59	284	193	49	242	42	1557
10. Dumfries	43	2	45	284	248	..	248	36	1360
11. Edinburgh	68	1	69	341	262	4	266	75	1455
12. Elgin	70	6	76	411	310	..	310	101	2036
13. Fife	56	1	57	321	273	..	273	48	1202
14. Forfar	61	2	63	360	267	37	304	56	1447
15. Haddington	78	3	81	409	347	23	370	39	1433
16. Inverness	78	16	94	666	375	30	405	261	2573
17. Kincardine	49	..	49	250	193	38	231	19	992
18. Kinross	50	..	50	358	344	..	344	14	1074
19. Kirkcudbright	45	3	48	297	261	..	261	36	1541
20. Lanark	72	2	74	344	268	19	287	57	1847
21. Linlithgow	52	1	53	221	167	38	205	16	1484
22. Nairn	77	4	81	527	401	..	401	126	1949
23. Orkney	44	6	50	394	272	..	272	122	1847
24. Peebles	47	..	47	292	292	..	292	..	929
25. Perth	60	2	62	388	303	27	330	58	1262
26. Renfrew	65	1	66	277	216	31	247	30	1488
27. Ross and Cromarty	65	13	78	621	367	..	367	254	2842
28. Roxburgh	52	4	56	375	332	..	332	43	1160
29. Selkirk	74	1	75	257	236	..	236	21	1092
30. Shetland	60	10	70	454	298	..	298	156	2240
31. Stirling	63	2	65	278	216	9	225	53	1543
32. Sutherland	52	9	61	466	298	..	298	168	3055
33. Wigtown	43	4	47	312	187	64	251	61	2114
Scotland	63	3	66	350	267	19	286	64	1647

* Calculated on Populations of 1901.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1910.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted	Total.
1. Aberdeen . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	164	267
	District Asylum, Aberdeen	103	
2. Argyll	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	1	41
	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	1	
	District Asylum, Argyll	38	
	Do. Inverness	1	
3. Ayr	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	1	135
	District Asylum, Ayr	124	
4. Banff	District Asylum, Banff	41	42
	Do. Elgin	1	
5. Berwick	District Asylum, Roxburgh	6	6
6. Bute	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	1	8
	District Asylum, Argyll	7	
7. Caithness . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose	8	9
	District Asylum, Inverness	1	
8. Clackmannan . .	District Asylum, Glasgow (Woodilee)	1	10
	Do. Stirling	9	
9. Dumbarton . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	1	25
	District Asylum, Glasgow (Woodilee)	6	
	Do. Govan	2	
	Do. Stirling	15	
	Private Asylum, Westernmains	1	
10. Dumfries . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	111	111
11. Edinburgh . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	155	402
	District Asylum, Edinburgh (Bangour)	181	
	Do. Govan	1	
	Do. Midlothian	54	
	Private Asylum, New Saughton Hall	11	
12. Elgin	District Asylum, Elgin	24	24
13. Fife	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	117
	District Asylum, Fife	115	
	Private Asylum, New Saughton Hall	1	
14. Forfar	Royal Asylum, Dundee	10	202
	Do. Montrose	84	
	District Asylum, Dundee	108	
15. Haddington . .	District Asylum, Haddington	27	27
Carry Forward			1426

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	Brought forward		1426
16. Inverness	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	113
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	District Asylum, Argyll	1	
	Do. Inverness	110	
17. Kincardine	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	6
	Do. Montrose	5	
18. Kinross	District Asylum, Fife
19. Kirkcudbright . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	6	6
20. Lanark	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	88	1070
	Do. Montrose	1	
	Do. Perth	1	
	District Asylum, Fife	1	
	Do. Glasgow (Gartloch)	262	
	Do. Glasgow (Woodilee)	272	
	Do. Govan	182	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell	68	
	District Asylum, Lanark	187	
	Do. Paisley	1	
	Do. Renfrew	6	
	Do. Stirling	1	
21. Linlithgow	District Asylum, Stirling	3	3
22. Nairn	District Asylum, Inverness	9	9
23. Orkney	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	2	14
	Do. Edinburgh	9	
	District Asylum, Elgin	1	
	Do. Lanark	2	
24. Peebles	District Asylum, Midlothian	5	5
25. Perth	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth	23	104
	District Asylum, Midlothian	1	
	Do. Perth	79	
	Do. Stirling	1	
26. Renfrew	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	1	211
	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	3	
	District Asylum, Argyll	3	
	Do. Govan	5	
	Do. Lanark	1	
	Do. Paisley	67	
	Do. Renfrew	75	
	Parochial Asylum, Greenock	56	
27. Ross	District Asylum, Inverness	25	25
28. Roxburgh	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	49
	District Asylum, Roxburgh	48	
29. Selkirk	District Asylum, Roxburgh	2	2
30. Shetland	Royal Asylum, Montrose	25	25
	Carry Forward		3068

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	Brought forward		3068
31. Stirling . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	2	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth	2	
	District Asylum, Lanark	1	
	Do. Midlothian	1	
	Do. Stirling	164	170
32. Sutherland . . .	District Asylum, Inverness	5	5
33. Wigtown . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	11	11
	TOTAL		3254

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the Board for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the Year ended 31st December 1910.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establish- ment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . .	2	..	..	2
2. Private Asylums	3	..	1	4
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . .	14	..	..	14
TOTAL	19	..	1	20

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1910.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges (not Recovered (including Transfers)).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	Aberdeen Royal Asylum	134.0	161.5	36	35	14	18	5	5	9	14	38.9	51.4	6.7	8.7
	{ Private patients	231.5	270.5	51	58	15	21	14	10	21	11	29.4	36.2	9.1	4.1
	{ Pauper do.	365.5	432.0	87	93	29	39	19	15	30	25	33.3	41.9	8.2	5.8
	Total	234.0	214.0	53	59	15	35	19	8	19	22	28.3	59.3	8.1	10.3
2.	Aberdeen District Asylum.	220.0	219.0	33	28	8	10	5	3	8	20	24.2	35.7	9.1	9.6
3.	Argyll District Asylum.	275.0	259.0	81	61	17	23	21	23	31	23	21.0	37.7	11.3	8.9
4.	Argyll District Asylum.	98.5	81.0	24	20	7	11	3	2	11	9	29.2	55.0	11.8	11.1
5.	Banff District Asylum	197.0	258.5	36	40	9	18	7	13	12	10	25.0	45.0	6.1	3.5
	{ Private patients	163.5	183.0	27	37	14	13	2	11	18	18	51.9	35.1	6.1	9.8
	{ Pauper do.	360.5	441.5	63	77	23	31	9	24	22	27	36.5	40.3	6.1	6.1
6.	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	28.5	35.0	5	8	3	3	1	1	..	2	60.0	37.5	..	5.7
7.	Dundee Royal Asylum	197.5	210.5	54	60	13	20	13	17	13	28	24.1	33.3	6.6	13.3
8.	Dundee District Asylum	208.5	236.5	38	55	13	21	6	18	16	12	34.2	38.2	7.8	5.1
	{ Private patients	152.0	146.5	29	51	9	22	8	15	12	20	31.0	43.1	7.9	13.7
	{ Pauper do.	355.5	383.0	67	106	22	43	14	33	28	32	32.8	40.6	7.9	8.4
9.	Edinburgh Royal Asylum	371.0	381.5	89	114	28	33	10	20	33	45	31.5	29.0	8.9	11.8
	{ Private patients	66.0	91.0	14	13	1	6	1	5	10	6	7.1	46.2	15.2	6.6
	{ Pauper do.	303.5	325.5	66	59	23	24	12	13	34	19	34.8	40.7	11.2	5.8
10.	Edinburgh District Asylum	182.5	232.0	49	49	11	21	21	21	15	22	24.4	42.9	7.7	6.5
11.	Edinburgh District Asylum	414.5	361.5	151	134	44	50	34	28	64	45	29.1	37.3	15.4	12.4
12.	Glasgow Royal Asylum	574.0	532.0	154	155	43	45	29	44	70	62	28.0	29.0	12.2	11.7
13.	Glasgow District Asylum, Garthloch	333.5	282.5	108	108	38	52	33	27	40	32	35.2	48.1	12.0	11.3
14.	Glasgow District Asylum, Woodlee	65.0	89.0	16	15	7	10	4	1	9	14	43.8	66.7	13.8	15.7
15.	Govan District Asylum	358.0	360.5	86	75	34	27	20	27	28	22	39.5	36.0	7.3	6.1
16.	Haddington District Asylum	113.0	107.0	38	34	15	11	6	14	15	7	39.5	32.4	13.3	6.5
17.	Inverness District Asylum	481.0	434.5	108	111	39	32	12	10	39	40	37.1	28.8	8.1	9.2
18.	Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell	168.5	162.0	32	35	12	10	14	8	7	11	30.0	61.5	14.7	7.8
19.	Lanark District Asylum	265.5	288.5	52	61	9	13	6	6	17	29	17.3	21.3	6.4	10.1
20.	Midlothian District Asylum	313.0	352.5	62	74	12	21	8	5	34	34	19.4	28.4	7.7	9.6
21.	Montrose Royal Asylum	62.5	62.0	10	17	5	8	5	11	3	6	50.0	47.1	4.8	9.7
22.	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth	76.5	98.5	34	40	16	26	5	2	20	7	47.1	65.0	13.1	7.1
23.	Paisley District Asylum	188.0	193.5	37	58	9	17	9	13	23	27	24.3	29.3	12.2	14.0
24.	Perth District Asylum	115.5	124.0	53	67	10	19	9	14	9	8	18.9	28.4	7.8	6.5
25.	Perth District Asylum	162.5	155.5	31	27	14	10	6	7	12	11	45.2	37.0	7.4	7.1
26.	Renfrew District Asylum	339.5	323.5	94	120	28	44	23	23	36	29	29.8	36.7	9.0	9.0
27.	Roxburgh District Asylum	687.0	694.5	169	181	52	65	36	42	65	62	31.0	37.5	9.5	9.1
28.	Stirling District Asylum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Results		6878.0	6943.5	1699	1817	526	651	365	427	654	629	31.0	37.5	9.5	9.1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1910.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

Private Asylums	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Balgreen . . .	1.0	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. New Saughton Hall . . .	31.5	42.0	10	4	2	2	2	2	3	..	20.0	50.0	9.5	..
3. Westermains . .	2.0	6.5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	15.4
General Results .	34.5	54.5	10	5	2	2	2	3	3	1	20.0	40.0	8.7	1.8

(c) *Parochial Asylum.*

(Lunatic Wards of a Poorhouse with Unrestricted Licence.)

Parochial Asylum.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greenock . . .	112.5	95.0	32	28	17	13	9	15	5	12	53.1	46.4	4.4	12.6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued*.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1910.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Buchan (New Maud)	23·5	25·5	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4·3	..
2. Cunninghame (Irvine)	44·0	44·5	8	5	..	..	2	1	2	3	..	..	4·5	6·7
3. Dumbarton	30·0	29·5	1	6	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	3·4
4. Dundee (East)	49·0	48·0	1	4	..	2	..	..	3	2	..	50·0	6·1	4·2
5. Govan (Glasgow)	99·5	99·0	6	11	..	..	2	4	5	7	..	..	5·0	7·1
6. Inveresk (Musselburgh).	14·5	16·0	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	7·0	..
7. Kincardine (Stonehaven)	21·0	20·0	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Linlithgow	18·0	18·0	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5·6	..
9. Long Island	16·5	10·5	3	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	12·1	..
10. Old Monkland	25·0	25·0	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	4·0	..
11. Paisley	36·0	46·0	7	10	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	..	8·3	8·7
12. Perth	19·5	16·0	..	6	1	1	..	3	..	4	..	16·7	..	25·0
13. Wigtown (Stranraer)	20·0	14·5	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Results	416·5	412·5	32	52	1	4	11	18	19	21	3·1	7·7	4·6	5·1

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

Institutions.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Baldovan	106·5	62·5	27	9	..	..	8	3	6	5
2. Larbert	220·0	117·5	47	22	..	..	21	15	14	4
Total	326·5	180·0	74	31	..	..	29	18	20	9

APPENDIX A.—

Classification of all Recorded Causes of Death of Private Patients

(a) *Royal*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		DISEASES					
							1.		2.		3.	
							Menin- gitis, In- flamma- tion of Brain, Cerebro- Spinal Menin- gitis.		General Paralysis of the Insane.		Cerebral Softening.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal . . .	134.0	161.5	9	14	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
Crichton Royal . . .	197.0	258.5	12	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dundee Royal . . .	28.5	35.0	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh Royal . . .	203.5	236.5	16	12	7	5	..	..	4	2	..	1
Glasgow Royal . . .	182.5	232.0	14	15	5	9	..	..	3	..	..	..
Montrose Royal . . .	47.5	64.0	7	5	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Murray's Royal . . .	62.5	62.0	3	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

(b) *Private*

Balgreen	1.0	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Saughton Hall . . .	31.5	42.0	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Westermains	2.0	6.5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) *Royal*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Diseases of Heart.		Diseases of Digestive System.		Diseases of Urinary System.					
	14.		15.		16.		17.		18.	
	Valvular Disease, Fatty Degeneration, Syncope, &c. &c.		Diseases of Mouth, Pharynx, Stomach (Non-Malignant), Intestines, Liver, and Peritoneum (Non-Tubercular).		Diseases of Kidney, Bladder, Prostate.		Dysentery (Colitis), Epidemic Diarrhoea, Infective Enteritis.		Diarrhoea not otherwise designated.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal . . .	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crichton Royal . . .	5	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dundee Royal . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh Royal . . .	11	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Glasgow Royal . . .	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
Montrose Royal . . .	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murray's Royal . . .	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

(b) *Private*

Balgreen . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Saughton Hall . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westermains . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX A.—

Classification of all Recorded Causes of Death of Pauper Patients
(a) *Royal and*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admis- sion.		DISEASES					
							1.		2.		3.	
							Menin- gitis, In- flamma- tion of Brain, Cerebro- Spinal Menin- gitis.		General Paralysis of the Insane.		Cerebral Softening.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal . . .	231·5	270·5	21	11	6	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
Aberdeen District . . .	234·0	214·0	19	22	10	8	..	..	8	1	..	..
Argyll District . . .	220·0	219·0	20	21	4	3	2	..	1	..	1	..
Ayr District . . .	275·0	259·0	31	23	13	12	..	1	10	3	2	1
Banff District . . .	93·5	81·0	11	9	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1
Crichton Royal . . .	163·5	183·0	10	18	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dundee District . . .	197·5	210·5	13	28	5	17	1	..	3	1	..	1
Edinburgh Royal . . .	152·0	146·5	12	20	6	12	..	..	7	2	1	..
Edinburgh District . . .	371·0	381·5	33	45	13	11	..	2	14	7	..	..
Elgin District . . .	66·0	91·0	10	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife District . . .	303·5	325·5	34	19	15	7	..	..	9	..	2	1
Glasgow District (Gartloch) . . .	414·5	361·5	64	45	20	17	..	..	21	5	7	5
Glasgow District (Woodilee) . . .	574·0	532·0	70	62	39	27	..	..	12	4	1	1
Govan District . . .	333·5	282·5	40	32	16	14	..	1	13	1	..	3
Haddington District . . .	65·0	89·0	9	14	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Inverness District . . .	358·0	360·5	28	22	10	9	..	..	..	2	..	..
Kirklands Asylum . . .	113·0	107·0	15	7	5	3	..	..	6	2	1	..
Lanark District . . .	481·0	434·5	39	40	11	17	..	..	9	5	..	1
Midlothian District . . .	168·5	162·0	7	11	3	7	..	..	1	..	..	1
Montrose Royal . . .	265·5	288·5	17	29	8	11	..	..	1	1	..	..
Paisley District Asylum . . .	76·5	98·5	10	7	6	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
Perth District . . .	188·0	193·5	23	27	8	10	..	..	2	..	..	..
Renfrew District . . .	115·5	124·0	9	8	7	7	..	..	3	1	..	..
Roxburgh District . . .	162·5	155·5	12	11	5	4	..	..	..	4	2	2
Stirling District . . .	399·5	323·5	36	29	14	13	9	2	..	1

(b) *Parochial Asylums.—Lunatic Wards of*

Greenock . . .	112·5	95·0	5	12	5	6	..	1	1	1	..	1
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(c) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses*

Buchan . . .	23·5	25·5	1	..	1
Cunninghame . . .	44·0	44·5	2	3
Dumbarton . . .	30·0	29·5	..	1
Dundee, East . . .	49·0	48·0	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govan . . .	99·5	99·0	5	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inveresk . . .	14·5	16·0	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincairdine . . .	21·0	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow . . .	18·0	18·0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Long Island . . .	16·5	10·5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Monkland . . .	25·0	25·0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paisley . . .	36·0	46·0	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Perth . . .	19·5	16·0	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown . . .	20·0	14·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The figures for District Asylums include a few private patients, having the same

APPENDIX A.—

Classification of all Recorded Causes of Death of Pauper Patients

(a) *Royal and*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Diseases of Heart.		Diseases of Digestive System.		Diseases of Urinary System.		17.		18.	
	14.		15.		16.					
	Valvular Disease, Fatty Degeneration, Syncope, &c. &c.		Diseases of Mouth, Pharynx, Stomach (Non-Malignant), Intestines, Liver, and Peritoneum (Non-Tubercular).		Diseases of Kidney, Bladder, Prostate.		Dysentery (Colitis), Epidemic Diarrhoea, Infective Enteritis.		Diarrhoea not otherwise designated.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Aberdeen District	6	10	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Argyll District	6	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ayr District	8	3	1	3	3	2	..	..	..	..
Banff District	5	4	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	..
Crichton Royal	2	5	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Dundee District	1	5	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh Royal	8	12	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh District	7	13	2	2	3	1	..	1	..	..
Elgin District	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife District	7	5	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Glasgow District (Gartloch)	9	9	2	1	3	1	..	..	1	..
Glasgow District (Woodilee)	10	9	3	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
Govan District	7	6	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington District	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness District	6	7	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
Kirklands Asylum	5	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark District	17	12	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
Midlothian District	1	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Montrose Royal	7	7	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Paisley District Asylum	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth District	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew District	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh District	5	5	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Stirling District	15	10	2	2	4	4	..	..	..	..

(b) *Parochial Asylums.—Lunatic Wards of*

Greenock	1	1	1	1	..	1
--------------------	---	---	---	---	----	---	----	----	----	----

(b) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses*

Buchan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cunninghame . . . . .	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dundee, East . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Govan	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Inveresk . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Long Island . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Monkland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paisley	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The figures for District Asylums include a few private patients, having the same accommodation

TABLE XXII. (ii).—(continued).

who Died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1910.

District Asylums.*

GENERAL DISEASES.

19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		24.		25.		26.		27.	
Erysipelas.		Abscess, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, and Cellulitis.		Typhoid, Influenza, and other Fevers.		Cancer, Carcinoma, Sarcoma, Malignant Disease, excluding Malignant Tumour of Brain.		Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases.		General Tuberculosis, and Tubercle of Organs other than Lungs.		Diseases of Thyroid, Lymphatic, and other Glands.		Atrophy, Debility, and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	1	..	2	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	1
..	1	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	4	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	3	..	..
..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
..	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	5	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..
..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	7	..	..
1	1	3	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	8	23	1	..
..	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	10	5	1	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
..	3	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	9	6	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	1	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..

Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.

..	2
----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

with Restricted Licences.

..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..

and treatment as pauper patients, and drawn, as a rule, from much the same social class.

APPENDIX A.—

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics relieved during the year.		Number of Days during the Year on which			
			In Royal Asylums.	In District Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.
	M.	F.				
1. Aberdeen . . .	644	682	178,120	162,608	..	24,600
2. Argyll . . .	254	229	..	128,439	..	..
3. Ayr . . .	409	383	..	180,608	74	36,783
4. Banff . . .	153	140	244	61,904	..	..
5. Berwick . . .	61	58	..	28,144	..	..
6. Bute . . .	37	51	..	23,439	..	50
7. Caithness . . .	76	96	29,778	1,448	16	409
8. Clackmannan . . .	45	56	..	24,396	..	812
9. Dumbarton . . .	179	173	40	72,991	75	20,078
10. Dumfries . . .	116	125	68,135	..	..	..
11. Edinburgh . . .	942	1035	91,412	364,807	237	8,577
12. Elgin . . .	93	108	487	51,037	..	..
13. Fife . . .	411	415	148	213,613	2555	..
14. Forfar . . .	559	648	124,110	145,651	..	38,712
15. Haddington . . .	83	103	110	49,125	..	3,285
16. Inverness . . .	330	323	185	113,762	..	9,702
17. Kincardine . . .	37	60	23,866	26	..	4,676
18. Kinross . . .	9	19	301	8,943	..	..
19. Kirkcudbright . . .	58	72	35,447	..	..	..
20. Lanark . . .	2782	2623	867	1,258,175	484	90,959
21. Linlithgow . . .	105	76	..	41,497	..	9,099
22. Nairn . . .	29	19	..	11,348	..	..
23. Orkney . . .	62	76	17,444	9,977	..	..
24. Peebles . . .	27	23	..	13,536	..	..
25. Perth . . .	277	292	159	135,024	2,519	12,981
26. Renfrew . . .	466	507	454	133,947	84,395	27,114
27. Ross . . .	266	259	235	97,100	..	..
28. Roxburgh . . .	102	102	..	56,523	..	..
29. Selkirk . . .	41	42	..	20,891	..	..
30. Shetland . . .	58	76	26,945	273	..	..
31. Stirling . . .	246	235	152	115,355	..	4,182
32. Sutherland . . .	43	62	..	21,539	..	..
33. Wigtown . . .	52	67	22,356	500	16	7,148
Totals and Averages	9052	9235	620,995	3,546,626	90,371	299,167

TABLE XXIII.

Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 15th May 1910.

Relief was granted to Patients.			TOTAL.	Proportion per Cent. of Days of Relief.		
In Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.			In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
	With Relatives.	With Strangers.				
6,175	14,386	33,329	419,218	82·7	5·9	11·4
773	14,028	14,060	157,300	82·1	..	17·9
4,252	14,371	11,798	247,886	74·6	14·8	10·6
302	11,246	15,698	89,394	69·9	..	30·1
365	7,583	3,205	39,297	72·5	..	27·5
730	1,004	3,940	29,163	82·9	0·2	16·9
..	18,072	8,930	58,653	53·3	0·7	46·0
365	2,133	4,456	32,162	77·0	2·5	20·5
955	1,704	14,926	110,769	66·9	18·1	15·0
1,095	3,508	4,890	77,628	89·2	..	10·8
15,320	17,851	122,138	620,342	76·0	1·4	22·6
..	7,870	6,002	65,396	78·8	..	21·2
6,631	9,079	26,771	258,797	86·1	..	13·9
9,985	15,045	43,153	376,656	74·3	10·3	15·4
2,797	1,825	1,460	58,602	88·8	5·6	5·6
6,312	50,152	33,858	213,971	56·2	4·6	39·2
365	1,070	1,460	31,463	77·1	14·9	8·0
..	..	365	9,609	96·2	..	3·8
567	3,613	..	39,627	90·9	..	9·1
53,982	37,373	225,378	1,667,218	78·8	5·4	15·8
1,385	2,920	1,825	56,726	75·6	16·0	8·4
..	1,927	2,190	15,465	73·4	..	26·6
365	6,320	6,614	40,720	68·2	..	31·8
1,194	..	..	14,730	100·0	..	..
6,181	6,393	20,823	184,080	78·2	7·0	14·8
5,159	1,893	30,139	283,101	79·1	9·6	11·3
365	51,864	21,593	171,157	57·1	..	42·9
176	4,464	3,183	64,346	88·1	..	11·9
365	1,460	758	23,474	90·6	..	9·4
..	12,144	2,441	41,803	65·1	..	34·9
2,637	6,502	21,098	149,926	78·8	2·8	18·4
365	12,387	1,263	35,554	61·6	..	38·4
178	5,883	1,469	37,550	61·4	19·0	19·6
129,341	346,070	689,213	5,721,783	76·7	5·2	18·1

APPENDIX A.—

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of

COUNTIES.	Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients													
	In Royal Asylums.			In District Asylums.			In Parochial Asylums.			In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.			In Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
1. Aberdeen .	15,590	13	5	11,839	17	1	..	..	..	1,156	8	10	480	6
2. Argyll .	..	..	..	8,840	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	3
3. Ayr .	..	..	..	12,943	16	5	6	12	2	1,590	4	2	344	6
4. Banff .	17	0	6	3,448	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4
5. Berwick .	..	..	..	2,384	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	5
6. Bute .	..	..	..	1,594	10	10	..	..	..	2	16	4	64	0
7. Caithness .	2,626	7	1	103	5	11	1	8	7	24	16	8	..	..
8. Clackmannan	..	..	..	1,802	17	6	..	..	..	51	19	3	28	0
9. Dumbarton .	4	7	7	5,400	16	10	3	15	0	931	17	6	87	2
10. Dumfries .	4,464	19	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	0
11. Edinburgh .	8,648	17	0	27,166	12	6	18	3	0	477	2	10	1,154	18
12. Elgin .	44	9	6	3,359	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	12
13. Fife .	14	1	8	15,591	14	10	185	11	3	..	..	..	766	7
14. Forfar .	10,884	16	4	9,768	8	7	..	..	..	2,677	15	7	221	13
15. Haddington .	9	10	2	3,448	13	3	..	..	..	171	2	3	210	17
16. Inverness .	17	15	4	8,378	15	9	..	..	..	440	15	4	28	0
17. Kincardine .	2,093	6	6	1	17	1	..	..	..	225	0	4	..	..
18. Kinross .	32	7	0	650	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	15
19. Kirkcudbright	2,386	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Lanark .	75	9	11	88,450	17	0	42	16	3	5,110	15	0	4,213	10
21. Linlithgow .	..	..	..	3,110	8	6	..	..	..	671	1	10	143	14
22. Nairn .	..	..	..	840	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0
23. Orkney .	1,652	7	4	849	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	8
24. Peebles .	..	..	..	927	18	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	465	8
25. Perth .	14	5	8	10,017	14	3	186	7	11	780	18	2	413	9
26. Renfrew .	40	15	10	11,595	2	11	6,894	11	2	2,341	2	5	28	0
27. Ross .	29	13	2	7,225	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	14
28. Roxburgh .	..	..	..	4,836	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	0
29. Selkirk .	..	..	..	1,789	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Shetland .	2,387	17	8	19	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	1
31. Stirling .	9	17	8	8,229	13	3	..	..	..	265	0	0	28	..
32. Sutherland .	..	..	..	1,578	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1
33. Wigtown .	1,473	18	2	41	12	1	1	8	7	371	5	0	..	..
Totals & Averages	52,518	19	10	256,237	7	9	7,340	13	11	17,290	1	6	9,875	..

TABLE XXIII.—(continued).

Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 15th May 1910.

during the Year.																	
In Private Dwellings.						Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Trial, etc., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients, etc.			Total Expenditure during the Year.			Amount of Expenditure Repaid or Contributed by Relatives or Others.			Amount of foregoing Expenditure Contributed by Government.		
With Relatives.			With Strangers.														
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
620	0	11	1,596	2	8	679	7	9	31,962	17	1	950	12	5	8,623	11	11
648	2	3	739	18	9	374	6	2	10,661	14	11	276	11	3	3,226	18	10
610	6	2	630	6	0	563	18	9	16,689	10	7	1,100	7	0	4,889	3	8
382	14	10	742	17	11	152	1	2	4,766	12	3	206	10	4	1,644	7	1
293	17	8	208	15	4	80	2	6	2,999	10	10	174	9	0	768	12	6
64	14	9	202	9	9	68	2	4	1,996	14	7	157	4	5	587	2	7
655	9	10	461	0	3	198	2	9	4,070	11	1	30	10	0	1,094	4	2
104	7	6	251	15	6	53	12	3	2,292	12	0	128	10	1	665	13	4
88	11	9	905	13	3	280	7	0	7,702	10	11	757	7	10	2,249	7	10
200	8	11	247	7	5	117	1	1	5,113	17	3	67	10	4	1,640	11	0
780	3	2	7,449	4	1	1,386	0	0	47,081	0	7	2,227	8	10	12,903	8	8
353	0	0	281	16	10	92	0	8	4,131	2	4	185	7	3	1,306	11	3
407	2	4	1,496	2	5	579	11	0	18,792	16	0	1,652	4	5	5,205	5	5
718	12	7	2,405	5	3	494	16	11	27,716	2	3	720	14	7	7,902	11	9
70	13	11	88	7	4	123	15	7	4,133	15	6	277	6	4	1,276	8	10
1,762	10	10	1,522	9	1	546	8	6	12,879	12	5	360	16	3	3,830	9	0
48	5	9	68	7	5	36	6	6	2,501	3	7	104	4	11	642	0	8
..	..	..	17	6	10	12	16	4	712	16	7	82	11	9	188	14	5
174	13	8	..	..	..	76	6	0	2,685	17	4	55	5	6	848	6	0
1,506	2	0	12,703	12	1	2,346	1	8	114,449	4	2	6,081	4	5	34,133	7	2
131	6	4	115	9	11	125	0	8	4,297	1	4	353	1	5	1,152	2	11
75	5	0	100	16	11	50	19	2	1,067	8	5	67	15	1	300	8	7
224	6	0	282	18	0	172	7	4	3,211	15	4	217	12	10	747	13	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	4	1,051	2	3	38	0	0	313	15	7
306	15	8	1,178	7	4	417	8	9	13,367	5	9	1,169	3	5	3,682	3	7
91	8	10	1,913	8	7	497	0	0	23,786	19	1	1,395	15	2	6,025	13	5
1,672	18	11	1,005	12	11	552	0	7	10,514	1	4	278	13	3	3,041	5	3
217	15	4	182	10	0	120	2	2	5,380	6	2	337	5	4	1,340	5	6
74	17	2	59	7	8	60	11	0	2,011	18	10	200	10	7	476	11	4
416	12	2	104	14	0	180	16	2	3,109	2	0	54	12	9	767	9	4
313	7	11	1,229	18	7	364	9	4	10,640	19	10	763	18	3	2,955	1	8
396	9	3	62	12	5	76	8	5	2,142	5	11	110	11	7	617	12	11
267	7	10	75	0	8	101	13	11	2,346	0	3	32	4	4	746	10	1
13,678	9	3	38,329	15	2	10,995	17	9	406,266	8	9	20,616	0	11	115,793	9	3

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

Expenditure by Parish Councils on account of Pauper Lunatics for each Year from 1889–1890 to 1909–1910.

YEARS.	In Asylums and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certifi- cates, Cost of Trans- port, etc.	Total Ex- penditure.
	£	£	£	£	£
1889–90	174,671	15,962	38,256	7376	236,265
1890–91	180,627	16,665	39,175	7646	244,113
1891–92	186,831	17,115	39,435	8247	251,628
1892–93	189,102	16,476	40,781	8663	255,021
1893–94	191,590	16,570	42,389	9035	259,585
Average of 5 Years .	184,564	16,558	40,007	8193	249,322
1894–95	197,994	15,842	44,172	9331	267,339
1895–96	207,691	15,023	44,959	9193	276,866
1896–97	215,849	15,646	44,618	9259	285,372
1897–98	228,486	16,280	43,994	10,118	298,878
1898–99	237,514	17,265	44,832	9745	309,356
Average of 5 Years .	217,507	16,011	44,515	9529	287,562
1899–1900	253,541	17,446	45,883	9246	326,116
1900–1901	265,602	24,142	46,672	9244	345,660
1901–1902	278,144	22,527	47,108	9834	357,613
1902–1903	285,664	22,935	47,328	10,145	366,072
1903–1904	289,620	22,996	47,392	10,466	370,474
Average of 5 Years .	274,514	22,009	46,877	9787	353,187
1904–1905	306,194	19,495	48,040	10,761	384,490
1905–1906	311,046	19,197	49,732	11,133	391,108
1906–1907	310,115	16,620	50,218	11,672	388,625
1907–1908	321,233	14,717	51,158	11,574	398,682
1908–1909	324,070	14,907	51,992	11,285	402,254
Average of 5 Years .	314,532	16,987	50,228	11,285	393,032
1909–1910	325,972	17,211	52,008	10,996	406,187

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in the different Classes of Establishments, and in Private Dwellings, in each of the Eight Years 1902–03 to 1909–10.

ASYLUMS.	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In Royal and Dis- trict Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses	1 1	1 1	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2
In Private Dwell- ings	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
GENERAL AVERAGES	1 5	1 5	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 15th May 1910.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor- houses with Re- stricted Licences.	In Private Dwell- ings.	General Aver- ages. (This also includes the Extra expendi- ture for Certifi- cates of Lunacy, Cost of Trans- port, etc.)	Percentage of Patients.				
					In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor- houses with Re- stricted Licences.	In Private Dwell- ings.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			
1. Aberdeen	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	82.7	5.9	11.4
2. Argyll	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	82.1	..	17.9
3. Ayr	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	74.6	14.8	10.6
4. Banff	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	0	10	69.9	..	30.1
5. Berwick	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	72.5	..	27.5
6. Bute	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	82.9	0.2	16.9
7. Caithness	1	9	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	53.3	0.7	46.0
8. Clackmannan	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	77.0	2.5	20.5
9. Dumbarton	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	66.9	18.1	15.0
10. Dumfries	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	89.2	..	10.8
11. Edinburgh	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2	76.0	1.4	22.6
12. Elgin	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	0	11	78.8	..	21.2
13. Fife	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	86.1	..	13.9
14. Forfar	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	74.3	10.3	15.4
15. Haddington	1	5	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	88.8	5.6	5.6
16. Inverness	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	56.2	4.6	39.2
17. Kincardine	1	9	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	77.1	14.9	8.0
18. Kinross	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	96.2	..	3.8
19. Kirkeudbright	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	90.9	..	9.1
20. Lanark	1	5	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	78.8	5.4	15.8
21. Linlithgow	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	75.6	16.0	8.4
22. Nairn	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	73.4	..	26.6
23. Orkney	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	68.2	..	31.8
24. Peebles	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	100.0	..	..
25. Perth	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	78.2	7.0	14.8
26. Renfrew	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3	79.1	9.6	11.3
27. Ross	1	6	..	..	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	57.1	..	42.9
28. Roxburgh	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	88.1	..	11.9
29. Selkirk	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	90.6	..	9.4
30. Shetland	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	65.1	..	34.9
31. Stirling	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	78.8	2.8	18.4
32. Sutherland	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	61.6	..	38.4
33. Wigtown	1	4	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	61.4	19.0	19.6
GENERAL AVERAGES	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2	1	0	76.7	5.2	18.1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and in Training Schools, and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.*		
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aberdeen Royal Asylum	32 0 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	
Crichton " "	24 0 0	..	25 0 0	36 0 0	
Dundee " " . . . . .	..	..	60 0 0	60 0 0
Edinburgh " "	34 10 0	34 10 0	..	32 10 0	
Glasgow " " . . . . .	..	..	26 0 0	40 0 0
Montrose " "	32 0 0	34 0 0	25 0 0	42 0 0	
Murray's " " . . . . .	..	..	52 0 0	84 0 0
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.					
Aberdeen District Asylum	26 10 0	..	..	..
Argyll and Bute District Asylum	24 14 0	..	27 6 0	..	
Ayr " " " "	26 0 0	..	..	26 0 0
Banff " " " "	19 15 5	..	27 7 6	30 0 0	
Dundee " " " "	25 0 0	32 10 0	..	..
Edinburgh " " " "	27 0 0	..	..	..
Elgin " " " "	25 0 0	33 0 0	28 0 0	33 0 0	
Fife " " " "	26 0 0	..	..	34 0 0
Glasgow District Asylum (Gartloch)	27 8 0	..	..	..
Glasgow " " " " (Woodilee)	26 1 4	..	..	..
Govan " " " "	29 18 0	..	..	32 0 0
Haddington,, " " " "	28 0 0	..	32 0 0	35 0 0	
Inverness " " " "	28 0 0	..	30 0 0	40 0 0	
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell	26 13 0	..	..	..
Lanark District Asylum	22 15 0	32 0 0	..	32 0 0	
Midlothian,, " " " "	25 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	40 0 0	
Paisley " " " "	29 15 0	..	..	32 10 0
Perth " " " "	27 0 0	..	..	34 0 0
Renfrew " " " "	32 14 0	..	..	..
Roxburgh " " " "	31 0 0	..	31 0 0	40 0 0	
Stirling " " " "	27 0 0	..	..	35 0 0
PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.		† Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.		
Greenock Parochial Asylum		£ s. d. 33 10 7	£ s. d. ..		
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	† Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES—continued.	† Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Buchan	16 14 9	..	Linlithgow	27 17 5	24 5 4
Cunninghame	16 13 8	22 2 0	Long Island	21 2 6	20 16 0
Dumbarton	20 14 11	..	Old Monkland	21 6 10	22 2 0
Dundee, East	25 8 1	..	Paisley	33 7 4	..
Govan	24 15 1	..	Perth	25 0 6	22 2 0
Inveresk	23 13 5	..	Wigtown	18 4 0	23 8 0
Kincardine	17 18 6	22 0 0			
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.			Rates charged for Pauper Patients.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Baldovan			28 0 0	28 0 0	
Larbert			30 0 0	30 10 0	

* Most, if not all, of the Royal Asylums receive special cases at lower rates.

† The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVIII.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1909-1910 in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and the amount of Monies Borrowed and Assessed for by District Lunacy Boards under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1909 to 15th May 1910.													Assessments for Lunacy purposes on the Landward parts of Counties and Burghs of each District in the year to 15th May 1910.				
	Land.		Buildings, Improvements, Alterations and Additions.	Expenditure on Farm (Erection of Buildings and Improvements).	Furniture and Furnishings.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Interests on Monies borrowed.	Total Expenditure under Heads 1 to 8.	† Deduct proportion payable to the Private Landlords, &c.	Net Providing Expenditure excluding statements of Loans Repaid (see Column 14).	Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining due at 15th May 1910.	Assessments for Lunacy purposes on the Landward parts of Counties and Burghs of each District in the year to 15th May 1910.						
	Purchase of Land other than Feued Grounds.	* Rent or Feud-duty of Asylums Grounds.											Total.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Aberdeen	56	56	959	40	51	805	3,843	5,554	480	5,074	104,029	9,632	2,133				
2. { Argylls	228	228	834	44	..	498	387	2,080	149	1,853	9,977	2,850	1,137				
3. { Bute	39	50	..	78	..	1,161	500	1,168				
3. Argyll	155	155	943	..	93	435	1,737	3,363	100	3,263	50,960	5,000	1,800				
4. Banff	29	29	271	..	..	95	825	6,398	19	701	8,890	1,202	457		
5. Dundee	712	712	2,343	..	..	530	2,813	1,159	1,159	5,239	84,928	6,930	2,232		
6. Edinburgh	134	134	8,029	72	545	1,259	10,424	20,463	809	19,654	307,933	27,800	11,436				
7. Elgin	32	32	410	..	..	78	210	781	128	653	5,028	950	436		
8. Fife	1,692	..	72	788	1,549	4,101	497	3,604	41,883	5,500	2,495				
9. Glasgow (Gartloch	9	9	2,461	..	..	1,335	5,639	9,444	416	9,028	169,765	16,000	24,032		
10. " (Woodilee)	33	33	3,120	..	260	1,563	3,931	8,907	2,377	6,530	117,265	23,600	9,880				
11. Govan	7	7	4,530	..	106	745	6,268	11,064	792	10,264	169,237	19,350	787				
12. Haddington	17	17	249	..	..	167	631	1,064	96	968	18,877	1,800	3,445		
13. Inverness	393	393	906	467	79	740	2,203	4,758	631	4,157	67,770	7,000	3,445				
14. Lanark	128	128	783	..	6	162	1,221	1,079	1,187	1,079	147,214	905	10,000				
15. Kirklands	113	113	2,470	21	91	879	4,432	8,006	365	8,366	64,808	5,500	2,321				
16. Midlothian	182	182	673	2	74	349	1,921	3,201	718	2,483	7,117	2,030	737				
17. Paisley	33	33	350	..	..	101	234	1,788	87	1,701	21,793	3,000	1,160		
18. Perth	15	15	875	..	8	160	4,469	15,633	800	14,833	123,200	10,500	5,316				
19. Renfrew	30	30	8,654	387	1,500	593	2,794	7,049	86	6,963	81,427	7,100	2,921				
20. Roxburgh	1	1	3,331	..	..	620	2,794	4,442	231	4,211	63,962	8,750	4,936		
21. Stirling	170	170	1,339	32	71	718	2,112	7,442	231	7,211	63,962	8,750	4,936				
Totals.	..	2,477	2,477	45,222	1,068	3,310	12,659	56,499	121,235	10,593	110,642	1,667,254	182,969	87,133				

* Rents or feu-duties of farmlands proper form a part of the Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXII., showing the receipts and expenses of Asylum farms.

† Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The Current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following between the Providing and Maintenance Accounts.

‡ The profit from private patients is divided equally between the Providing and Maintenance Accounts.

§ The Counties of Argyll and Bute, although served by one District Asylum, have separate District Lunacy Boards. The expenditure stated for Argyll Asylum under heads 1 to 6 inclusive is the combined expenditure of the two Boards; the transactions of each Board under other heads are, however, shown separately.

APPENDIX A.—

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the
during the Financial

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM												
ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	1.			2.			3.				
		Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.			Fish Fresh and Cured.			Milk.				
		Total.	Per Patient.			Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
1. Aberdeen .	440	1,004	2	5	8	135	6	2	777	1	15	4
2. Argyll .	448	1,253	2	15	11	201	9	0	1,015	2	5	4
3. Ayr .	535	1,247	2	6	7	186	6	11	737	1	7	7
4. Banff .	177	407	2	6	0	37	4	2	257	1	9	0
5. Dundee .	405	1,296	3	4	0	154	7	7	659	1	12	7
6. Edinburgh .	747	2,750	3	13	8	361	9	8	1,451	1	18	10
7. Elgin .	159	460	2	17	10	34	4	3	232	1	9	2
8. Fife .	630	1,872	2	19	5	125	4	0	984	1	11	3
9. Glasgow (Gartloch) .	770	1,973	2	11	3	310	8	1	1,405	1	16	6
10. Glasgow (Woodilee) .	1086	3,126	2	17	7	519	9	7	2,118	1	19	0
11. Govan .	606	1,844	3	0	10	159	5	3	1,116	1	16	10
12. Haddington .	154	385	2	10	0	50	6	6	335	2	3	6
13. Inverness .	680	2,254	3	6	4	200	5	11	1,269	1	17	4
14. Kirklands .	218	480	2	4	0	88	8	1	390	1	15	9
15. Lanark .	892	1,954	2	3	10	427	9	7	1,951	2	3	9
16. Midlothian .	324	697	2	3	0	111	6	10	614	1	17	11
17. Paisley .	163	380	2	5	3	47	5	7	441	2	12	6
18. Perth .	380	1,442	3	15	11	70	3	8	596	1	11	4
19. Renfrew .	202	422	2	1	9	144	14	3	383	1	17	11
20. Roxburgh .	312	976	3	2	7	84	5	5	729	2	6	9
21. Stirling .	714	1,937	2	14	3	152	4	3	1,218	1	14	1
Totals & Averages	10047	28,159	2	16	1	3594	7	2	18,677	1	17	2

GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the
(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been

TABLE XXIX.

Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics

Year 1909-1910.

15TH MAY 1909 TO 15TH MAY 1910.

4.		5.		6.		7.		8.	
Butter, Suet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Pease, Rice, etc.		Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, etc.		Sugar.		Treacle.	
Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
412	0 18 9	1,338	3 0 10	153	0 6 11	128	5 10	20	0 11
559	1 4 11	1,062	2 7 5	312	0 13 11	146	6 6	1	0 1
609	1 2 9	1,665	3 2 3	385	0 14 5	177	6 7	22	0 10
172	0 19 5	540	3 1 0	111	0 12 7	44	5 0	3	0 4
629	1 11 1	1,285	3 3 5	252	0 12 5	169	8 4	2	0 1
1,218	1 12 7	2,114	2 16 7	539	0 14 5	355	9 6	14	0 4
247	1 11 1	449	2 16 6	94	0 11 10	62	7 10	4	0 6
840	1 6 8	1,666	2 12 11	466	0 14 10	175	5 7	5	0 2
990	1 5 9	1,824	2 7 5	389	0 10 1	283	7 4	9	0 3
1,430	1 6 4	2,823	2 12 0	588	0 10 10	393	7 3	18	0 4
750	1 4 9	1,370	2 5 3	537	0 17 9	243	8 0	6	0 2
247	1 12 1	552	3 11 8	161	1 0 11	60	7 10	1	0 2
1,152	1 13 11	1,786	2 12 6	494	0 14 6	228	6 8	10	0 4
217	0 19 11	522	2 7 11	195	0 17 11	75	6 11	4	0 4
951	1 1 4	2,029	2 5 6	637	0 14 3	388	8 8	..	..
544	1 13 7	916	2 16 7	262	0 16 2	117	7 3	6	0 4
235	1 8 0	415	2 9 5	95	0 11 4	37	4 5	..	..
436	1 2 11	1,327	3 9 10	309	0 16 3	201	10 7	..	..
252	1 4 11	538	2 13 3	137	0 13 7	73	7 3	3	0 4
409	1 6 3	1,061	3 8 0	234	0 15 0	120	7 8	2	0 2
912	1 5 7	1,765	2 9 5	561	0 15 9	262	7 4	14	0 5
13,211	1 6 4	27,047	2 13 10	6901	0 13 9	3736	7 5	144	0 3

those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses in connection with land, County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.
omitted, and all fractions above $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been reckoned as 1d.

APPENDIX A.—

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the
during the Financial

ASYLUMS.	MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM.							
	9.		10.		11.		12.	
	Tea and Coffee.		Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		Fresh and Dry Fruits, and Minor Articles of Food.		Tobacco.	
	Total.	Per patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Male Patient.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1. Aberdeen .	131	5 11	19	0 10	106	4 10	115	10 3
2. Argyll .	188	8 5	20	0 11	85	3 10	127	11 4
3. Ayr .	221	8 3	11	0 5	84	3 2	149	10 11
4. Banff .	71	8 0	14	1 7	37	4 2	50	10 9
5. Dundee .	167	8 3	8	0 5	195	9 8	143	14 11
6. Edinburgh .	398	10 8	50	1 4	302	8 1	224	12 5
7. Elgin .	90	11 4	44	5 6	96	12 1	62	18 9
8. Fife .	185	5 10	29	0 11	253	8 0	163	10 8
9. Glasgow (Gartloch)	305	7 11	7	0 2	277	7 2	184	9 1
10. Glasgow (Woodilee)	539	9 11	36	0 8	289	5 4	301	10 8
11. Govan .	239	7 11	51	1 8	195	6 5	245	14 9
12. Haddington .	86	11 2	28	3 8	70	9 1	59	17 7
13. Inverness .	347	10 2	93	2 9	179	5 3	249	14 7
14. Kirklands .	102	9 4	51	4 8	105	9 8	73	13 0
15. Lanark .	425	9 6	74	1 8	288	6 5	223	9 7
16. Midlothian .	112	6 11	48	3 0	72	4 5	81	9 8
17. Paisley .	56	6 8	30	3 7	37	4 5	41	10 11
18. Perth .	173	9 1	53	2 9	99	5 3	101	10 8
19. Renfrew .	95	9 5	..	..	57	5 8	55	10 5
20. Roxburgh .	152	9 9	17	1 1	96	6 2	93	11 8
21. Stirling .	351	9 10	44	1 3	184	5 2	226	11 6
Totals & Averages	4433	8 10	727	1 5	3106	6 2	2964	11 7

GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the
(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been

TABLE XXIX.—(continued).

Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics

Year 1909–1910.

15TH MAY 1909 TO 15TH MAY 1910.

13.		14.		15.				16.		17.			
Household Requisites.		Laundry Requisites.		Clothing, Boots and Shoes.				Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		Fuel, Light, and Water.			
Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.			Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.		
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	s. d.	£	£	s.	d.
110	5 0	146	6 8	723	1	12	10	93	4 3	1,875	4	5	3
60	2 8	74	3 4	671	1	9	11	50	2 3	1,116	2	9	10
159	5 11	234	8 9	648	1	4	3	119	4 5	1,836	3	8	8
31	3 6	69	7 10	187	1	1	2	55	6 3	647	3	13	1
156	7 8	129	6 4	409	1	0	2	94	4 8	1,340	3	6	2
230	6 2	319	8 6	1,330	1	15	7	150	4 0	2,189	2	18	7
79	9 11	53	6 8	233	1	9	4	44	5 6	489	3	1	6
240	7 7	330	10 6	1,320	2	1	11	121	3 10	1,449	2	6	0
223	5 10	151	3 11	1,433	1	17	3	302	7 10	2,413	3	2	8
202	3 9	333	6 2	1,835	1	13	10	387	7 2	2,432	2	4	9
205	6 9	154	5 1	1,037	1	14	3	220	7 3	2,063	3	8	1
68	8 10	80	10 5	185	1	4	0	27	3 6	455	2	19	1
107	3 2	161	4 9	1,328	1	19	1	145	4 3	1,861	2	14	9
119	10 11	74	6 9	368	1	13	9	122	11 2	507	2	6	6
198	4 5	151	3 5	1,419	1	11	10	291	6 6	1,965	2	4	1
108	6 8	99	6 1	547	1	13	9	78	4 10	694	2	2	10
62	7 5	52	6 2	224	1	6	8	58	6 11	488	2	18	1
125	6 7	160	8 5	616	1	12	5	60	3 2	1,159	3	1	0
50	4 11	92	9 1	347	1	14	4	114	11 3	980	4	17	0
89	5 8	122	7 10	480	1	10	9	62	4 0	1,239	3	19	5
261	7 4	251	7 0	1,318	1	16	11	150	4 2	2,024	2	16	8
2882	5 9	3234	6 5	16,658	1	13	2	2742	5 5	29,221	2	18	2

to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses in connection with land, County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding. omitted, and all fractions above $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been reckoned as 1d.

APPENDIX A.—

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the
during the Financial

Asylums.	MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM											
	18.											
	Salaries and Wages.											
	Of Officers.			Of Attendants and Servants.			Of Artizans.			Total of Salaries and Wages.		
	Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.	
	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	
1. Aberdeen .	1,133	2	11	6	1,970	4	9	7	168	7	8	8
2. Argyll .	1,125	2	10	3	1,802	4	0	5	236	10	6	2
3. Ayr .	1,540	2	17	7	2,238	4	3	8	442	16	6	9
4. Banff .	465	2	12	7	628	3	11	0	50	5	8	2
5. Dundee .	1,282	3	3	4	1,718	4	4	10	310	15	4	5
6. Edinburgh .	2,175	2	18	3	3,562	4	15	4	502	13	5	0
7. Elgin .	420	2	12	10	687	4	6	5	..	..	..	3
8. Fife .	1,384	2	3	11	2,700	4	5	9	459	14	7	3
9. Glasgow (Gartloch)	2,102	2	14	7	4,138	5	7	6	355	9	3	4
10. Glasgow (Woodilee)	2,787	2	11	4	5,217	4	16	1	526	9	8	1
11. Govan .	1,591	2	12	6	3,807	6	5	8	98	3	3	5
12. Haddington .	498	3	4	8	619	4	0	5	63	8	2	3
13. Inverness .	1,628	2	7	11	3,294	4	16	11	362	10	8	5
14. Kirklands .	825	3	15	8	966	4	8	7	85	7	10	1
15. Lanark .	2,087	2	6	9	4,337	4	17	3	447	10	0	1
16. Midlothian .	1,196	3	13	10	1,419	4	7	7	217	13	5	10
17. Paisley .	582	3	9	3	599	3	11	4	..	..	..	7
18. Perth .	1,242	3	5	4	1,523	4	0	2	359	18	11	5
19. Renfrew .	978	4	16	10	769	3	16	2	..	..	..	0
20. Roxburgh .	1,269	4	1	4	1,603	5	2	9	120	7	8	10
21. Stirling .	1,792	2	10	2	3,361	4	14	2	644	18	0	5
Totals & Averages	28,101	2	15	11	46,957	4	13	6	5443	10	10	3

GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the

(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under a ½d. have been

† The Cost of Furniture and furnishings included in this Table refers only to of furniture and furnishings required for original build-

TABLE XXIX.—(continued).

Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics

Year 1909-1910.

15TH MAY 1909 TO 15TH MAY 1910.

19.				20.				21.				22.	23.			
Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.				Furniture and Furnishings.†				Total Maintenance Expenses.				Deduct or add, as the case may be, profit or loss on Farm and Garden, profit from keeping Private Patients, receipts for work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, etc.	Net Maintenance Expenses.			
Total.	Per Patient.			Total.	Per Patient.			Total.	Per Patient.				Total.	Per Patient.		
£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	£	s.	d.
710	1	12	3	523	1	3	9	11,789	26	15	10	- 216	11,573	26	6	1
534	1	3	10	496	1	2	2	11,123	24	16	7	- 222	10,901	24	6	8
631	1	3	7	278	0	10	5	13,618	25	9	1	- 298	13,320	24	17	11
125	0	14	1	116	0	13	1	4,116	23	5	1	- 587	3,529	19	18	9
679	1	13	6	509	1	5	2	11,585	28	12	1	- 1,397	10,188	25	3	1
1,652	2	4	3	473	0	12	8	22,358	29	18	7	- 1,529	20,829	27	17	8
161	1	0	3	127	0	16	0	4,167	26	4	2	- 312	3,855	24	4	11
1,483	2	7	1	908	1	8	10	17,157	27	4	8	- 1,063	16,094	25	10	11
1,394	1	16	2	753	0	19	7	21,220	27	11	2	- 292	20,928	27	3	7
1,503	1	7	8	1,395	1	5	8	28,797	26	10	4	- 704	28,093	25	17	4
1,241	2	0	11	455	0	15	0	17,626	29	1	9	- 696	16,930	27	18	9
330	2	2	10	143	0	18	7	4,502	29	4	8	- 376	4,126	26	15	10
698	1	0	6	739	1	1	9	18,584	27	6	7	- 1,166	17,418	25	12	4
354	1	12	6	202	0	18	6	5,924	27	3	6	- 148	5,776	26	9	11
966	1	1	8	849	0	19	0	22,057	24	14	7	- 1,183	20,874	23	8	0
750	2	6	4	358	1	2	1	9,046	27	18	5	- 547	8,499	26	4	8
299	1	15	7	343	2	0	10	4,521	26	18	3	- 230	4,291	25	10	10
509	1	6	9	399	1	1	0	10,959	28	16	9	- 774	10,185	26	16	1
306	1	10	4	3	0	0	4	5,798	28	14	1	+ 71	5,869	29	1	1
1,570	1	16	6	309	0	19	10	9,836	31	10	6	- 296	9,540	30	11	6
1,364	1	18	2	557	0	15	7	19,348	27	2	0	- 497	18,851	26	8	0
16,259	1	12	4	9,935	0	19	9	274,131	27	5	8	- 12,462	261,669	26	0	11

to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses in connection with land, County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.
omitted, and all fractions above $\frac{1}{4}$ d. have been reckoned as 1d.
the replacement or repair of what has been worn out or destroyed. The cost
ings or additions is given in the Table preceding.

APPENDIX A.—

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary and of
Year 1909–1910, and the

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Inmates.			1. Fresh Butcher Meat.			2. Cured Butcher Meat.			3. Tinned Butcher Meat.					
	Patients.	Officers and Servants Boarded.	Total.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.			Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.			Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		
					lbs.	£	s. d.		lbs.	£	s. d.		lbs.	£	s. d.
1. Aberdeen .	440	79	519	78	2	7	7	6	2	2	9	5	2	8	10
2. Argyll .	448	64	512	101	2	6	3	2	4	2	7	14	2	3	10
3. Ayr .	535	97	632	79	2	3	3	*	..	..	..	19	2	7	9
4. Banff .	177	27	204	74	2	18	2	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Dundee .	405	73	478	92	2	16	2	4	3	6	7	12	2	8	7
6. Edinburgh .	747	134	881	136	2	8	8	3	4	7	7	1	2	15	2
7. Elgin .	159	30	189	86	3	0	3	2	6	1	6	..	..	..	..
8. Fife .	629	101	730	78	3	2	6	*	..	..	..	17	2	4	7
9. Glasgow (Gartloch) .	770	125	895	79	2	8	8	4	3	7	7	15	2	11	1
10. Glasgow (Woodilee) .	1086	186	1,272	85	2	12	11	4	3	12	2	13	2	11	10
11. Govan .	606	103	709	107	2	10	8	7	2	12	1	..	..	..	..
12. Haddington .	154	29	183	79	2	16	0	1	2	17	0	..	..	..	..
13. Inverness .	680	116	796	124	2	8	9	3	4	0	3	..	..	..	..
14. Kirklands .	218	36	254	77	2	3	8	1	5	2	0	12	2	13	3
15. Lanark .	892	153	1,045	93	2	1	0	2	4	1	2	1	2	18	11
16. Midlothian .	324	52	376	83	2	2	7	*	..	..	..	9	3	3	1
17. Paisley .	168	31	199	86	2	7	9	1	4	12	4	..	..	..	..
18. Perth .	380	63	443	125	2	7	11	6	3	9	10	17	2	12	8
19. Renfrew .	202	37	239	68	2	5	10	4	3	15	10	9	2	13	5
20. Roxburgh .	312	54	366	98	2	9	5	3	4	7	2	16	2	10	5
21. Stirling .	714	118	832	124	1	16	11	1	3	14	4	11	2	6	10
Totals & Averages	10046	1708	11,754	93	2	9	3	3	3	17	3	11	2	11	4

* In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the asylum dietary, but the

TABLE XXX.

Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum, during the Financial
Price of each Article supplied.

4. Poultry and Game.			5. Fresh Fish.			6. Cured Fish.			7. Unskimmed Milk.			8. Skimmed Milk.			9. Butter.		
Quantity per Innate.			Quantity per Innate.			Quantity per Innate.			Quantity per Innate.			Quantity per Innate.			Quantity per Innate.		
Price per cwt.			Price per cwt.			Price per cwt.			Price per gal.			Price per gal.			Price per cwt.		
lbs.	£	s. d.	lbs.	£	s. d.	lbs.	£	s. d.	gal.	£	s. d.	gal.	£	s. d.	lbs.	£	s. d.
2	2	11 2	25	1	0 5	4	1	2 9	45	0	0 8	..	..	..	16	3	14 3
*	..	..	11	0	10 10	44	0	17 6	47	0	0 10	..	..	..	18	3	13 0
*	..	..	29	1	1 4	2	1	4 10	36	0	0 8	..	..	..	22	3	1 0
4	1	9 7	20	1	0 3	*	..	..	24	0	0 9	21	0	0 4	11	5	16 2
1	6	3 0	31	0	18 4	8	1	0 9	37	0	0 9	..	..	..	29	2	18 8
1	3	13 2	35	1	0 6	8	1	4 3	38	0	0 10	..	..	..	27	3	14 9
2	2	16 6	13	1	6 2	2	1	10 4	33	0	0 9	..	..	..	13	6	3 0
1	3	8 8	17	0	15 6	6	1	2 4	36	0	0 9	..	..	..	13	4	4 5
1	2	18 6	31	0	15 8	13	1	2 7	43	0	0 9	1	0	0 2	23	3	9 7
1	3	6 3	38	0	17 1	14	0	19 2	44	0	0 9	..	..	..	21	3	12 5
*	..	..	32	0	14 2	2	1	3 3	42	0	0 9	..	..	..	22	3	9 8
5	2	11 1	27	1	2 10	*	..	..	44	0	0 10	..	..	..	11	6	13 8
*	..	..	25	0	12 6	15	0	17 3	48	0	0 8	..	..	..	26	4	6 9
*	..	..	39	0	16 6	6	1	2 3	39	0	0 10	*	..	..	15	2	12 11
*	..	..	23	1	3 6	23	0	16 4	50	0	0 9	*	..	..	21	3	10 4
*	..	..	22	0	17 4	11	1	5 10	39	0	0 10	*	..	..	16	4	2 8
..	..	..	12	1	13 6	6	1	0 0	53	0	0 10	..	..	..	13	5	9 10
1	2	1 8	28	0	9 11	4	0	17 11	34	0	0 9	..	..	..	18	3	6 5
1	3	7 6	38	1	7 5	12	1	5 1	42	0	0 9	*	..	..	22	3	14 5
1	4	2 5	26	0	18 9	1	1	8 6	46	0	0 10	..	..	..	20	4	6 7
1	3	17 11	34	0	11 8	*	..	..	39	0	0 9	*	..	..	23	3	8 5
2	3	5 2	26	0	18 9	10	1	2 3	41	0	0 9	11	0	0 3	19	4	1 5

quantity used was below 1 lb. or other unit of quantity used in the Table.

APPENDIX A.—

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary and of
Year 1909-1910, and the

ASYLUMS.	10. Suet, Lard, etc.			11. Eggs.			12. Cheese.			13. Bread.		
	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	
	lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
1. Aberdeen .	1	3	2	0	6	3	4	11	4	2	18	0
2. Argyll .	4	1	18	9	5	5	2	3	10	2	6	9
3. Ayr .	1	2	6	4	4	4	1	7	6	3	12	5
4. Banff .	3	2	4	3	5	2	16	0	6	1	10	1
5. Dundee .	5	2	15	9	5	3	9	6	11	2	15	5
6. Edinburgh .	3	1	17	11	9	3	19	6	6	2	18	5
7. Elgin .	7	2	7	10	6	4	0	11	12	2	3	4
8. Fife .	6	2	16	5	8	3	17	7	11	2	7	6
9. Glasgow (Gartloch) .	*	..		6	3	17	11	8	2	14	11	321
10. Glasgow (Woodilee) .	*	..		10	3	10	11	4	2	14	2	90
11. Govan .	4	2	5	11	6	3	13	1	3	3	0	2
12. Haddington .	4	2	19	6	15	4	3	1	*	..		427
13. Inverness .	3	2	16	3	5	3	15	4	7	3	9	2
14. Kirklands .	3	1	15	11	9	3	10	1	7	2	14	9
15. Lanark .	5	2	2	6	1	4	5	9	4	3	4	10
16. Midlothian .	2	1	19	4	13	4	0	3	12	3	4	11
17. Paisley .	3	1	14	5	10	3	19	2	5	2	19	0
18. Perth .	1	1	8	0	9	3	12	2	9	2	1	1
19. Renfrew .	*	..		6	3	8	5	4	3	1	2	325
20. Roxburgh .	3	1	16	1	2	3	18	11	8	2	19	3
21. Stirling .	2	2	16	3	5	4	0	7	8	2	0	10
Totals & Averages	3	2	5	9	7	3	16	7	7	2	14	10
										‡345	0	14
										35		7

* In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the asylum dietary, but the

† The expenditure under this head was solely for biscuits and cakes purchased at a

‡ These figures are the averages of the quantities of bread and flour used respectively it may be estimated that the quantity as given in col. 14 may be increased by a little the amount of flour used.

TABLE XXX.—(continued).

Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum, during the Financial
Price of each Article supplied.

14. Flour.				15. Meal.				16. Barley.				17. Pease, etc.				18. Rice, etc.				19. Potatoes.			
Quantity per Inmate.		Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.		Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.		Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.		Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.		Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.		Price per cwt.	
lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
9	0	12	10	52	0	10	3	11	0	8	7	23	0	13	7	10	0	12	2	166	0	2	6
274	0	12	5	61	0	11	8	13	0	9	1	7	0	12	2	15	0	11	1	245	0	3	3
170	0	13	5	53	0	12	0	6	0	9	9	19	0	11	11	11	0	12	4	195	0	3	1
10	0	15	9	85	0	10	7	19	0	9	0	21	0	11	10	7	0	14	1	209	0	3	0
18	0	14	7	69	0	9	8	19	0	8	8	23	0	11	1	9	0	13	2	285	0	1	9
304	0	12	10	56	0	13	1	10	0	8	9	24	0	12	11	21	0	11	9	241	0	3	1
19	0	14	3	60	0	11	9	10	0	8	10	7	0	11	4	6	0	11	4	286	0	2	0
282	0	13	11	71	0	11	4	11	0	8	9	10	0	11	5	16	0	11	0	276	0	2	10
11	0	14	1	46	0	12	5	5	0	8	6	12	0	12	8	15	0	10	5	254	0	2	9
245	0	11	11	42	0	12	5	9	0	8	2	23	0	12	8	14	0	11	9	287	0	2	9
271	0	12	6	52	0	11	11	5	0	8	7	8	0	10	3	17	0	10	10	287	0	2	5
25	0	11	0	108	0	15	2	16	0	9	5	19	0	9	6	10	0	11	2	208	0	4	5
20	0	11	11	59	0	11	1	12	0	8	11	14	0	12	3	16	0	12	1	292	0	2	6
21	0	13	9	58	0	12	0	6	0	9	3	7	0	12	6	4	0	14	1	212	0	3	5
248	0	12	6	57	0	13	4	6	0	9	9	21	0	13	1	11	0	14	11	300	0	3	0
10	0	12	3	71	0	12	1	7	0	8	9	16	0	12	3	11	0	13	9	270	0	3	0
14	0	12	11	61	0	13	4	10	0	8	11	17	0	13	6	9	0	13	6	265	0	3	6
13	0	11	7	72	0	12	2	13	0	9	3	28	0	12	6	7	0	11	1	240	0	2	2
18	0	12	8	56	0	12	0	5	0	8	10	32	0	11	11	11	0	10	8	306	0	3	1
12	0	14	0	61	0	12	10	9	0	8	10	18	0	11	5	12	0	12	0	235	0	3	2
288	0	12	7	51	0	11	2	16	0	8	11	20	0	10	10	12	0	13	0	299	0	2	2
†273	0	13	0	62	0	12	0	10	0	8	11	18	0	12	0	12	0	12	2	255	0	2	10
26																							

quantity used was below 1 lb. or other unit of quantity used in the Table.
cost of about 6d. per lb.

in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread. For purposes of comparison
less than 40 per cent. to show the weight of bread per Inmate which would be produced from

APPENDIX A.—

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary and of
Year 1909-1910, and the

ASYLUMS.	20. Green Vegetables, Turnips, etc.			21. Fresh Fruits.			22. Dry Fruits.			23. Sugar.		
	Quantity per Inmate.		Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.		Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.		Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.		Price per cwt.
	lbs.	£ s. d.		lbs.	£ s. d.		lbs.	£ s. d.		lbs.	£ s. d.	
1. Aberdeen .	55	0 4 4		9	1 2 6		2	1 7 1		33	0 16 9	
2. Argyll .	112	0 5 1		3	0 17 1		3	1 8 1		39	0 16 2	
3. Ayr .	86	0 8 9		3	1 18 11		2	1 18 7		37	0 16 9	
4. Banff .	79	0 7 5		7	0 18 6		2	1 13 10		29	0 16 10	
5. Dundee .	109	0 6 4		17	0 12 4		5	1 13 4		48	0 16 7	
6. Edinburgh .	108	0 5 10		10	0 14 4		5	1 13 6		56	0 16 2	
7. Elgin .	103	0 5 4		20	0 11 10		4	1 13 11		47	0 15 7	
8. Fife .	125	0 5 3		4	1 2 11		6	1 8 6		34	0 15 9	
9. Glasgow (Gartloch) .	77	0 3 5		9	0 15 10		7	1 7 4		43	0 16 7	
10. Glasgow (Woodilee) .	63	0 3 11		6	0 18 5		4	1 8 0		42	0 16 4	
11. Govan .	115	0 8 9		3	1 1 10		1	1 10 8		47	0 16 3	
12. Haddington .	197	0 5 4		25	1 0 0		2	1 16 10		41	0 17 11	
13. Inverness .	121	0 5 6		5	0 17 6		2	1 13 1		37	0 17 1	
14. Kirklands .	252	0 4 0		6	1 9 0		3	1 8 9		38	0 17 8	
15. Lanark .	109	0 4 3		14	0 15 4		3	1 10 9		49	0 17 0	
16. Midlothian .	134	0 5 6		7	1 0 0		3	1 17 8		40	0 17 8	
17. Paisley .	29	0 4 10		6	1 1 1		1	1 19 7		19	1 1 7	
18. Perth .	199	0 5 2		13	0 15 6		3	1 7 11		56	0 18 0	
19. Renfrew .	27	0 12 10		6	1 3 11		3	1 8 5		42	0 16 3	
20. Roxburgh .	145	0 4 9		7	1 7 4		2	1 12 5		39	0 18 9	
21. Stirling .	201	0 4 3		5	1 1 1		3	1 8 6		44	0 16 0	
Totals & Averages	116	0 5 9		9	1 0 3		3	1 11 9		41	0 17 0	

* In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the asylum dietary, but the

TABLE XXX.—(continued).

Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum, during the Financial
Price of each Article supplied.

24. Treachle.			25. Tea.			26. Wines and Spirits.			27. Malt Liquors.			28. Tobacco.			29. Fuel.		
Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.		Quantity per Male Patient.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per ton.	
lbs.	£	s. d.	lbs.	£	s. d.	gills	£	s. d.	pts.	£	s. d.	oz.	£	s. d.	cwt.	£	s. d.
5	0	17 6	4	6	8 8	1	1	1 1	1	0	2 2	41	22	7 2	85	0	15 2
*	..	..	6	6	8 3	1	0	19 8	*	..	..	46	21	16 8	59	0	12 7
7	0	10 11	5	7	0 0	*	..	..	*	..	..	42	22	19 2	123	0	7 11
2	0	18 8	4	8	8 0	1	1	11 5	5	0	1 1	38	25	3 10	48	0	18 6
1	0	13 3	4	7	0 0	*	..	..	..	..	..	63	21	1 6	78	0	10 5
2	0	18 11	7	7	0 0	2	0	14 4	1	0	2 1	53	20	17 11	56	0	11 1
4	0	14 8	7	7	17 7	4	1	0 6	28	0	0 8	78	21	17 5	38	0	19 7
1	0	16 0	4	6	1 6	1	1	0 2	1	0	2 1	39	24	6 1	62	0	11 7
2	0	12 6	5	7	0 0	*	..	..	..	..	..	38	21	5 2	95	0	8 0
2	0	12 5	6	7	0 0	1	0	17 4	..	..	..	45	21	4 7	64	0	9 1
1	0	15 1	5	6	19 10	2	1	2 10	*	..	..	60	22	2 2	89	0	8 3
1	0	12 7	5	10	5 6	3	0	16 8	12	0	0 11	72	21	18 1	118	0	7 11
1	1	1 2	6	7	9 4	6	0	8 10	4	0	1 3	55	23	16 7	57	0	16 6
1	1	3 7	5	7	1 1	5	0	19 5	4	0	1 11	54	21	13 6	77	0	7 1
..	..	..	6	7	6 6	2	0	19 11	3	0	2 0	39	22	2 8	95	0	6 11
2	1	4 4	4	6	11 9	4	0	14 2	4	0	1 4	38	22	18 4	89	0	8 4
..	..	..	4	7	0 0	7	0	13 11	..	..	..	44	21	17 8	66	0	10 1
*	..	..	6	6	16 3	3	0	11 11	12	0	1 0	43	22	2 7	72	0	12 5
2	0	15 3	5	7	18 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	22	11 10	148	0	8 1
2	0	8 4	7	6	11 5	*	..	..	3	0	1 9	44	24	0 3	118	0	11 6
3	0	14 7	5	7	9 4	2	1	0 8	*	..	..	48	21	11 11	66	0	8 1
2	0	15 10	5	7	4 6	3	0	18 4	7	0	1 6	49	22	7 5	81	0	10 11

quantity used was below 1 lb. or other unit of quantity used in the Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXI.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1909-1910, and the Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		QUANTITIES AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF SUPPLIES TO ASYLUMS FROM ASYLUM FARMS AND GARDENS.										PRICES AT WHICH PRODUCE SUPPLIED TO ASYLUMS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED.										FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																		
		Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Sundries.		Total Value Estimated.		Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.				
		£ lbs. s. d.		£ lbs. s. d.		£ gals.		£ lbs. s. d.		£ lbs. s. d.		£ cwt. q. lbs. s. d.		£ cwt. q. lbs. s. d.		£ lbs. s. d.		£ lbs. s. d.		£ lbs. s. d.		£ lbs. s. d.		£ lbs. s. d.		£ lbs. s. d.		£ lbs. s. d.		£ lbs. s. d.		£ lbs. s. d.		£ lbs. s. d.		£ lbs. s. d.				
1. Aberdeen.		240	555	123	5	24149	1008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Aberdeen.		
2. Argyll.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Argyll.		
3. Ayr.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Ayr.		
4. Banff.		69	210	803	11	9271	257	1933	97	957	24	382	57	145	53	1232	10	100	819	3	0	101	80	0	7	5	12	5	2	16	20	3	0	7	40	18	2	4. Banff.		
5. Dundee.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Dundee.	
6. Edinburgh.		374	1199	738	23	33496	1451	..	..	768	34	1776	279	787	927	151	1	451	3665	3	4	13	9	100	0	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6. Edinburgh.	
7. Elgin.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7. Elgin.	
8. Fife.		531	1048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8. Fife.	
9. Glasgow (Gartloch).		717	15	39004	1405	2920	170	3121	122	1788	244	490	81	1666	20	598	2655	..	2	6	100	0	9	6	10	5	4	7	70	2	90	3	4	1	6	11	9. Glasgow (Gartloch).	
10. Glasgow (Woodlee).		902	2472	410	21	56367	2118	532	31	2763	115	2971	399	692	125	2655	28	612	5921	2	14	105	14	90	0	9	6	10	6	4	13	30	2	80	3	9	1	7	10. Glasgow (Woodlee).	
11. Govan.		76	3	29750	1116	324	22	2282	76	1103	138	712	312	1465	12	295	1974	..	4	8	50	0	9	7	12	1	3	14	70	2	60	8	90	13	4	11. Govan.		
12. Haddington.		28	78	858	20	8039	385	..	..	2780	103	340	75	321	86	3890	35	98	8302	15	9	2	12	30	0	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12. Haddington.
13. Inverness.		393	1019	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13. Inverness.
14. Kirklands*.		113	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14. Kirklands*.		
15. Lanark.		2	6	383	11	52293	1951	1518	89	1325	52	56	6	961	126	6221	46	58	2415	3	0	3	4	40	0	9	6	11	4	7	110	2	20	4	10	16	7	15. Lanark.		
16. Midlothian.		68	2	14706	613	1219	51	865	130	439	118	2429	19	120	1053	..	3	5	110	0	10	16. Midlothian.	
17. Paisley.		40	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17. Paisley.
18. Perth.		..	..	448	7	15055	596	31	2	380	11	940	104	788	205	4685	31	..	956	..	1	15	00	0	10	7	4	63	4	100	2	20	5	20	14	10	18. Perth.	
19. Renfrew.		19. Renfrew.	
20. Roxburgh*.		16	43	20. Roxburgh*.	
21. Stirling.		155	387	21. Stirling.	
Totals and Averages.		2759	7732	5355	147	403837	15209	725	8	41	18826	691	19563	2565	11272	2552	49543	417	2874	32998	2	16	12	18	110	0	9	6	6	10	4	2	30	2	70	5	30	18	10	Totals and Averages.

* Those marked with an asterisk are Gardens only.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXII.

Acree of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1909–1910, and Profit shown on the year's transactions.

FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Acres of Farm and Garden.	Receipts.												Expenditure.												Profit or Loss —.		
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		11.	Total.
	Arable or in Per- manent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1910	Butcher Meat.	Poultry and Game.	Milk.	Butter and Cheese.	Eggs.	Potatoes.	Green Vegetables.	Fresh Fruits.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Wool, Hides, Skins, and Sundries.	Grazing, Cartage, and Sundries.	Total.	Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1909.	Rents.	Interest on unpaid outlay on provide- ing Account of Implements.	Live Stock.	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Food, Grain, Roots, and Feeding Stuffs.	Manures.	Paid Labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
1. Aberdeen	111	36	147	1,254	5	1,016	800	56	51	45	28	2	728	1	241	3,221	1,263	82	33	574	45	83	457	58	279	148	3,022	+199
2. Argyll	37	24	61	1,217	15	1,016		12	95	117			340	47	61	3,554	55	55	640	17	24	1,329	1	189	132	3,426	+128	
3. Ayr	80	12	92	160					209	117	25		542			997	167	100		194	36	26	68	9	134	75	+262	
4. Banf	206	10	216	1,429	204	257	102	24	57	53	10	249	542	23	49	2,723	1,385	156		383	56	32	117	59	177	59	2,155	+568
5. Dundee	191		191	1,725		881			163	173	59	242	701		102	4,036	1,537	343		225	36	77	213	108	356	476	3,420	+616
6. Edinburgh	649	151	800	5,091	1,199	1,479		34	279	227	1	4	347	143	856	9,683	4,068	304		142	214	214	1,279	360	880	212	8,154	+1,529
7. Elgin	154	9	163	1,189		232		25	46	82	9	173	829	21		2,614	1,120	321		555	40	16	84	107	79	54	2,316	+298
8. Fife	231	8	239	1,808	1,672	991			253	213	20	426	430	164	51	6,025	1,725	392		1,524	60	54	671	143	485	109	5,124	+904
9. Glasgow																	3,689	277	9	754	119	147	1,306	41	950	279	7,571	+232
10. Glasgow (Gartloch)	279	129	408	3,993		1,519	170	129	244	81	20		925	8	699	7,803				2,262	297	247	1,305	131	1,089	324	10,509	+458
11. Glasgow (Woodlee)	586	10	596	4,324	2,472	2,149	31	115	399	125	28	181	388	265	469	10,967	4,287	597		669	31	73	977	58	377	583	6,773	+678
12. Govan	244	47	291	2,798		2,042	22	76	146	312	12		778		295	6,505	2,694	385			125	57	114	32	188	60	2,984	+842
13. Haddington	335	6	341	1,394		78		103	158	86	35	241	738		138	3,326	1,400	503		1,092	35	94	338	122	455	153	5,321	+1,136
14. Inverness	312	60	372	2,972	1,019	1,269			259	235	19	10	469	49	156	6,457	2,556	415		15	4	22	48	24	142	3	293	+146
15. Kirkcaldy	15							14	16	144	12		193		50	439	35			15	4	22	48	24	142	3	293	+146
16. Kirkcaldy	246	325	571	2,179	6	1,954	89	52	6	196	46		2,112	17	74	6,742	1,916	200		1,492	67	72	1,576	147	456	156	6,082	+660
17. Midlothian	235	3	238	1,827		651	2	51	156	152	19	88	582	32	155	3,717	1,696	272		3,707	76	61	234	78	505	275	3,567	+150
18. Paisley	161	13	174	938	129	441			41	106		22	163	16	70	3,239	810	59		225	38	58	342	52	29	23	2,633	+223
19. Perth	169	13	182	1,125		596	2	11	160	205	68	199	785	9		3,636	1,032	182		338	86	51	368	63	238	90	2,498	+741
20. Renfrew	38	18	56	164					25	113	23		224	5	38	635	155			94	17	3	29	27	64	14	117	+80
21. Stirling	113		113	1,393	387				242	310	53	101	253	14	102	2,457	1,286	217		97	128	86	179	110	283	154	2,540	+207
Totals and Averages	4,085	806	4,951	36,980	7,765	176	16,612	702	2,995	2,975	495	1,938	11,782	814	3,785	87,437	33,970	4,891	316	12,315	1,428	1,536	10,899	1,682	7,657	3,101	77,728	+9,709

* Those marked with an asterisk are Gardens only.

† Includes Sale of Stones from Quarry, 537.

APPENDIX B.

*Entries made by the Commissioners in the Patients' Books of
Asylums and Poorhouses.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
10th, 11th, and 12th February 1910.

There were on the 10th instant 790 patients on the registers of the Asylum. Of these, 1 male is a voluntary inmate, 127 males and 163 females are private patients, and 231 males and 268 females are paupers. Since last visit 1 male and 4 females have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 3 males and 1 female from the pauper to the private list. Two females were absent on probation. The number resident was 788, all of whom were individually seen in the course of the three days over which the visit extended.

Since the last report was made on 29th July 1909, the following changes in the population have taken place: 87 patients, 36 private and 51 pauper, have been admitted; 34 patients, 19 private and 15 pauper, have been discharged recovered; 20 patients, 7 private and 13 pauper, have been discharged unrecovered; and 33 patients, 14 private and 19 pauper, have died. Three voluntary boarders have been admitted and 5 have left.

These figures show an increase of 2 private and 5 pauper females, and a decrease of 7 private males. The total number on the register is the same as at last visit. Of the 20 discharged unrecovered, 5 were transferred to other asylums, 3 to poorhouse wards, 11 were sent to the care of relatives, and 1 was removed to England.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, which were verified in 22 instances, or 66·6 per cent., by *post mortem* examination. Eight of the deaths were due to senile asthenia, 5 to acute pulmonary affection, 4 to malignant disease, 3 to general paralysis, 3 to kidney disease, 4 to cardiac and arterial affections, 3 to tubercular disease, 2 to exhaustion from acute mental disorders, and 1 to diabetes. The smallness of the number due to consumption is an indication that the hygienic conditions in which the patients are placed are of a satisfactory character, and the dietary is suitable and abundant. It is worthy of note that one of the deaths was that of a male patient, aged 90, who had been an inmate of the Asylum for 68 years. He had for a long time been the "doyen" of Asylum cases in Scotland.

It is recorded with satisfaction that the resort to restraint in the treatment of the patients has, since last visit, been considerably reduced, and that for some time its use has been abandoned. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 37 entries. They refer to the use of the jacket in 5 cases, and to the seclusion of 4 patients for periods varying from 2 to 4 hours.

One accident is recorded; a patient was struck on the head by a fellow patient by means of an earthenware vessel and sustained two severe scalp wounds. The injured inmate made a good recovery. The number of escapes since last visit, resulting in absence for at least one night before being brought back, is 3.

The changes in the nursing staff have been commendably few, 3 attendants and 9 nurses have resigned, and 2 attendants and 8 nurses have been engaged. There have been no dismissals. Nine attendants and 13 nurses have obtained the certificate given for proficiency in mental nursing, and lectures are at present being given by the Medical Officers to those who are anxious to obtain this certificate.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. Their requirements continued to be provided for with liberal and judicious consideration,

and their medical treatment is characterised by high professional ability. There were fewer manifestations of excitement than on any previous visit. There was a freedom from complaint, and the fewness of the appeals for discharge point to general contentment. Bed treatment has been adopted for chronic maniacal women and is proving very successful. These patients are accommodated in a dormitory on the ground floor, in comfortable surroundings, and under the supervision of a large and experienced staff. The result is that they are quieter and more easily managed. It is hoped that when the reconstruction of the male side is completed a similar provision will be available for the same class of male patients.

The extension and reconstruction of the male south-west section of the main building are making rapid progress, and it is expected that this accommodation will be ready for occupation by mid-summer. There are 2 day-rooms, 1 dormitory, 2 single rooms, lavatories, bathroom, and stores on the ground floor, and 3 dormitories, 3 smaller dormitories, and 15 single rooms on the first floor. It is calculated there will be, according to present day requirements as to floor space, accommodation in this section for 78 patients. The woodwork is of pitch pine, and it was noted that the baths, basins, and waterclosets were of the best design. There are 3 staircases from the ground floor to the upper one, which will afford ample exits in case of fire. It can be confidently stated that this division will, in every particular, be equal to any in the most modern asylum in Scotland.

Elmhill, which continues to provide excellent accommodation for patients belonging to the middle and upper classes, was found in the best of order. Great taste has been displayed in the repainting and redecoration of the various apartments in the male division of this house.

The inspection of the Daviot Branch left a most pleasing impression. It is evidently under efficient management; the patients there were found well clothed and well fed, the food being of excellent quality, well cooked, and eaten with relish. Extra meals are given in view of the amount of outdoor work which the patients overtake. The hours of labour are those of ordinary farm servants. Of the 64 men, 54 are employed on the farm and grounds. The two houses were scrupulously clean, and the rooms bright and attractive. A bakehouse and a store for cheese and butter have been provided.

The manufacture of electricity at the Asylum has been discontinued, and a supply is being obtained from the Corporation. A large new boiler was in process of being installed in order to meet the increased demands for heating in the reconstructed section of the Asylum.

The condition of the wards and of the patients reflects credit on Dr. Reid's administration.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly, correctly, and neatly kept.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
9th and 10th August 1910.

There were 801 patients on the register of the Asylum on the 9th instant. Of these 288 were private patients and 513 were chargeable to various parishes in the county of Aberdeen.

One man and 1 woman were absent on pass; all the others were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since the 10th of February last, the date of the previous visit, 105 persons have been admitted of whom 40 were private patients; 61 have been discharged, of whom 41 had recovered; and 32 have died. Of the 20 patients discharged unrecovered, 10 were handed over to the care of relatives or boarded out, 9 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was sent to the lunatic wards of a Poorhouse.

The deaths are registered as due to the following causes: tuberculosis, 6 cases; exhaustion from acute mental affections, 5 cases; heart disease, 4 cases; senile decay, 3 cases; gross brain disease, 3 cases; pneumonia, 3 cases; bronchitis, 2 cases; blood-poisoning, 2 cases; and to each of the following causes in 1 case, viz.: kidney disease, epilepsy, influenza, and suicide.

The last mentioned death occurred under the following circumstances. The subject, a male private patient, was allowed to accompany his friends, who were visiting him, to the Asylum gate. There he managed to effect his escape, whether with the assistance of his friends or not cannot be distinctly stated.

In any case, all the efforts made to discover him were unavailing. Within forty-eight hours of the expiry of the period of twenty-eight days of absence from the Institution, after which his name would have been removed from the Asylum books, his body was found near the lighthouse at Aberdeen with a bullet wound in the head.

This is the only accident which falls to be recorded in the period covered by this report. Other 2 patients escaped and were each absent from the Asylum for at least one night before being brought back. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

About 48 per cent. of the inmates of all classes were working at the time of the visit. Of the 113 at the Daviot Branch all were working except 11 women who, for various reasons, were temporarily indisposed.

Extensive advances have been made with the reconstruction of the main building of the Asylum. The newly rebuilt South Block of the male Division is now completed except for the painting of the interior. The workshops, parts of the new store, and the accommodation for the kitchen staff are in process of being built, and will, it is expected, be finished in about a year. Elm Hill House has been entirely repainted in pleasing colours, and in the Mansion House at Daviot many of the rooms have been repainted.

All portions of the Asylum, and especially the reconstructed parts which are occupied, were found to be clean and in excellent order. The patients, as a whole, were orderly, and, except for frequent appeals for release, they appeared to be contented with their treatment. Their general health was satisfactory, as may be inferred from the fact of the large proportion engaged in work, and the small number, 13, who were confined to bed on account of bodily illness. Eleven patients were in bed for the treatment of their mental condition, and 14 because of senile infirmity. The excellence of the hospital treatment of all these bed-ridden patients produced a favourable impression.

The case books contained useful and valuable information regarding the progress of each case, and the official registers which were examined were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

ABERDEEN CITY DISTRICT ASYLUM,
14th February, 1910.

There are at this date, on the register of the Asylum, the names of 447 patients, 230 men and 217 women. All were resident, were individually seen, and afforded an opportunity of making any statement desired.

The changes which have occurred among the patients since the date of the previous report—the 16th July 1909—are as follows: 37 men and 32 women have been admitted, 9 men and 11 women have been discharged recovered, 7 men and 12 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 5 men and 9 women have died.

The result of the movement of population during the last seven months has been an increase of 16 in the number of male patients, while that of the female patients has remained stationary. Of the 19 patients discharged unrecovered or relieved, 7 have been boarded out in private dwellings under suitable guardianship, 6 have been sent to the care of relatives, 4 have been transferred to other asylums, and 2 have been removed to England.

The deaths are recorded in the register as due to general paralysis in 4 cases, to senile asthenia in 3 cases, to pulmonary tuberculosis in 2 cases, to acute mental affections in 2 cases, and to nephritis, heart disease, and cerebral hæmorrhage, each in one case. Of the 14 deaths, only 5 were followed by *post mortem* examination, or in the low proportion of 35·7 per cent., a result which is due to the reluctance of relatives consenting to such examination being made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. No accident has occurred involving serious injury to any patient. Minor casualties are fully recorded, and their causes detailed. Four escapes have taken place in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good strength, being for day service in the proportion of 1 to 10 patients on the male, and 1 to 9 on the female, side. The numerical proportion of the night staff is a highly satisfactory one, being 1 to 32 in the male, and 1 to 31 in the female, divisions. Four attendants and 7 nurses hold the certificate which is granted for proficiency in mental nursing.

The junior staff is being systematically taught by means of lectures and practical demonstrations. It is recorded with satisfaction that two double cottages have been erected, and are at present occupied by three attendants and the gardener. A liberal provision of cottages for married attendants will result in the retention of a reliable and well-behaved staff of men. Since last visit 3 attendants and 6 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant and 3 nurses have been dismissed, and 2 attendants and 8 nurses have been engaged. The three nurses were dismissed for ill-treatment of a patient. This assault was, at the time of its occurrence, the subject of a correspondence between the General Board and Dr. Alexander.

The general impression produced by the visit was most satisfactory. The personal appearance and clothing of the patients deserve special praise; due care is evidently being taken that the clothing of both sexes and their persons generally are properly looked after. There were very few manifestations of excitement during the visit, and no complaint of a reasonable character was made by any patient. The dinner, which was served in a quiet and orderly manner, consisted of broth, bread, stewed beef, and potatoes.

Thirty-three patients were confined to bed, 18 on account of mental symptoms, 8 from bodily illness, and 7 on account of the feebleness of old age. Among the inmates there are 26 epileptics and 12 who are the subjects of general paralysis. The medical records show that the mental and bodily condition of each patient receives careful study, and that every phase of their insanity is noted in a painstaking manner.

The industrial occupation, exercise, and recreation of the inmates continues to receive due attention. One hundred and six men, or 46 per cent., are daily engaged in outdoor labour on the grounds, garden, and farm. The excellent progress which has been made in the formation of the grounds and roads deserves recognition.

The various sections of the Asylum were found in excellent condition. The rooms, beds, and bedding were in the best of order, the day-rooms were well and suitably furnished, and provided with means of amusement, plants, and objects to interest the patients. The general appearance of many sections has been made brighter and more cheerful by repainting, and redecoration. It is understood that the District Board have resolved to build boot-rooms and lavatories in connection with the hospital.

A system of heating the hospital with radiators fed by hot water circulating under low pressure has been introduced in lieu of the plenum system. The heating of each ward and each single room is under complete control, and these wards can now be ventilated by open windows. This improvement, which has been effected by the Asylum staff, is working both successfully and economically.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

ABERDEEN CITY DISTRICT ASYLUM,
8th November 1910.

There are 444 patients, 229 men and 215 women, in the Asylum at this date. Since the 14th February 1910, the date of the previous visit, 84 patients have been admitted, 36 have been discharged recovered, 19 have been discharged unrecovered, and 32 have died.

The deaths are registered as due to the following: 8 patients died of disease of the heart and arteries, 7 of gross diseases of the brain and nervous system, 5 of general paralysis, 3 of kidney disease, 3 of tuberculosis, 2 of senile decay, and 1 of each of the following affections, viz.—cancer, intestinal obstruction, pneumonia, and exhaustion from acute delirium.

The 19 patients discharged unrecovered were disposed of as follows: 10 were handed over to the care of relatives, 5 were boarded out with strangers, and 4 were transferred to other institutions. It is satisfactory to observe that the Parish Council of Aberdeen are continuing to board out those patients who no longer require the expensive and elaborate provision of asylum care.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 1 female patient on 2 occasions on account of impulsive violence. A note in the Register states that this proceeding was adopted at the patient's own request. The Register of Accidents contains 2 entries. These refer (1) to the fracture of the humerus in a female patient suffering from Katatonia with extreme muscular rigidity of the arms. The fracture occurred while the patient.

was being dressed by the attendants, and it is believed without any undue force being used by the latter; (2) a female patient, suffering from suicidal melancholia, jumped through a window in the hospital on the ground floor before the nurse, who was close beside her, could intercept her, and sustained an impacted fracture of the neck of the femur. The same patient, who, after the previous accident had been placed under the charge of a special attendant, 3 months subsequently jumped through the same window, escaping with a few scratches.

The standard of the general health of the inmates of the Asylum was on the whole equable and satisfactory. Two hundred and ninety-eight persons, or 67 per cent. of the population, were engaged in useful work at the time of the visit. It is satisfactory to record that 112 men, or about 50 per cent. of the male inmates, were employed at healthy outdoor work. One hundred and forty-six, or 33 per cent. of the inmates, were unfit for work because of physical or mental weakness, or disease. Of these 35 were confined to bed, 19 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 10 on account of senile infirmity, and 6 for the treatment of bodily illness.

In a staff of 60 individuals the following changes occurred in the period covered by this Report: 6 male and 6 female attendants were engaged, 3 male and 6 female attendants resigned, and 3 male attendants were dismissed—1 for roughness to a patient, 1 for sleeping while on night duty, and 1 for causes not directly affecting the patients. A male farm servant was also dismissed for roughness to a patient.

The patients were orderly and on the whole contented, and the dress of both sexes was commendably neat and suitable.

The wards and dormitories were bright, well heated, and ventilated, and the whole Institution was found in perfect order. The cleanliness of every section of the Asylum attracted particular attention. The laying down of strips of cork linoleum of a bright colour in all the wards and dormitories has added markedly to the comfort and furnishing of the apartments. The new lavatories in the hospital section on each side are approaching completion. The construction, the fittings, and the flooring of these lavatories are in every respect excellent. The verandahs, constructed as boot-rooms, in the hospital are of good design and could be utilised as additional and occasional day accommodation for some of the patients.

The numbers resident have not increased since last visit, but it is pointed out by Dr. Alexander that the closed villas on the male side are practically full, while there is vacant accommodation in the open villas on both sides. This state of matters it is hoped is only temporary, but it must continue to depend to a large extent upon the forms of insanity which manifest themselves in the patients admitted to the Asylum.

Everything that was seen in the course of the visit indicated that the Institution is being carefully and conscientiously managed.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
13th and 14th January 1910.

There are 441 patients, 217 men and 224 women, in the Asylum, all of whom were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. Thirty of the inmates are private patients. When the Asylum was last visited on the 2nd August 1909 there were 459 patients resident; so that, within a period of 6 months, there has been a decrease of 18 in the number of patients. This is due to the fact that only 19 patients, 6 men and 13 women, have been admitted during the period referred to. Sixteen patients have been discharged recovered, 2 unrecovered, and 20 have died.

Whatever may occur in the future it is gratifying to observe that there has been a steady decline in the number of patients admitted to the Asylum during the last 20 years. Taking the years in quinquennial periods, the average annual number admitted for the five years, ending 1893, was 81·6; for the five years ending 1898, 79·2; for the five years ending 1903, 71·6; and for the five years ending 1908, 68·6.

The causes of death present no unusual features and are as follows: 7 patients died of inflammatory affections of the lungs, chiefly pneumonia, 5 of senile and gross disease of the brain, 4 of heart disease, 2 of general paralysis, 1 of phthisis, and 1 of epilepsy. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 10

instances. This is a smaller number than usual, but great difficulty, it is explained, was experienced in obtaining the consent of relatives.

There have been no accidents of a serious kind affecting the patients or the staff, and no patient has been subjected to either restraint or seclusion in the period covered by this report. Two patients escaped, and were each absent for at least one night before being brought back.

At the time of the visit 335 patients were working, and 106 were, for various reasons, unemployed. Of the latter number about 60 were mentally unfit for employment and about 40 were physically infirm or ill. An epidemic of influenza, which recently spread itself over the Asylum, affecting many of the patients and the staff, is partially responsible for the temporary illness of several of the patients. Thirty-seven patients were confined to bed—12 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 14 on account of bodily illness, and 11 on account of senility or infirmity. These figures show that about 75 per cent. of the inmates are able-bodied and healthy, and about 25 per cent. are physically or mentally weak or infirm. Of the 335 working patients, 100 men and 7 women are more or less continuously employed on the farm, garden, or grounds. This is a very gratifying proportion, all the more so considering the small amount of land available for such a purpose. Thirty-seven men are employed as tradesmen, 34 women in the laundry and kitchens, and 52 women at sewing and knitting.

There was very little excitement or dissatisfaction observed among the patients, the great majority of whom were placid and contented. Their clothing was sufficient, warm, and in good order and repair. The tea meal on the first day of the visit was satisfactory in all respects, except that no change has as yet been made in the method of preparing the tea—a matter referred to in a previous report. The meat and potatoes over from the dinner meal were, as usual, reheated and distributed in rotation to a certain number of patients, a system which appears to be much appreciated.

The day-rooms and dormitories were bright, clean, and in very good order. All the rooms were properly ventilated, and, though the weather was cold and stormy, the heating of all parts of the Institution was satisfactory.

A similar change to the rearrangement of the female sick-room, referred to in the previous entry, has been carried out in the male sick-room, with great advantage to the patients and an increase in the facilities for attending and nursing them. The new lavatories in the Mull and Low Arran dormitories have proved of great service. It is recommended that a lavatory should be placed in a situation conveniently near the Low Bute female dormitory for the use of some 40 patients, and where a water tap and a slop sink are much required.

An important improvement in process of being carried out is the removal of the hot plate from the East House kitchen, where it is not required, to the kitchen of the main building, where it is being placed conveniently for the service of the dining-hall.

In a staff of 56 ordinary nurses and attendants, 4 men and 1 woman have resigned, 3 men were dismissed, 2 for fighting and 1 for bringing alcohol into the Asylum. Five men have been engaged.

The case books and *post mortem* register were found as usual to be fully and conscientiously written up, and the official registers were examined and found correct.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, LOCHGILPHEAD.
12th and 13th September 1910.

The number of patients on the register of this Asylum on the 12th September 1910 was 442, consisting of 30 private and 412 parish patients. One patient was absent on probation; with this exception all the patients were seen during the visit.

Since the previous visit, of date 13th January 1910, 3 private patients and 40 parish patients have been admitted, 8 parish patients have been discharged as recovered, and 5 parish patients have been discharged as unrecovered, and 1 private and 28 parish patients have died.

The patients discharged as unrecovered were disposed of as follows: 1 was removed to England, 1 was discharged by minute of Parish Council, and 3 were placed in the care of relatives.

Twenty-six patients were in bed for treatment of mental symptoms, bodily illness, senility, or infirmity.

One patient was on parole beyond the grounds and 119 within the grounds.

There has been no use of restraint or seclusion since last visit.

One patient escaped and was absent for a night before he was brought back.

The number of patients attending Divine Service on the Sunday previous to the visit was 258.

The total number of patients industrially employed was 331.

Only one serious accident falls to be reported. This happened to a female patient who sustained a Colles' fracture by tripping over a polishing brush.

The causes of death were, in 6 instances, due to heart disease; in 5, to tubercular affections mainly of the chest; in 4, to pneumonia; in 3, to cancer; in 2, to congestion of the lungs; in 2, to senile decay; and in 7, the causes of death were respectively apoplexy, acute bronchitis, chronic renal disease, gangrene of the lung, cerebral disease with epilepsy, thrombosis, arterio sclerosis, and sarcoma of lung.

Ten nurses and attendants were engaged and 6 have resigned. Three attendants were dismissed—1 for sleeping while on duty and 2 for intemperance. Five nurses and attendants are being prepared for the forthcoming examination for the Certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.

There was a general absence of complaint on the part of the patients with regard to undue detention. The clothing was neat, clean, and comfortable, and the dinners on the two days of the visit were substantial, well-cooked, and served in good condition. This state of affairs is partly due to the transference of the hot plate to the neighbourhood of the general dining-hall. On the first day the dinner consisted of pea soup, corned meat, potatoes, and bread. On the second day of broth, fresh herrings, potatoes, and bread.

The alterations suggested in the previous report have been carried out. The patients are at present employed in altering and extending the piggery. The medical aspects of the Institution are carefully attended to, as is evidenced by the general hospital arrangements and by the manner in which the case books, which were examined, are kept.

In the absence of Dr. Shaw, who was on holiday, Dr. Kerr gave every facility for the inspection of the Asylum.

The official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,
24th and 25th March 1910.

There are 523 patients on the Register of the Asylum, all of whom, with the exception of one female patient who was absent on Statutory probation, were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. Of the resident patients, 9 men and 17 women are private, and 260 men and 236 women are paupers.

One hundred and ninety-seven men and 194 women are returned as being in good physical health, and these, with the exception of one man who refuses to work, are industrially employed from day to day.

One hundred and thirty-six men—50 per cent. of the male patients—were working in the gardens and grounds at the time of the visit. This is a most satisfactory proportion of out-door male workers, and reflects credit upon the medical administration of the institution. Much of the quiet contentment which prevailed in the male chronic wards must be attributed to this fact. Sixty of the female patients were working in the kitchens and laundry, and 89 were employed in sewing or knitting. In the laundry most of the work is done by hand, which system has the advantage of providing manual labour for a larger proportion of the women. It was observed that the drying closets in the laundry stand were in need of repair, if not of total replacement, and the attention of the District Board is directed to their condition.

One hundred and thirty-one patients, 72 men and 59 women, are returned as not working. These include the acute mental cases, the physically sick, the senile, and the mentally and bodily infirm patients. Twenty-three of them were confined to bed.

The medical and nursing care which this latter class receive was, in every respect, satisfactory. The medical records are assiduously written up by the Medical Officers, and the particular symptoms and requirements of each patient are not only noted but attended to. It was observed with satisfaction that a

laboratory for more minute and extended clinical research has been fitted up in the Hospital Block. This forms a valuable adjunct to the ordinary bedside observations, and in the hands of such an experienced worker as Dr. M'Rae, it ought to prove not only beneficial to the patients but helpful to the cause of medical knowledge generally.

Since the Asylum was last visited on the 13th October, 1909, 49 patients have been admitted, 50 have been discharged (of whom 20 had recovered), and 27 have died. The large number of unrecovered patients discharged is due to the removal of 16 boarders belonging to one of the Renfrewshire Parishes to the new District Asylum for that County which has been recently opened.

The deaths are registered as follows: Eight patients died of gross disease of the brain, 7 of general paralysis, 4 of heart disease, 3 of exhaustion from acute mental affections, 3 of epilepsy, 1 of cancer, and 1 of phthisis. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 21 instances, or in the creditable proportion of 77 per cent. of the deaths.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two patients escaped, and were each absent for at least one night before being brought back. There are two entries in the Register of Accidents, both referring to casualties affecting members of the staff—the Matron, while walking on a snow-covered path, slipped and fell, sustaining a dislocation of the elbow-joint; a male attendant slipped on a floor, and falling, fractured a collar-bone.

The following changes in the nursing staff have taken place since last visit:—Nine men and 4 women resigned, and 9 men and 6 women have been engaged. The two cottages for married members of the male staff referred to in the preceding entry are approaching completion. The erection of additional cottages for married male attendants would, undoubtedly, have an influence for good upon the stability of the male nursing staff.

The Asylum was found in excellent order. The patients were almost without exception, quiet and orderly, and their personal clothing was satisfactory. A good and sufficient dinner was seen being partaken of on the first day of the visit; it was served methodically and carefully.

The official registers were examined, and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,
10th and 11th October 1910.

The number of patients on the Register on the 10th of October 1910, was 547—an increase of 24 compared with the number at the date of the previous visit on 24th March 1910. Of this number 24 are private patients and 523 are parish patients. All the patients were seen during the visit.

Twenty-five patients have been discharged as recovered, 8 as unrecovered, and 33 have died.

Of those discharged as unrecovered 2 were sent to their own homes, 4 were transferred to other asylums, and 2 were removed to Ireland.

All the deaths were due to natural causes: in 6 cases the cause of death was general paralysis; in 6, senile decay; in 5, heart disease; in 4, tubercular affections; in 3, cerebral softening; in 2, epilepsy; and in the remaining 7 cases the causes of death were respectively exhaustion from acute mania, exhaustion from acute melancholia, abscess of the liver, cerebral haemorrhage, arterial disease of the brain and kidneys, pneumonia, peritonitis.

Post mortem examinations were made in 20 instances. It was evident that every effort was made to verify the cause of death.

Thirty patients were confined to bed on account of their bodily or mental conditions, or both combined.

The medical work, in which the Superintendent takes an active part, is of unusual excellence. Each case is made the subject of special investigation.

Fifty-nine patients were on parole either within or beyond the grounds.

There has not been any entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion—a fact which in itself is indicative of a humane and enlightened management. There have been no escapes.

Two hundred and fifty-three patients attended Divine Service on the Sunday previous to the visit.

Four hundred and ten patients are industrially employed. Of this number no fewer than 145 men were engaged as garden or farm workers. The attention

thus given to employment is reflected in the tranquillity and healthy appearance that prevail in the majority of the patients throughout the Asylum.

There have been 3 serious accidents to patients. One man fell and fractured the left femur; 1 woman, while being assisted by a nurse, suddenly wrenched away her arm and fractured her humerus; and 1 man slipped on the floor and fractured a rib.

Fifteen nurses and attendants have been engaged to fill the vacancies caused by resignation and by the dismissal of one man.

All sections of the Asylum were in good order and scrupulously clean. The bedding of the patients was sufficient in quality and quantity. The patients were well, neatly, and suitably clad, and there was a marked absence of complaint.

The medical books and statutory registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
7th and 8th February 1910.

There are 171 patients on the register of the Asylum. Of these, 1 man and 4 women are private patients, and 89 men and 77 women are paupers. One patient is absent on probation. All the others were individually seen in the course of the visit.

Since the last report was made on 14th July 1909, 8 men and 10 women have been admitted, 8 men and 7 women have been discharged recovered, 4 men and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 8 women have died.

These figures show a reduction of 6 men and 6 women in the population since the date of last visit. This decrease is due to a low admission rate, and to a noteworthy high percentage of recoveries, amounting to 85 per cent. on the admissions, namely, 100 per cent. amongst the males, and 70 per cent. amongst the females.

The deaths are registered as due to pneumonia in 6 cases, and to parotitis, tubercular meningitis, general paralysis, and hæmorrhage from cut throat, each in 1 case. The injury to the throat was self-inflicted, previous to admission. One patient who died had been an inmate of the Asylum for 44 years. In 9 instances, or in the very satisfactory proportion of 90 per cent. of the deaths, the cause was verified by a *post mortem* examination. The consent of the relatives was withheld in the case of the remaining death.

An epidemic of influenza occurred in the Asylum about the middle of December, and attacked Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, 1 attendant, and 30 patients. Two of the patients, in whom the malady was complicated by pneumonia, died. Though severe prostration followed in many cases, yet satisfactory recoveries ensued.

There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion employed since last visit. No accident has occurred of a serious character. The minor casualties to patients are faithfully recorded. There have been 2 escapes in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

The only changes in the staff since last visit are the resignation of 2 nurses, and the engagement of 2 others in their stead. The fewness of these changes is indicative of tactful and successful management.

The patients in all sections of the Asylum were, with one exception, very orderly in their behaviour and contented with their surroundings. Several of the inmates voluntarily expressed their gratitude for the care and kindness they receive. There were no complaints which were not obviously the outcome of delusions. The clothing of the men was suitable and comfortable, and the women were tidily dressed and the colour of the materials pleasantly varied. The dinners seen on the two days of the visit were substantial meals with which the patients were well satisfied.

Great attention continues to be given to the industrial occupation of the inmates. Sixty men and 60 women are registered as daily engaged in useful work. At present there are 21 men—in summer there are over 30—employed on the farm, garden, and grounds. This work not only interests and benefits them, but it is of advantage to the Institution and the ratepayers. The maintenance rate of this Asylum is the lowest in Scotland; the main factor contributing to this low rate is the successful management of the farm.

It is recommended that the two large day-rooms on the ground floor in the main Asylum be repainted. They stand greatly in need of this renovation,

otherwise the Asylum was found in good order. The dormitories were scrupulously clean and well aired, and the beddings and coverings well kept and sufficient for the season.

It is recorded with satisfaction that there has been no case of typhoid fever since 23rd October 1907. It was about that date that the 3 patients who were found to be "typhoid carriers" were isolated in the separate hospital. It will, therefore, be evident that if the Asylum is to be kept free of enteric fever the isolation of these patients should be continuous until they cease to be sources of infection.

The favourable things which have often been said regarding the general management of the Asylum continue to be deserved.

The books and registers were examined and found to be carefully kept and written up to date.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
6th August 1910.

There are 179 patients, 93 men and 86 women, in the Asylum at this date. One man and 4 women are private patients. All the patients, except 1 man who was absent on statutory probation, were seen in the course of the visit.

Since the Asylum was last inspected, on the 7th February of the present year, 12 men and 13 women have been admitted, 4 men and 5 women have been discharged recovered, 1 man has been discharged unrecovered, and 4 men and 3 women have died. All the deaths have been due to diseases of the heart or the arteries; in 3 cases the cause was complicated by secondary disease of the lungs. It is highly creditable to the medical officer, and suggestive of the interest he takes in his work, that in every instance the cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination.

There are 5 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of a male patient on five occasions on account of maniacal excitement and violence.

The Register of Accidents contains one entry referring to a fracture of the radius sustained by a female patient who, while in the act of opening a door, was suddenly pushed by a fellow-patient.

Fifty-eight patients were too insane or physically too infirm to engage in work, and 17 of these were confined to bed. One hundred and nineteen patients, 66 men and 53 women, were doing good and useful work of various kinds at the time of the visit. The condition, both of the able-bodied and of the infirm patients, was wholly satisfactory; their treatment was kindly and discriminative, and they were, with very few exceptions, as comfortable and contented as it is possible to be in the state of enforced confinement imposed upon them.

A good substantial dinner, consisting of broth, stewed meat, potatoes, and bread, was served during the visit.

The Asylum as a whole was clean and in good order.

It is learned with regret that Mr. and Mrs. Fowler who have, for nearly twenty years, filled the posts of Superintendent and Matron with so much acceptance and credit, have now tendered their resignation of these posts. Their long service has always been appreciated by those who have had the opportunity of observing it, not alone because of its efficiency but also because of the probity and high moral rectitude which characterised it.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
20th, 21st, and 22nd January 1910.

There are 830 patients in the Asylum, all of whom were resident and seen in the course of the visit, except 1 man and 1 woman who were absent on pass.

Of the above number 454 are certificated private patients, 31 are voluntary inmates, and 345 are parochial patients. Of the private patients, voluntary and certified, about 214 pay the higher rates of board, and about 271 the intermediate and lower rates.

Since the 25th August 1909, the date of the previous visit, 54 patients have been admitted, 54 have been discharged or have left (of whom 30 had recovered or greatly improved), and 15 have died.

The deaths which were all due to natural causes are registered as follows: Seven patients died of heart disease, 3 of exhaustion from acute mental disease, 2 of Bright's disease, 1 of epilepsy, 1 of gross brain disease, and 1 of general paralysis. *Post mortem* examinations were made in seven instances.

There has been no accident to any of the patients or staff, and no recourse has been had to the use of restraint or seclusion in the period covered by this report. One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

In a staff of 127 ordinary nurses and attendants, 5 men and 12 women resigned voluntarily, and 2 men and 13 women were engaged.

The extensive structural alterations which have been in progress for several years have, as a result, the gradual conversion of the Institution into an Asylum of the villa type. Including the Sanatorium there are now 8 new villa buildings containing 361 patients. The further programme for the completion of this scheme involves the erection of buildings for the accommodation of about 250 patients. The first instalment of this programme—the hospital for the accommodation of gentlemen paying the intermediate rates of board—is approaching completion, and will, it is expected, be ready for occupation in the summer of this year. The other portions include a villa for the same class, and a hospital and villas for the lower private and parochial female patients. This scheme involves the removal of the major and older portion of the Second House, leaving only the newer part which will form an enlarged villa annex of the First Division.

At present the stage of transition is attended with some confusion in classification, and, it was judged, with considerable difficulty in administration, but the largely increased accommodation in the Second House, caused by the opening of the various new villas, has had a perceptibly beneficial effect upon the mental condition of the patients.

The remarks in the previous entry regarding the excellence of the new hospital accommodation in the First House, in the Female Second Division Hospital, and the Male Third Division Hospital are cordially concurred in. Especially interesting and important is the arrangement of enclosed garden spaces attached to these hospitals, where the patients not only derive benefit from fresh air and limited exercise, but enjoy the measure of freedom which these gardens provide. It is recorded with approbation that Dr. Easterbrook proposes to provide similar gardens in connection with the closed villas in the new group of villa residences. There can be no question that a grave defect of the system of closed villas in our modern asylums is the too close confinement of the patients to the wards, except where they are sent out for regular exercise or work under supervision.

The existing boiler at the farm buildings has proved inadequate to supply the large amount of steam required for cooking and for heating the new villas. A large additional boiler is now being placed in position for the purpose of remedying this deficiency.

At the time of the visit 357 patients of all classes, or about 43 per cent. of the whole population, were industrially employed. This, taking into consideration the large number of private patients, is a satisfactory proportion. Seventy-two patients were confined to bed, 32 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 25 on account of bodily illness, and 15 on account of senility or infirmity.

The care and treatment of the patients, both from the medical and from the administrative point of view, was, judging from their personal condition, demeanour, and general surroundings, eminently satisfactory.

The dinners in all Divisions of the Institution were seen on two days of the visit and were of such a nature as to exclude any adverse comment.

The case books were referred to for information in the cases of two or three patients who made demands for release, and in each instance they supplied full and satisfactory information. The official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
5th, 6th, and 7th September 1910.

The number of patients resident in the Institution on the 5th instant was 842. Five additional patients were absent on probation.

All the patients resident were seen during the visit. A private patient

who is at present away on trial was also seen. It is noteworthy that in this particular case a recovery has taken place after nine years' serious mental illness.

The number above noted consists of 498 private patients (461 certificated and 37 voluntary), and 344 parish patients.

The changes which have taken place since the 20th January 1910, the date of the previous visit, are as follows: 97 patients have been admitted, 32 have been discharged as recovered, 16 have left much improved, 22 have been discharged as unrecovered, and 32 have died.

With respect to the patients discharged as unrecovered, 8 have been returned to their homes, 8 were transferred to other Institutions, 3 were boarded out, 1 was discharged on expiry of prison warrant, and 1 was sent to H.M. Prison, Dumfries. One patient broke his parole and escaped. He having been absent for the statutory period of 28 days, his name was removed from the register.

Eight, or twenty-five per cent. of the deaths were due to tubercular disease. Six patients died of heart disease, 5 of cerebral hæmorrhage and softening, 5 of pneumonia, 3 of carcinoma, 1 of ulcer of the stomach, 1 of goitre and cardiac failure, 1 of sarcoma, 1 of senile decay, 1 of exhaustion from acute mania, and 1 of epilepsy. It is satisfactory to record that the causes of death were verified in 26 instances by *post mortem* examinations.

Eighty-seven patients were in bed for the treatment of mental symptoms bodily illness, and senility or infirmity.

Twenty-seven patients were on parole beyond the grounds, and 40 within the grounds.

It has not been necessary to make use of either restraint or seclusion in any case.

Three patients escaped and were absent for at least one night. Two of these were brought back, and one, already referred to, is now struck off the register.

The number of patients industrially employed was 337. Of this number, 203 were parish patients. The male patients were busy harvesting during the visit and were seen at dinner. The dinner was a substantial and well-cooked meal and seemed to give satisfaction.

There were only 3 accidents of a serious character. None of these was fatal. One happened to a member of the staff whose fingers were crushed in a bakery machine. One of the patients accidentally swallowed the stopper of a bottle; this was successfully removed by operative procedure. The third accident was the contusion of a joint.

Twenty-six nurses and attendants resigned, and 28 were engaged.

A few patients who desired to be liberated received lengthened interviews. They were not found sufficiently well mentally to suggest that they should be discharged. All parts of the Institution were found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients, as far as their personal welfare was concerned, was all that could be desired.

The alterations at the First House are expected to be completed within a year. They were carefully explained by Dr. Easterbrook, and appear to be thoughtfully planned for the greater convenience and comfort of the patients and the general welfare of the Institution. The extensive alterations and additions in progress elsewhere throughout the Institution were seen and explained. The improvements suggested by H.M. Inspector of Factories for the safety of patients working in the laundry have all been carried out with the exception of the placing of a guard to a blanket-washing machine. In view of the fact that the machine is in use for six weeks only during the year, and on account of the heavy cost which would be involved, the Directors, after careful consideration, did not see their way to introduce the alteration suggested.

It was learned with interest that the scheme for investigating mental affections by the appointment of medical men specially qualified for delicate and complicated research is being consolidated and nearing fruition.

The medical case books and pathological records were examined and found to be well and conscientiously kept. The official registers were in order, and regularly and carefully done.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
8th April 1910.

There are at this date 61 patients on the registers of the Asylum. Two ladies are voluntary boarders, and 25 gentlemen and 34 ladies are certified

patients. All were in residence at the time of the visit and individually spoken to.

Since last report of 11th November 1909, 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged recovered, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been discharged unrecovered. There has been no death.

There has been no employment of seclusion or restraint in the treatment of the patients. No casualty has occurred, and there has been no escape. Two attendants and 2 nurses have resigned, and 1 nurse has been engaged. Three vacancies in the staff remain to be filled up.

The weather being fine, the patients were, with few exceptions, in the open air. They were all personally neat and tidy, and otherwise bore evidence of being carefully attended to. A few made appeals for their discharge but there were no complaints as to their treatment. Two gentlemen and two ladies were confined to bed and were found efficiently nursed. The comforts and wants of the patients are liberally provided for, and it was apparent that everything is done to conduce to their happiness and contentment. Thirteen gentlemen and 15 ladies attended divine worship last Sunday, and 13 gentlemen and 8 ladies are present at associated amusements. Three patients have the privilege of parole beyond the grounds and 5 within the grounds.

The annual cleaning was in progress in a portion of the main division. With this exception, all parts of the asylum were found in admirable order and scrupulously clean. The Asylum, which was designed as a private institution for the insane, provides excellent accommodation for persons belonging to the middle and upper classes who require institution care and treatment.

The official registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
10th November 1910.

There are 65 patients, 28 men and 37 women, on the register at this date. They are all resident and were seen in the course of the visit. Since the previous visit on the 8th April, 4 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been discharged recovered, and 1 lady has died. The cause of her death is registered as pulmonary tuberculosis.

The patients were found in a satisfactory state of bodily health, as may be inferred from the fact that 48 of them were engaged either in useful work or in active recreative pursuits. Owing to their mental condition, 17 of the inmates were incapable of work or of amusing themselves. Of the latter number 2 gentlemen and 1 lady were confined to bed. Nine of the inmates enjoy the privilege of parole, 6 being confined within the Asylum Estate and 3 of them being unrestricted to the grounds. There has been no accident to any of the inmates or the staff, and no escape and no recourse to restraint or seclusion in the period covered by this report. The only change in the staff of attendants consists in the voluntary resignation of 2 of the female nurses and the engagement of other 2 in their places.

A second billiard table has been placed in the gentlemen's day-room, and additional furniture and a new carpet have been provided for the ladies' day-room. The Institution was found in its usual good order, bright and clean and effectively decorated with flowers and plants.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

DUNDEE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
8th April 1910.

There are at this date 194 men and 212 women, making a total of 406 patients on the register of the Asylum. They were all in residence and individually seen and spoken to in the course of the visit.

Since 11th November 1909, when the last report was made, the following changes have taken place amongst the population of the Asylum: 50 patients, 25 men and 25 women, have been admitted, 10 have been discharged recovered, 11 have been discharged unrecovered, and 11 have died. The statistics show that during the period which elapsed between the two visits the total number of patients increased by 18, the males having increased by 14 and the females by 4.

Of the 11 patients discharged unrecovered 3 were boarded out, 4 were sent to the care of relatives, 2 were transferred to other asylums, 1 to Lunatic Wards, and 1 to H.M. Prison, Perth.

The rate of mortality has been low. Of the 11 deaths, 6 were registered as due to organic cerebral lesions, 2 to acute mental affections, and 1 to each of the following causes—senile decay, heart disease, and phthisis pulmonalis. Only 5 *post mortem* examinations were made. The proportion is a small one, 45·4 per cent. of the deaths. The consent of relatives is reported to have been withheld in the other cases of death. The pathological journal is thoroughly well kept.

There is no record of the employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients. No accident has taken place, and the minor casualties are fully detailed in a book kept for the purpose. There have been no escapes.

Owing to the increase in the number of male patients, the day staff is at present below that deemed sufficient, being 1 to 12 patients in lieu of 1 to 10. The ratio in the female side is 1 to 9½. The night staff is of good strength, especially in the female division, where it is 1 to 30. Since last visit 2 attendants and 3 nurses have resigned, 3 attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 6 attendants and 4 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were not on account of misconduct affecting the patients. As a result of the teaching and training of the junior staff by the Medical Officers during the past winter 6 attendants and 2 nurses are going forward to the examination in May. Thirteen members of the staff hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing.

It is understood that plans for the extension of the block at present used as a Nurses' Home have been prepared, and are under the consideration of the House Committee. This extension would be a most desirable addition to the resources of the Asylum. The want of such accommodation has prevented the introduction of female nursing in the male sick wards, an improvement in the nursing arrangements of the Asylum which has been strongly recommended in previous reports. The effects of such nursing in asylums are now widely recognised as beneficial, and eminently successful.

The patients were found well provided for. Their appearance as regards clothing and personal neatness was highly satisfactory. They were remarkably quiet and well behaved, and except on the score of detention there were no complaints which were not obviously the outcome of delusion. A well-cooked dinner was served to 296 patients in the dining hall during the visit. It consisted of broth, boiled fish with sauce, bread and potatoes, and was evidently relished by the patients. It was noted that the service was in no way hurried, so that every patient had ample time for the meal.

Thirty-three patients, or 8 per cent. of the resident population, were confined to bed, 11 on account of mental symptoms, 14 owing to bodily illness, and 8 on account of senile infirmities. It is understood that effect is about to be given to the recommendation in the previous report as to furnishing the day-room adjoining the male hospital with couches and easy-chairs for infirm and senile patients. The improved classification which this entails is highly desirable.

It is recommended that the large and well-lighted room with a southern exposure in the west wing of the male side be used as a day-room. It is a bright and cheerful room, and to the south are the cricket and football fields. It is at present used as a dormitory, but the middle room, which has no interesting outlook, would be more suitable for sleeping accommodation. It is believed that such a change would be welcomed by the patients.

A two-barred iron fence has been erected around the front terrace, two shelters are at present being built, and verandahs, 12 feet wide, are in process of being provided in connection with the male and female hospital wards. These and other recent improvements show the earnest desire of the District Board to develop the efficiency of the Asylum.

It is recorded with satisfaction that a second boiler, 28 ft. by 7½ ft., has been provided and is now in use. Attention is drawn to the fact that there is only one feed pump for the two boilers, and it is said to be defective. It is hoped that a stand-by one will be added.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order and very clean. The repainting of the Asylum is making good progress, and the work is being done with taste and thoroughness. All through the establishment there is an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort.

The bedding is well attended to and the coverings sufficient for the season.

The state in which the case books and medical records were found is very creditable to the Medical staff. The statutory registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

DUNDEE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
10th November 1910.

There are 420 patients on the register of the Asylum at this date, of whom 205 are men and 215 are women. With the exception of 4 women who were absent on statutory probation all the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. Since the 8th April, the date of the previous visit, 76 patients have been admitted, 14 have been discharged recovered, 17 have been discharged unrecovered, and 31 have died.

The assigned causes of death are as follows: 14 patients died of gross disease of the brain or nervous system, 4 of heart disease, 3 of general paralysis, 3 of tuberculosis, 2 of epilepsy, 2 of senile decay, and 1 of each of the following affections: acute delirium, intestinal inflammation, and cancer. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 16 instances; it is explained that more than ordinary difficulty is experienced in obtaining the permission of relatives for such examinations.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, in the Register of Accidents, or of Escapes.

Sixty-three per cent. of the inmates were engaged in healthy and useful work. The others were unemployed chiefly on account of their morbid mental condition, or because of physical infirmity. Of the latter, 14 were confined to bed for the treatment of mental symptoms and 6 because of bodily illness or infirmity.

The attention of the District Board is directed to the fact that, within the period of a year from this date, the population of the Asylum has increased by 32 patients—25 men and 7 women. The increase on the male side is serious, because, according to an estimate made by the Medical Superintendent in 1905, which was accepted by the General Board, the accommodation for male patients was 196. The present operations connected with the Church dormitory, intended to increase the sleeping accommodation, does not affect this condition as far as regards the day-room accommodation. There has recently been a marked increase in the admission of male patients, and it would be unsafe to rely upon the probability of a material diminution in their numbers. The female accommodation does not present the same difficulty, for there is still a margin, excluding the sick-room accommodation, of 14 between the ordinary day-room space, and the numbers at present on the register. It may be added that, as has been frequently pointed out in previous reports, the male infirmary accommodation is quite inadequate for an Asylum of this importance.

The Institution was found in very good order, and presented numerous indications of progressive management. The painting of the male side has been completed, and the whole of the female side, except one corridor and two small wards, have been repainted. Two excellent verandahs for the open-air treatment of bedridden patients in connection with the sick-wards have been erected on the male and female sides respectively. The paths on the terrace in front of the Asylum have been relaid in tar-macadam which renders them fit for use in all weathers, and is in all respects a marked improvement. Two open-air shelters of an ornamental kind have been erected on the terrace within which patients can sit. The furnishing of the day-room for infirm patients adjoining the male sick-room with couches and easy-chairs has materially added to the comfort of these patients.

The work of adding an additional storey to the Church dormitory was begun about a month ago, but the progress is slow, and is causing considerable inconvenience to the patients. This is particularly marked on the male side, where the operations have necessitated the severance of the steam connections and the absence of heating in the male wards. The weather at present is very cold, and several of the patients complained of the low temperature. It is hoped that the work will be pushed on as rapidly as possible. The addition to the Nurses' Home is making satisfactory progress.

The condition of the patients was, in most respects, eminently satisfactory. A good dinner of broth, bread, stewed meat, and potatoes was provided to-day.

The manner of serving the food and the general order prevailing in the dining hall attracted favourable attention.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
20th, 21st, and 22nd June 1910.

On the registers of the Asylum there were, on the 20th instant, 765 patients. Of these, 17 were voluntary inmates, 445 were private patients, and 303 were paupers. In these figures effect has been given to the transference of 2 males and 2 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 2 males from the pauper to the private list. Ten patients were absent on probation, 1 absent on pass, and 6 were residing at the Cockenzie Villa. The number in residence was 748, all of whom were seen in the course of the three days' visit.

During the period which has elapsed since the visit in November last the following changes have taken place amongst the patients: 51 private and 60 pauper patients have been admitted, 18 private and 15 pauper patients have been discharged recovered, 12 private and 15 pauper patients have been discharged unrecovered, and 15 private and 19 pauper patients have died. Sixteen voluntary inmates have been received and 14 have left.

From these figures it will be seen that the number of patients on the register shows a total increase of 19. These consist of 2 voluntary inmates, 4 private patients, and 13 paupers.

All the deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes, which are registered as follows: heart disease in 7 cases, broncho-pneumonia in 7 cases, general paralysis in 5 cases, phthisis pulmonalis in 4 cases, cerebral lesions in 3 cases, cancer in 2 cases, senile decay in 2 cases, and in 1 case each from Addison's disease, gangrene of foot, septicæmia, and exhaustion from acute delirious mania. It is learned with regret that, owing to the objections raised by relatives, it has not been possible to hold more than 17 *post mortem* examinations, or in the low proportion of 50 per cent. of the deaths.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 20 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 1 case in order to prevent further self-mutilation. Six accidents are recorded. These include 4 fractures of bones and a dislocation at the elbow-joint, all of which were fortuitously sustained. The remaining accident was a self-inflicted destruction of the right eye. This act was done in so impulsive and secretive a manner as to be impossible to prevent. A nurse was near at hand, but there was no indication that such an injury was being inflicted. The number of patients who have escaped and have been absent for at least one night is 8.

The changes among the staff have been as follows: 11 attendants and 31 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants and 3 nurses have been dismissed, and 21 attendants and 41 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were due to misconduct which only in 1 instance affected the patients.

There are 219 patients in Craig House and its adjoining villas including Myreside, and 541 in West House. The number of private patients in the West House is 237, 154 of whom pay the intermediate rate of board, and 83 the lowest rate. The number admitted since last visit of those paying the intermediate rate is 27, and that of those at the lowest rate is 11. It is very satisfactory to be able to state that the Asylum is in a position to receive all patients able to pay these rates, which must be of great benefit and advantage to Edinburgh and the surrounding districts.

The attention of the Managers is directed to the condition of the kitchen in the West House. A visit to it does not produce a favourable impression, and it is therefore hoped that its enlargement and thorough re-equipment will soon be taken in hand.

Among the many alterations and improvements in the West House are (1) the setting apart of a room in the male and female sick-wards for the hospital treatment of intermediate patients; (2) the transference of a section of No. 4 Male Gallery to the female side by means of a partition; (3) the shutting off of the dark portions of the corridors from the day-rooms by a partition; (4) the institution of dining-rooms for the medical staff, assistant matrons, nurses, and servants on the ground floor on the female side, and of a central kitchen to serve these rooms; (5) the re-equipment of the water-closets and the renova-

tion of the lavatories; (6) the repapering and repairing with two exceptions of the galleries, the work having been well done by the Asylum staff assisted by the patients; and (7) the completion of No. 3 Gallery as a Nurses' Home. This home has a recreation room, three bathrooms, and bedroom accommodation for 43 members of the female staff. There is in progress the formation of exercise grounds in connection with the male and female sick-rooms, and verandahs, 18 feet broad and 80 feet long, are to be erected on the north side of these grounds for open-air bed treatment and as a shelter in wet weather. Doors from the sick-wards, giving easy access to these grounds, are to be provided.

At Craig House the ladies' dining-hall is in process of being repapered and repainted. It is understood that four verandahs are to be erected, three to the south of the main building, and one in the garden to the west of Old Craig House, and that the kitchen is to be provided with a new kitchen range and new boilers. A store has been instituted, and all goods required for this section of the Institution are received here direct in lieu of passing through the store of the West House. This change has resulted in economy in many directions.

Dr. Robertson continues to discharge his duties with ability and enthusiasm. No effort seems wanting on his part to bring every department into a high state of efficiency; especially is this true as regards the nursing and supervision of the patients. The various classes of inmates were found well and appropriately provided for. No complaints worthy of mention were made, and the patients were, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly in behaviour. The dinners seen during the visit were abundant meals and liberally adapted to the requirements of each class. There is a good and sufficient staff, to which many important additions have recently been made.

Reference to the medical records gave full and useful information as to the mental condition of the patients. The official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
5th, 6th, and 7th December 1910.

There were 763 patients, 373 males and 390 females, on the register of the Asylum on the 5th inst. Of that number, 466 were private patients and 297 were paupers. Two hundred and twenty-six private patients pay the higher rates of board and are resident in Craig House, and 240 pay the lower rates of board and are resident in the West House. Of the pauper patients 106 belong to Edinburgh, 142 to Leith, 46 to parishes in Orkney, and 3 to parishes outside the contracting area.

The Asylum was last visited on the 20th June of this year. Since then 75 patients, 43 private and 32 pauper, have been admitted. Twenty-nine have been discharged recovered, 22 have been discharged unrecovered, and 29 have died. These figures do not include the changes among the voluntary inmates, numbering in all 20, of whom 7 have been admitted and 4 left the Institution.

The deaths are registered as follows: 11 patients died of general paralysis, 6 of heart disease with secondary symptoms, 5 of bronchitis, 3 of cancer, and 1 of each of the following affections, viz., gross disease of the brain, internal hæmorrhage, phthisis, and pneumonia. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 19 instances; in the other instances the permission of the relatives was not obtained.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Only 1 patient has escaped who was absent for one night before being brought back. The Register of Accidents contains 3 entries referring to a fracture of the neck of the humerus, and to a fracture of the ulna, both in female patients, and both caused by accidental falls; and to a fracture of one of the fingers voluntarily committed in a moment of impulse by a male patient. The following changes in the nursing staff have taken place since last visit: 40 persons—16 men and 24 women—have left the service, and 38 persons—14 men and 24 women—have been engaged. The total staff of ordinary nurses and attendants numbers 170 individuals.

Eleven patients, 5 men and 6 women, were absent on probation. With these exceptions, and with that of 5 or 6 patients who are at the seaside house

at Cockenzie, all the inmates were seen in the course of the visit. They were afforded the opportunity of making any statement they pleased, of which opportunity several of them took advantage. The complaints as usual chiefly referred to the question of detention.

It is satisfactory to observe that Craig House continues to maintain its prosperity, and that advantage is being taken of the excellent accommodation provided for this class of patient. Facilities for the medical treatment of patients in this department, by the erection of three new verandahs, handsomely constructed with glass roofs and cement floors, have recently been provided. The open-air bed treatment of all patients requiring it can now be systematically and satisfactorily carried out. Access to the open air has also been made easier by the construction of French windows opening from several of the day-rooms. Twelve of the former strong-rooms have been converted into ordinary bedrooms by enlargement of the windows and other structural changes and by furnishing them as ordinary sleeping-rooms. For patients requiring special observation at night, six new bedrooms have been constructed, opening off the observation dormitories. This is on many accounts a most excellent and useful provision. The kitchen at Craig House has, as regards its fittings, been almost wholly renovated. Recently a large installation of gas ovens, three new boilers, a special oven for pastry cooking, and a refrigerator have been added to its equipment. The kitchen staff has been increased by the appointment of an assistant kitchen superintendent and two resident pupils, all of whom, in addition to the kitchen superintendent, possess diplomas in Domestic Science.

Among the many minor structural alterations at the West House, all of which are intended to facilitate administration and increase the comfort of the inmates, the hospital arrangement only can be here referred to. The former detached hospitals have been converted into Villas for the accommodation of quieter, trustworthy chronic patients who enjoy parole. The ground floor wards in the main building on both sides have been converted into large and spacious hospitals for the treatment of newly admitted, infirm, and sick patients. These wards have been beautifully painted with bright enamel paint, and fitted with incandescent lamps, so that they are well-lighted both by day and night. They have been so arranged as to permit of sufficient sub-division for classification, and, at the same time, of the easy supervision of large numbers of patients. They are efficiently staffed both by day and by night, and in each division is a well-equipped medical room containing all the necessary appliances for observation and treatment. Outside each of these hospital divisions, and communicating with them by covered passages, are large verandahs 80 feet long by 18 feet wide. At the time of the visit each of these verandahs contained 16 patients confined to bed. The floors of the verandahs are made of cement. Their great width and size gives them the great advantage of exposing the patient less to rain and wind, while permitting them to obtain the full benefit of open-air treatment.

The general health of the inmates of all classes was very satisfactory. Thirty-one patients were confined to bed for the treatment of mental symptoms, 24 for the treatment of bodily illness, and 18 on account of senile infirmity. It is satisfactory to record that only 5 patients in the West House, 3 on the male and 2 on the female side, suffer from phthisis at the present time, and, as has been pointed out above, only 1 patient died of phthisis in the period covered by this report.

Everything that was seen in the course of the visit pointed to a thoughtful and energetic system of management of the Institution.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
16th and 17th June 1910.

When this Asylum was last reported on, 26th November 1909, there were on the register 749 patients, 366 males and 383 females. Since then, 111 have been admitted, 33 have been discharged recovered, 30 have been discharged unrecovered, and 50 have died. These changes leave the names of 747 patients, 356 males and 391 females, on the register of the Asylum at this date. As those figures show, the total number remains practically the same, the males having decreased by 10 and the females having increased by 8. Except 1 male, who was

absent on pass, all were in residence and individually seen in the course of the visit.

Of the 30 patients discharged unrecovered, 13 were boarded out in rural districts, 4 were sent to the care of relatives, 12 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was removed from the register after 28 days' absence by escape. The continuance by the Parish Council of the policy of boarding out all patients who are fit for that mode of care, has been the means of preventing the needless accumulation of patients in the Asylum.

The deaths were all from natural causes, which are registered as follows: 16 from general paralysis, 12 from cardiac disease, 7 from cerebral lesions, 3 from cancer, 5 from tuberculosis, 2 from exhaustion from acute mental affections, 2 from broncho-pneumonia, and in 1 case each from kidney disease, senile decay, and erysipelas. In every instance a *post mortem* examination was made. This, taken in conjunction with the full manner in which the pathological journal and medical records are kept, points to the fact that Dr. Keay and his assistants perform the medical duties devolving on them with great interest and diligence.

There is no record of the employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion. One accident has occurred—a patient slipped on a polished floor and, falling, sustained a fracture of the right femur. There have been 13 escapes, in 12 of which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back, and in one instance the escape was a permanent one.

The changes in the staff which have taken place since last visit are as follows: 6 attendants and 11 nurses have resigned, 5 attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 9 attendants and 18 nurses have been engaged. Three attendants and 1 nurse were dismissed as being unsuitable, and 2 attendants left without giving notice. The staff continues to be maintained at adequate strength, both for day and night duty. Lectures are regularly delivered to the staff, and as a result of this systematic teaching and training 14 members of the classes went forward at the last examination. Thirty-three per cent. of the attendants are married and provided with cottage accommodation, and it is noted with satisfaction that the District Board have decided to erect ten additional houses for married members of the staff. The Recreation Club has been very suitably furnished; it contains two good sized rooms, one for reading, and one for billiards. It is largely resorted to by the male staff when off duty. The result of this provision is beneficial.

The patients in all sections of the Asylum were, generally speaking, quiet and orderly, only a few of the less manageable class being excited and noisy. A very satisfactory report can be given of the personal neatness and clothing of the patients, more especially on the female side, where the clothing was in excellent condition and pleasantly varied. No complaints were made which call for mention, and there were comparatively few appeals for discharge. A private interview was given to several patients, but in no case was fitness for discharge evident. The dinners served during the visit were palatable and substantial meals which appeared to be enjoyed by the patients. There were 40 men and 89 women confined to bed. Of these, 52 were under bed treatment for mental symptoms, 43 on account of bodily illness, and 34 owing to the infirmities of old age.

Industrial employment is exceptionally well attended to, 223 men and 171 women being registered as daily engaged in useful work. Of the men, 150 are at present employed at healthy outdoor work on the farm, garden, and grounds, and at certain seasons this number is largely added to. Good progress has been made in the laying out of the grounds around the various buildings, notwithstanding the severe weather during the winter and spring. A stone breaker has been purchased and erected at one of the whinstone quarries in order to provide metal for the repair and renewal of the roads, which have been very much worn by the traffic during the building of the Asylum. The renewal of the roads will afford outdoor labour for the patients for many years. A beginning has been made in the planting of 53 acres of the higher portion of the estate.

All sections of the Asylum presented a comfortably furnished appearance, and the day-rooms were well provided with books, newspapers, and indoor games. The dormitories were scrupulously clean and well ventilated, as were also the lavatories, and the bedding was in a thoroughly satisfactory state.

An alteration in the hot water supply to the villas is in progress. A small copper boiler is being fitted in behind the fire in the kitchen range which will supply hot water for domestic use in the kitchen and scullery. The boiler in the

basement which has hitherto daily supplied hot water for the kitchen will now only be utilised on bathing days. In this way a considerable saving in fuel will be effected.

The isolation hospital is well advanced towards completion. The floors are being laid, the plaster, plumbing, and electrical work being finished. The furniture is being contracted for. It is hoped that the hospital will be ready for occupation by September.

Middleton Hall was found in excellent order. It has been repainted, and its internal aspect was bright and cheerful. A new boiler has been provided, and the supply of hot water for bathing is practically unlimited. A new kitchen range has been fitted in, and the cooking appliances have been renewed. The fire extinguishing arrangements have been added to, internal hydrants having been provided, and the amount of hose is sufficient to command every part of the building. An outside fire-escape staircase has been erected to the attic floor. It has been arranged to light the house by gas from the supply to Uphall.

The Asylum continues to be zealously and ably administered by Dr. Keay, the value of whose services the District Board have recognised by an addition to his salary.

The official registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
12th and 13th December 1910.

There are 770 patients, 380 men and 390 women, on the register of the Asylum. Since the previous visit on the 16th June, 97 patients have been admitted, 29 have been discharged recovered, 11 have been discharged unrecovered, and 35 have died.

One male patient has, since last visit, been transferred from the pauper to the private list, and is the only private patient in the Asylum. One of the female pauper patients is a voluntary inmate. Two patients were absent on pass, and 1 by escape: all the others were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

The deaths are registered as follows: 11 of the patients who died were suffering from tuberculosis in one or other of its forms, 7 patients died of general paralysis, 6 of heart disease or disease of the arteries; 2 died of each of the following diseases: cancer, gross brain disease, and kidney disease; and 1 from each of the following affections: pernicious anæmia, enteritis, epilepsy, exhaustion from senile mania; and 1 patient was accidentally drowned. The latter patient was bathing in a reservoir on the asylum estate, and sank in deep water before assistance reached him. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 32 instances out of the 35 deaths—a high proportion, and one which is very creditable to the medical work of the Institution.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There is 1 entry in the Register of Accidents, referring to a fracture of the left collar-bone in a female patient, caused by falling out of bed. Eight patients escaped and were each absent for at least one night before being brought back. The changes among the nurses and attendants since last visit consist in the resignation of 2 men and 16 women, and the engagement of 3 men and 11 women.

The population of the Asylum has increased by 23 inmates since the date of the previous visit, and, although there are about 100 vacant beds, there was considerable pressure upon the accommodation for the sick and infirm cases, especially the latter. The returns for the 12th instant show that 356 patients, or 46 per cent. of the whole population, are mentally or physically ill or infirm, and that they all require special care, nursing, and attention. Of the latter number 143 were confined to bed, 58 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 58 because of bodily illness, and 27 because of senility. These figures show that nearly one half of the accommodation of the Asylum is utilised for the hospital treatment of patients, and they indicate that any future increase in population will be attended with a corresponding increase of this class of the insane.

The general health of the inmates, excluding those immediately referred to above, was entirely satisfactory. Four hundred and seven patients were working at the time of the visit, and of these 160 men, or 42 per cent. of the male patients, were employed on the farm or in the gardens. The dinner on the first day of the visit consisted of Scotch broth with bread, and boiled beef and potatoes;

on the second day, of pea soup with bread, and suet dumpling cooked with fruit. The food was well cooked and palatable, and it was served from the central kitchen to the various villas without any perceptible loss of heat. The patients were, on the whole, orderly and well-behaved. Complaints on the subject of detention were made by several inmates, and private interviews were granted to those who requested them.

The medical work of the Institution is arduous, owing to the large number of sick and infirm inmates, but it is satisfactory to record that both the medical care and the nursing arrangements were satisfactory. The Sanatorium for the isolation of phthisis is practically finished except for painting. It occupies a good site and is well lighted and ventilated. Its immediate opening will confer a great benefit upon the Institution, for it was ascertained that there are at present 18 patients, 9 men and 9 women, in the Asylum suffering from active tuberculosis, and whose isolation in their own interests and in that of others is urgently required.

The introduction of gas into the mansion-house of Middleton Hall has not only proved a benefit and an improvement, but it has increased the safety of the house.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,
5th February 1910.

There are 66 men and 94 women, or 160 patients in all, on the register of the Asylum at this date. Seven women are private patients, and of the 153 paupers 13 are chargeable to Orkney parishes. Since last visit 1 female has been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 1 female from the pauper to the private list. All the patients were in residence and individually seen in the course of the visit.

The changes which have occurred amongst the Asylum population since 6th July 1909, the date of the previous report, have been as follows: 4 men and 8 women have been admitted, 2 men and 6 women have been discharged recovered, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 men and 3 women have died.

As a result of these changes there is a decrease of 4 in the population of the Asylum. The main factors contributing to this decrease are the low admission rate and the high percentage (66·6) of recoveries on the admissions.

Of the deaths 4 are registered as due to heart disease, 1 to cancer, and 1 to consumption. In 50 per cent. of the deaths the cause was verified by a *post mortem* examination.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries referring to the use of seclusion on 2 occasions in regard to a patient who was violent and destructive. Two casualties are recorded, both of a slight character. One escape has taken place in which the patient was absent for a night before being brought back.

Since last visit 1 attendant and 5 nurses have resigned, and 1 attendant and 5 nurses have been engaged. As a result of the teaching and training of the staff by Dr. Campbell, 2 nurses were successful in obtaining the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing at the last examination.

The verandah in connection with the female sick-room is completed, and will, in fine weather, be a useful addition to the resources of the Asylum in the treatment of the patients. Rest in bed in the open air has been found calmative and restorative both in bodily and mental illness. A similar provision on the male side is worthy of consideration.

The entrance hall, corridor, dining-hall, female sick-room, and No. 2 female day-room have been repainted and redecorated in a way which gives them a bright and pleasing appearance. Additions to the furniture of the female day-room have been made, and, consequently, it is now a comfortable and well-furnished apartment. The enlarged general bathroom has been made a fully equipped and efficient department. The heating arrangements are working satisfactorily, all sections of the Asylum being of a comfortable temperature. The hot water supply has been increased and made ample to meet all requirements.

The Asylum was found scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and the condition of the dormitories and bedding left nothing to be desired.

The behaviour of the patients was, with one or two exceptions, quiet and orderly. The clothing of both sexes was of good quality and neat in appearance, and personal tidiness is well attended to. The visit left a pleasing impression both as regards the establishment and the management.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,
5th August 1910.

There are 159 patients, 67 men and 92 women, in the Asylum at this date; 6 women are private patients.

Since the previous visit, on the 5th February last, 8 men and 6 women have been admitted, 1 man and 3 women have been discharged recovered, 1 man has been discharged unrecovered, and 5 men and 5 women have died.

The causes of death, which were verified by *post mortem* examination in four instances, are registered as phthisis in 3 cases, heart disease in 2 cases, epilepsy in 2 cases, gross disease of the brain in 2 cases, and cancer of the stomach in 1 case. These causes of death call for no comment beyond a repetition of the recommendation in the preceding entry that the provision of some form of open-air treatment for the male patients would much facilitate the treatment of phthisis and greatly diminish the risk of contagion.

There are two entries in the Register of Accidents referring to bruises, which do not call for special notice. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries referring to the seclusion of a female patient on 2 occasions for periods of 7 and 6 hours respectively. The reason assigned for placing this patient in seclusion is violent and destructive conduct.

Eighteen men and 29 women were in feeble or infirm, bodily or mental, health, and were consequently unemployed. Of these 3 men and 12 women were, for various reasons, confined to bed. Forty-nine men and 60 women were working at various employments.

Since last visit 1 male and 4 female attendants voluntarily resigned their situations, and an equal number of persons have been engaged to fill their places. It is recorded with approbation that a male and a female attendant successfully passed the Medico-Psychological Association's examination for proficiency in mental nursing held at the Asylum in May of the present year.

A favourable report on the condition of the patients as a whole can be given as a result of the visit. As usual, a few of the inmates complained of detention, but the majority of them were contented and free from excitement. The clothing of both sexes was satisfactory, and they presented an appearance indicative of a sufficient dietary and adequate personal attention.

The wards and dormitories were clean and in good order. There is, however, a want of brightness and comfort in the larger male day-room which could possibly be remedied by repainting and by the addition of a few arm-chairs; but this room is not well lighted, and it is suggested that the District Board might consider the possibility of improving the ward by forming a large window in the side wall next the courtyard.

The appearance of the dining-room has been greatly improved by repainting.

The appliances for extinguishing fire were examined and found to be efficient. There was an abundant supply of water and a strong induced pressure.

All the patients on the register were seen during the visit, except 1 woman who was absent on pass.

There are at present 10 vacant beds in the Asylum.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
25th and 26th May 1910.

There are at present 631 patients on the register of the Asylum, of which 9 females are private patients, and 302 males and 320 females are paupers. Except 1 female, who was absent on pass, all were resident and individually seen in the course of the visit.

The changes which have occurred in the population since the date of the previous report—the 20th October 1909—are as follows: 38 men and 40 women,

of whom 2 were private patients, have been admitted, 27 have been discharged recovered, 7 males and 11 females have been discharged unrecovered, and 26 males and 14 females have died.

These figures show a decrease of 7 in the number of males, while that of the females has remained stationary. Though there is this reduction in the male population, the accommodation on the male side is fully occupied. The margin of spare accommodation on the female side remains at 17. The increase in the Asylum population is, as might be expected, due to the increasing population in the Fife and Kinross Lunacy District, which is one having large and extending industrial areas. It is, however, satisfactory to be able to state that as regards Fife the proportion of pauper lunatics in the Asylum to a 100,000 of the population was, on 1st January 1909, only 3 above the average for all Scotland. This shows that there has been no undue accumulation in the Asylum population, a fact which is due to Dr. Turnbull's constant efforts to board out those patients who have ceased to require asylum care and treatment. Since 1st January 1900, 154 patients, relieved or unrecovered, have been discharged to the care of relatives and removed from the poor roll, and 78 have been boarded out and maintained at the expense of their respective parishes.

It is understood that the District Board have under consideration the extension of the Asylum accommodation in order to meet future requirements. The building of villas, capable of holding from 40 to 48 patients, would be in accordance with the present progress in providing for the insane.

From the Register of Deaths it is ascertained that the causes which led to the deaths of 40 patients were as follows: 7 died from general paralysis, 6 from senile decay, 6 from cerebral lesions, 5 from phthisis pulmonalis or other tubercular diseases, 4 from heart affections, 4 from pneumonia, 4 from cancer, 2 from bronchitis, and 2 from influenza. Fifty-five per cent. of the patients who died were over 60 years of age. In 29 instances, or in 72·5 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made; the objection of relatives intervened in 11 instances. The pathological records of these examinations are carefully kept.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries referring to the use of seclusion for short periods in the cases of 2 patients who were excited and dangerous to fellow-patients and nurses. One accident is recorded, a fracture of the left radius sustained through falling on the floor. There have been 6 escapes involving absence from the asylum for one or more nights, but all the patients were brought safely back.

The staff is of good strength; those employed in day duty being in the proportion of 1 to 8·6 patients on the male, and 1 to 10·3 patients on the female sides respectively. There are 5 attendants and 7 nurses on duty during the night. The changes in the staff since last visit have been as follows: 5 attendants and 13 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant and 2 nurses have been dismissed, and 7 attendants and 13 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were for misconduct not directly concerning the patients. The teaching and training of the nurses and attendants in their duties, which is systematically carried on, has resulted in 28 members of the staff holding the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. Five junior candidates went forward at the last examination. It is worthy of note that 19 attendants and 26 nurses have gained the certificate during the last ten years.

A very favourable report can be given on the condition in which the patients were found. They were clean and neat in their persons and clothing, and, with one or two exceptions, quiet and orderly in their conduct. The clothing of the women attracted attention on account of its good quality and tasteful appearance. No complaints worthy of notice were made, and there was plenty of evidence that the patients were contented with the treatment they receive. The dinners seen during the visit were good and substantial meals, which were well spoken of by all the patients who were questioned regarding them.

There were 50 patients confined to bed, 14 on account of mental symptoms, 32 from bodily illness, and 4 owing to the infirmities of old age. All these patients were efficiently nursed, and their environments in the hospital wards were of a satisfactory and pleasing character. A sanatorium for the separate and open-air treatment in bed for phthisical cases is desirable. Such buildings have been successfully provided in many district asylums.

The number registered as usefully employed is 189 men and 188 women. The number of men, 66, engaged in outdoor work on the farm, garden, and grounds is

small, and it is recommended that efforts be made to increase it. There were 243 patients present at Divine Service last Sunday.

The wards were everywhere in very good order, and they are furnished brightly and comfortably without extravagant expense. The dayrooms on the male side of the original building are in process of being repainted, and the work has been done and is being done, by the artizan staff in a thorough and tasteful manner. The dormitories were well ventilated, very fresh and properly kept, and the beds and bedding clean and sufficient. The boiler house has been enlarged, and a third boiler installed. The erection of new byres for 50 cows at Springfield Farm to replace the byres at Retreat Farm, is under the consideration of the District Board.

An alarm of fire was experimentally given, and it was found that the pressure of water was quite inadequate for the proper protection of the Asylum from fire. The jet of water only rose to the first string course; in other words, to a height of about 12 or 13 feet. The hand pump was tried, which can only throw one stream of water, and the pressure obtained was barely sufficient to reach the roof of a two storey wing. It is needless to point out that such a state of matters is most unsatisfactory. It is, however, understood that the water supply is at present under the consideration of the District Board. It is therefore hoped that increased pressure will be obtained, which will be sufficient to deal effectively with an outbreak of fire.

It is heard with pleasure that Dr. Turnbull has been granted an extension of his leave of absence, which, it is hoped, will result in his complete recovery. Dr. Ferguson, the senior assistant, has been in charge of the Asylum during Dr. Turnbull's absence, and has performed the duties devolving on him with great diligence. During the visit he displayed an accurate knowledge of the patients, and of all administrative details. He has been well supported by the senior official staff.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly and regularly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
28th November, 1910.

There are 636 patients on the Register of the Asylum at this date. Of these, 308 are men and 328 are women; 10 of the women are private patients. One patient was absent on statutory probation and 4 on pass. With these exceptions all the inmates were seen in the course of the visit.

On the 25th of May last, the date of the previous visit, there were 631 patients on the Register. Since then 64 have been admitted, 33 have been discharged (22 recovered), and 26 have died.

The following are the assigned causes of death:—Tuberculosis in 7 cases, epilepsy and gross disease of the brain, each in 4 cases, general paralysis and exhaustion from acute mental disease, each in 3 cases, heart disease in 2 cases, and senility, kidney disease, and gastritis, each in 1 case. The causes of death were verified by *post mortem* examination in the large and creditable number of 23 out of the 26 deaths.

There are 18 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the Restraint of 1 patient for surgical purposes. There are 7 entries in the Register of Escapes, and in each instance the patient was absent for at least one night before being brought back. There are no entries in the Register of Accidents. Out of a total staff of 78 nurses and attendants, 9 men and 17 women left the service of the Institution in the interval covered by this report, and 9 men and 15 women have been engaged.

It is learned that the pressure on the water supply of the Institution, to which reference was made in last entry, has since then considerably decreased to such an extent as to be scarcely sufficient for ordinary domestic purposes. The matter is receiving special attention from the District Board, who have appointed a Committee to inquire and report thereon.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that the doors of the recreation hall are too narrow to permit of adequate exit in case of panic or emergency. It is recommended that the doorways should be widened, and provided with double swing doors.

The present position of the accommodation of the Asylum is, it is understood, under consideration by the District Board, who have requested their

architect and the Medical Superintendent to report upon it. It is estimated that the Asylum can contain 645 patients, 300 men and 345 women. There are at present on the Register 636 patients, 308 men and 328 women. The male accommodation is therefore overfull to the extent of 8 patients, while there are 17 vacant beds on the female side, which leaves a net balance of 9 vacant beds in the Institution. The question is, however, more complicated than the above statement implies. For the pressure upon the accommodation is chiefly on the hospital section, more especially on the female side, where there is an unusually large number of aged, infirm, and helpless cases. It would appear, therefore, that it is the hospital section of the Asylum which immediately requires extension. In this connection it may be pointed out that the present administrative department erected in 1866 has not been materially extended since then, while the number of patients has been nearly trebled. This department is at present too small, and if the Asylum is to be further extended, its reconstruction must be considered. For an institution of this size, there is not sufficient accommodation for the higher officials of the nursing staff. It is worthy of serious consideration whether a scheme for a new administrative department should not include the erection of a central kitchen. At present there are three separate kitchens, which not only necessitate the employment of an unnecessarily large kitchen staff, but must also lead to a certain wastage in the food supply.

The dinner served to the patients to-day consisted of broth, boiled beef, and potatoes. The meal was sufficient and well cooked, and it is interesting to note that the beef, the potatoes, and the green vegetables were all supplied from the Asylum farm and garden. It was observed with approval that there is a considerable increase in the number of patients employed on the farm, and it is hoped that the number will go on increasing.

The patients were, on the whole, quiet and orderly, and with a few exceptions contented. Their care, so far as could be judged as a result of the visit, is both kindly and thoughtful.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
4th and 5th May 1910.

There are 435 patients in the Asylum at this date, all of whom, except 2, who were absent on statutory probation, were seen in the course of the visit. Twenty-seven are voluntary inmates; the others are under certificates.

Since the 14th December 1909, the date of the previous visit, 33 persons have been admitted to the Asylum, 36 have been removed, and 15 have died. There is thus a fall of 18 in the number resident as compared with the number at the date of the previous visit.

The causes of deaths are registered as follows: 6 patients died of inflammatory lung affections, 2 of organic disease of brain, 2 of kidney disease, and 1 of each of the following diseases, viz., disease of bone, epilepsy, heart disease, acute mental affection, and tuberculosis. *Post mortem* examinations were made in every instance except 2, in which permission was refused.

The Register of Accidents contains 2 entries describing lesions, one of which was ascertained to be due to a pathological affection of bone, the other was a slight injury to the scalp.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries, referring to the seclusion of 2 persons on 1 occasion each for a period of less than one hour in each instance on account of excited behaviour.

The impression produced by a two days' inspection of the Institution was that a continuous and successful effort is being made to maintain the comfort and well-being of the inmates at as high a level as possible. To this end the various sections of the Institution are being in turn painted, decorated, and supplied with new fittings and furnishings. The staff of nurses and attendants is kept up to an efficient standard, and the inmates are, as far as possible, placed in the surroundings which either secure the greatest amount of quietness and peacefulness for themselves, or which prevent others from being disturbed or annoyed. The only part of the establishment where it does not appear possible to carry out successfully this most necessary system of classification is the ladies' side of the East House, where the demand for admission seems to be in excess of the accommodation, and where, in consequence, there is always some restless-

ness and excitement. It is not easy to suggest a remedy for this, but if at any time the Directors should consider it advisable to add to the existing accommodation, the addition should be so planned as to afford relief either directly or indirectly to the accommodation of this section.

The condition of the patients as a whole, as manifested by the general freedom from discontent, the absence of excitement, and the good state of health most of them enjoyed, was satisfactory and gratifying. In all 47 patients were confined to bed out of a total of 113 persons who are either mentally or physically acutely ill or infirm. Of the other inmates—322 in number—who are neither physically nor, comparatively speaking, mentally incapacitated, 227 were working usefully.

The establishment of a scientific laboratory in connection with this Asylum, to which reference was made in the previous entry, is a matter of more than ordinary importance. The laboratory is a conjoint one, contributed to by most, if not all, of the asylums in the west of Scotland. The services of a thoroughly trained superintendent have been secured, and already work of no little interest and value is being undertaken. It is only by scientific research of this kind that light can be thrown upon the obscure problems of the nature, causation, and treatment of many forms of insanity. Such results are not likely to be accomplished in one place or immediately, for the process of scientific advance is slow and gradual. If this laboratory is liberally supported it is confidently believed that it will contribute successfully to this great end, but if it is hampered through want of money, its usefulness will be correspondingly checked.

The case books were referred to, and were found to contain faithful records of the progress of the various patients. The official registers were examined and found correct.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
21st and 22nd November 1910.

There are 442 patients on the register of this Institution; of this number 410 are certified (409 private and 1 pauper) and 32 are voluntary patients. This large number of voluntary patients is indicative of the high repute in which the curative aspect of the Institution is held. All the patients, with the exception of 1 lady on pass, were seen during the visit, which lasted two days.

Since the date of the previous visit, 3rd May 1910, 58 patients have been admitted, 17 have been discharged as recovered, 25 have been discharged unrecovered by transference to other institutions, or discharged improved to their own homes, and 14 have died. The causes of death were in 2 instances due to general paralysis of the insane, in 6 cases to pneumonia, in 2 to organic brain disease, in 1 to acute bronchitis, in 1 to phthisis pulmonalis, in 1 to senile decay, and in 1 to heart disease. The deaths were all the result of natural causes. Eight *post mortem* examinations were made.

Two hundred and sixty-three patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit, principally in the garden and wards.

Twenty-three patients were confined to bed for treatment of their mental symptoms, and 29 on account of bodily illness or infirmity. The patients are the subject of active and enlightened medical superintendence, as was evident not only from the intimate knowledge shown of their several mental and bodily conditions, but also from the nature of their treatment.

The Institution is associated with other West of Scotland asylums in supporting an institution for the investigation of the causes of mental affections by a medical man specially trained for such work. This course is to be commended. It is reflected in the treatment of the patients, and lends added interest to the work of the Medical Officers.

One patient required to be restrained for a period of six days, for surgical reasons. There are no entries in the Register of Seclusion. There has not been any escape.

Two accidents have occurred. One patient, who was acutely excited, fell on the floor, and dislocated the patella; the other accident involved the fracture of a clavicle—it happened to a patient during an epileptic fit.

Sixteen attendants and nurses have been engaged to fill vacancies caused by resignation and the dismissal of 1 attendant for intemperance.

All parts of the Institution were in excellent order. The patients were seen

partaking of good, palatable, and well-cooked dinners, and many of them referred to their treatment in the Institution as all that could be desired.

Four patients were wishful of being liberated, and were given interviews. With one exception the mental conditions were such as to make liberation impossible. The exception referred to has manifested markedly insane conduct. Though Dr. Oswald is willing to discharge this patient, her friends refuse, in view of her past conduct, to have anything to do with her, and she has not sufficient means to be placed under private care and supervision, both of which are necessary for her.

The statutory books and registers were examined, and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH,
27th and 28th June 1910.

An inspection of this Asylum in all its departments left a favourable impression of its administration and organisation. Dr. Parker was absent on holiday, and the Institution was under the charge of Dr. Baugh, who afforded all the facilities and information that were required of him.

On the 27th instant there were 760 patients, 391 men and 369 women, resident. These were all seen, except one man who was absent on pass.

Since the 29th October 1909, the date of the previous visit, 180 patients have been admitted; 91 have been discharged, of whom 52 had recovered, and 85 have died.

The deaths are registered as due to senile and gross diseases of the brain in 24 cases; to general paralysis in 22 cases; to phthisis and pneumonia in 9 cases each; to heart disease in 8 cases; to exhaustion from acute mental disease in 4 cases; to cancer in 3 cases; to epilepsy and senile gangrene in 2 cases each; and to intestinal obstruction and pyæmia in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were held in 72 instances, or in the very high and creditable proportion of 84 per cent. of the deaths.

No patient has been subjected to either restraint or seclusion in the interval covered by this report. Seven patients escaped, and were each of them absent for at least one night before being brought back.

One accident only is recorded: it refers to a fracture of the clavicle which occurred in the case of a male patient who tripped and fell on the floor.

Two hundred and fifty-five patients, or about 33 per cent. of the total population, were weakly or ill, and of that number 79 were confined to bed—28 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 33 for the treatment of bodily illness, and 18 because of senile infirmity. Five hundred and five patients, or about 66 per cent., were able bodied, and, with 22 exceptions, all employed in useful work. One hundred and seventy-two men and 11 women were engaged in outdoor labour, from which they all derive benefit.

The patients in every department of the Institution were orderly in their demeanour, free from noisy excitement, and, as a whole, contented with their care and treatment. A few demanded release, but none of these was regarded as sufficiently well to be discharged.

The dinners provided on both days of the visit were good and sufficient meals; the dinner on the first day consisted of lentil soup, salt fish, and potatoes, and on the second day of stewed meat, potatoes, and a milk pudding with stewed fruit.

It was noticed with much approval that a female nurse has been placed in charge of the male farm colony villa. The aspect of the men, the good order of the interior of the villa, and the homeliness which was apparent in many small details, are a sufficient justification for this commendable change in administration. The appearance of the sanatorium, now almost exclusively used for the treatment of senile and degenerate patients, was pleasing in every respect. The accommodation is suitable for the patients, who looked more healthy than could have been expected, considering their physical and mental condition—a result which is no doubt due in part to the careful nursing they receive, but also in a large measure to the amount of fresh air which the construction of the building permits them to enjoy. The extension of the Hospital verandahs, to which reference was made in previous reports, continues to be a source of much benefit to many of the patients under treatment, and the young trees

recently planted are growing to form a useful screen between the verandahs and the roadway.

The enlargement of the surface tank has, it is understood, resulted in an economy of the consumpt of water, and has proved advantageous in the greater facilities afforded for flushing the drains.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH,
15th and 16th December 1910.

Since the date of the previous visit, 27th June 1910, there has been an increase of 31 in the number of patients resident in the Asylum. There are 790 patients on the register. Of this number 421 are men and 369 are women. All the patients were seen during the visit, which lasted for two days.

One hundred and thirty-seven patients have been admitted. Thirty-nine have been discharged as recovered, 30 as not recovered, and 38 have died.

The patients discharged as not recovered were, in 8 instances, boarded out, in 9, sent to the care of friends, in 12, transferred to other asylums, and in 1, removed to an asylum in Ireland.

The majority of the deaths, 9 were caused by heart disease, 6 were due to cerebral softening, 5 to general paralysis of the insane, 5 to pneumonia, 4 to tubercular disease including phthisis pulmonalis, 3 to exhaustion from acute melancholia, 2 to senile decay, and 1 to each of the following causes: epilepsy, cerebral hæmorrhage, pleurisy, and cellulitis.

It is important to verify the causes of death, and the fact that in 28 cases *post mortem* examinations were made is most creditable to the medical staff.

It is gratifying to record that there has been no use of either restraint or seclusion; this of itself indicates an enlightened medical administration.

Six patients escaped and were absent at least one night before being brought back. Of this number 4 broke the parole that had been given them.

There has been only one serious accident, a wound of the scalp and fracture of the right parietal bone caused by one patient striking another. Fortunately the injured patient has made a good recovery.

Four hundred and ninety-two patients were actively and usefully employed; this is a large and commendable number. Thirty-two patients were confined to bed for treatment of their mental symptoms, and 50 on account of bodily illness, senility, and infirmity. The medical work is of a high standard, as is evidenced by many points in the treatment of the patients which bear out this opinion. A class of 8 patients were seen at physical drill, and the improvement in the general bodily health and mental condition of all the patients was most manifest as a result of the special exercises they were engaged in—a result which could only be attained by a special knowledge and study of the mental peculiarities of the several patients.

Twenty-seven nurses and attendants have been engaged to fill vacancies caused by resignation and the dismissal of 1 attendant for intemperance.

All the wards and dormitories of the Institution were in excellent order. The Asylum is at present being painted throughout; the work is being done by the tradesmen and is to be spread over two years. The dinners on both days of the visit were substantial and palatable meals, and gave general satisfaction. The patients were neatly and suitably clothed. Considering the large number of patients there was an unusual absence of noise and excitement.

Two patients were given special interviews. One complained of undue detention, but his mental condition did not warrant his dismissal. The other desired to be sent back to a ward from which he had been removed. As he had assaulted a nurse in this ward his request could not be granted.

Many of the patients spoke in a gratified manner of an entertainment that they had attended on the evening of the 15th. There were 301 patients at this entertainment.

The general impression left by the visit was that the Institution is managed in an active, capable, and conscientious manner.

The statutory books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE,
26th, 27th, 28th, and 30th May 1910.

There were 1089 patients on the register of the Asylum on the 26th instant. Of these, 577 were men, and 512 women. One man was absent on pass, and 1 man and 1 woman were absent by escape; all the others were resident, and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since the 25th October 1909, the date of the previous visit, 185 patients have been admitted, 86 have been discharged, of whom 48 had recovered, and 99 have died.

The unrecovered patients were disposed of as follows: 10 were transferred to other asylums, 10 were removed by Minute of the Parish Council, 8 were boarded out, 7 were discharged at the expiry of the warrant upon which they were removed from Prison to the Asylum, that is to say, at the expiry of the sentence committing them to prison; and 3 were removed to Ireland by Warrant of the Sheriff.

The recorded causes of death, which were verified in the large proportion of 71 instances, or 70 per cent. of the whole, by *post mortem* examination, are as follows: Senile decay and gross senile and other degenerative changes in the brain, 39 cases; general paralysis, 14 cases; various forms of tuberculosis, including phthisis, 12 cases; heart affections, complicated or not by other diseases, 11 cases; enteritis, 7 cases; epilepsy, 4 cases; exhaustion from acute mental diseases, 4 cases; malignant tumours, 3 cases; pneumonia, 3 cases; and erysipelas, 2 cases. The enteritis referred to above, from which 7 patients died, was also responsible for accelerating the deaths of several aged persons suffering from the effects of old cerebral apoplexies. Its exact nature is still somewhat obscure, but it is feared that it is a form of what is known as colitis or asylum dysentery. Should that suspicion prove correct, the most rigorous precautions will be necessary to effect its suppression.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 113 entries referring to the seclusion of 5 persons on various occasions during the period covered by this report. Two female patients, who have been frequently sent to the Asylum from prison are responsible for 81 of these entries. Their conduct was, it is understood, so unruly and violent that it was found impossible, without the risk of injury either to themselves or to the nurses, to treat them like ordinary patients. The necessity for the use of seclusion, especially to such an extent, is unfortunate at the present day, but these two patients, who are equally troublesome when in prison, seem to be incapable of adapting themselves to any system of treatment.

The Register of Escapes contains 12 entries referring to the escape of 12 patients, each of whom was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

There are 6 entries in the Register of Accidents, all of which were due to injuries received in a more or less fortuitous manner; (a) a male patient sustained a fracture of the femur by colliding with another patient and falling; (b) an epileptic boy sustained a fracture of the femur due to muscular contraction during a fit; (c) a male patient sustained a fracture of the fibula by slipping his leg through the wheel of a cart in motion; (d) a female patient severely cut her right hand and forearm by impulsively breaking a window pane; (e) a kitchen maid, who fell while carrying a vessel of boiling water, severely scalded her right hand and arm.

The changes in the nursing staff consist in the resignation of 4 men and 16 women, and the dismissal of 1 man for misconduct. To fill these vacancies, 6 men and 15 women have been engaged.

Of the total population of the Asylum, 348 persons are so mentally or physically infirm, as to be under special medical treatment. Of these, 135 are confined to bed for various reasons. The other and larger portion of the inmates, numbering 738, or 68 per cent. of the resident population, are in ordinary bodily health, and were at the time of the visit all employed in useful occupations.

Both as regards the nursing of the sick and infirm, and as regards the care of the more chronic able-bodied patients, everything that was seen during the visit was satisfactory, and in many respects commendable. The medical staff, excluding the Medical Superintendent, consists of 4 Medical Officers, one of whom devotes his time to pathology and the other three to clinical work in the wards, and the medical charge of the patients. In addition, the clinical work is

assisted in by 4 resident clinical clerks. This staff is capable of performing and recording an amount of medical work which is probably not surpassed in any asylum of the same size, and which, judging by the case-books, is of very considerable value.

The care of the more able-bodied patients in every department of the Institution was uniformly satisfactory. In the outlying farm-houses as well as in the wards of the main Asylum, the food, the clothing, the supervision, and the comfort of the inmates were equally well attended to.

On two days of the visit the dinners in the large main dining-hall were inspected. They were good substantial meals, served expeditiously and without confusion. The patients on the whole were quiet and free from excitement. As usual, several of them appealed for discharge, and 4 men were granted private interviews. Of the latter, 3 were undoubtedly insane, and the case of 1 man which presented more than ordinary difficulties, has been specially reported upon.

The official registers were examined, and found to be neatly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE,
24th and 25th November 1910.

The number of patients on the Register is 1108, an increase of 19 compared with the number at the date of the previous visit, 26th May 1910.

With the exception of 2 women on pass all the patients were seen during the visit.

One hundred and forty patients have been admitted, 45 have been discharged as recovered, 36 have been discharged as unrecovered, and 40 have died. The patients discharged unrecovered were in 7 instances discharged to the care of friends by minute of Parish Council, 7 were discharged on expiry of prison warrant, 11 were transferred to other asylums, 1 having been absent for the statutory period of 28 days was discharged by escape, 9 were boarded out, and 1 was sent to Ireland.

Death was in 8 patients due to organic brain disease, in 5 to general paralysis of the insane, in 3 to pneumonia, in 4 to tubercular disease, in 2 to exhaustion from acute melancholia, in 2 to cerebral softening, in 2 to chronic bronchitis, in 3 to heart disease, in 2 to chronic Bright's disease, and in 1 each to the following causes:—Senile decay, exhaustion from acute mania, epilepsy, asphyxia (accidental), cerebral apoplexy, cerebral hæmorrhage, rheumatic endocarditis, chronic peritonitis, and purulent nephritis. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 21 instances.

The causes of death were, with one exception, natural. The exception referred to was the case of an epileptic who choked at dinner-table. The Medical Officers, who are constantly in the main dining-hall during the patients' meals, went at once to his assistance, but despite every effort the patient died of syncope, a circumstance which would probably not have occurred but for the presence of heart disease.

Forty-four patients were confined to bed for treatment of mental symptoms, and 99 on account of bodily illness and senility or infirmity.

Eighty patients have parole either beyond or within the grounds.

The number of entries in the Register of Seclusion is 14. These refer to the seclusion of 3 persons on account of homicidal or dangerous tendencies. Nine patients have escaped and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back.

There have been 4 serious accidents. That causing the death by asphyxia has already been adverted to. The other 3 were as follows:—1 restless old man got out of bed and fell over a chair, fracturing several ribs; 1 female patient tripped when going down some steps and sustained a fracture of the wrist bones; and 1 imbecile girl met with a fracture of the left humerus by falling from a chair. All 3 patients have now completely recovered from their injuries.

The large and creditable number of 407 men are employed at various occupations, mainly outdoor work on the farm and garden. An equally large and gratifying number of the women are usefully occupied.

Fourteen attendants and nurses have been engaged to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of 12 attendants and nurses, and by the dismissal of 1 attendant and 1 nurse. Both the attendant and nurse were very properly dismissed for striking a patient.

The dinners were seen partaken of on both days of the visit. On the first day dinner consisted of broth, meat pies, potatoes, and bread; and on the second, of soup, bread, fresh fish, and potatoes. The meals were palatable, well-cooked, and sufficient in quantity, and seemed to give general satisfaction.

Four patients were given interviews. They complained of undue detention. All of these patients have had their cases frequently inquired into on previous visits, and nothing new emerged in any case to warrant discharge with safety to themselves or to the lieges.

The wards and dormitories were everywhere in excellent condition. The patients were well, neatly and suitably clad, and, considering the large number of patients, there was an unusual absence of noisy excitement.

Dr. Carre, who has been for nearly thirteen years in the service of the Asylum, has entered on his new duties as Medical Superintendent with zeal and earnestness.

The statutory books and registers were examined; they were found to be correct, and are kept with commendable neatness and care.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM,
16th and 17th March 1910.

There are 629 patients on the Register of the Asylum at this date. Of these 4 men and 9 women are private patients, and 331 men and 285 women are chargeable to the Parish. With the exception of 1 woman who was absent on probation, and 1 man and 6 women who were absent on pass, all the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since the 30th August 1909, the date of the previous visit, 122 patients have been admitted, 76 have been discharged, of whom 43 had recovered, and 25 have died. The number discharged recovered is gratifyingly high. Those removed unrecovered were disposed of as follows: 17 were transferred to the asylums of their own districts; 7 were sent to the lunatic wards of Govan. Poorhouse, 4 were handed over to the care of relatives, 3 were boarded out, and 2 escaped. It is evident that if the extension of the Asylum accommodation is to be much longer postponed the system of boarding out unrecovered patients must be vigorously extended.

The deaths are registered as follows: 7 patients died of gross cerebral disease; 4 of general paralysis; 4 of acute mental affections; 3 of senile degeneration; 3 of acute inflammatory affections of the lungs; and 1 of each of the following diseases, namely, heart disease, enteritis, epilepsy, and tuberculosis. *Post mortem* examinations were only made in 11 instances.

There are 45 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the restraint of 5 persons, and to the seclusion of 4 persons. The five persons who were subjected to mechanical restraint were so treated, it is noted in the Register, because of violent and excited conduct. The following are the details—1 man was restrained on 3 occasions for a total period of 24 hours, 1 man on 2 occasions for a total period of 16 hours, 1 woman on 3 occasions for a total period of 24 hours, and 1 woman on 1 occasion for a period of 8 hours. The four persons secluded were subjected to that form of treatment on account of noise and violent conduct.

As there are no patients in restraint at the time of the visit it is not possible, even if it were desirable, to comment upon the use of restraint in these cases, beyond remarking that mechanical restraint as an adjunct to medical treatment is becoming obsolete in Scottish Asylums. Dr. Watson's knowledge and long experience are, however, sufficient safeguards against the possibility of any abuse of the system.

Four patients escaped, 2 of whom remained absent over the statutory period of 28 days, and their names were accordingly removed from the Asylum Register.

One accident is recorded. A male patient while struggling with an attendant sustained a depression at the juncture of the eighth rib with the cartilage. The circumstances of this struggle were carefully inquired into at the time, and it did not appear that the attendant, who was trying to take the patient from one of the wards into the dining-hall, was to blame. The injury was not attended with any serious consequences.

Four hundred and twenty patients—67 per cent. of the population, are able-bodied, and all of them, with 5 exceptions, were working at the time of the

visit. Two hundred and one patients, 32 per cent., were, for various reasons, physical and mental, unfit for work. Of the latter number, 84 patients, 51 men and 33 women, were confined to bed. It is recorded with approbation that about 47 per cent. of the male inmates of the Asylum, are daily engaged in outdoor work on the farm and gardens.

The changes in the nursing staff have been fairly numerous. Twelve men and 10 women resigned, 1 man was dismissed for roughness to a patient, and 6 men and 9 women were engaged.

The patients, with few exceptions, were quiet in their demeanour, and, as far as that is possible, contented.

Two excellent and substantial dinners were provided for the patients on the two days of the visit. These meals, which were in no sense extravagant, were liberal in quantity, carefully prepared, and neatly served.

The Asylum was found throughout in very good order.

The Medical officers manifested an intimate and intelligent knowledge of the patients under their charge, and the case books contain regular and continuous accounts of the progress of the patients.

The official registers were examined and found to be correctly kept.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM,

3rd and 4th October 1910.

This Institution was previously visited on the 16th of March 1910, when there were 629 patients on the register. Since then 3 private and 120 parish patients have been admitted. One private and 46 parish patients have been discharged as recovered, 18 parish patients have been discharged as not recovered, and 1 private and 36 parish patients have died, leaving on the register at this date 650 patients.

With the exception of 2 on pass, all the patients were seen during the visit, which extended to two days.

The patients discharged as unrecovered were disposed of in the following manner: 1 was sent to the Lunatic Wards of Govan Poorhouse, 9 were removed to other asylums, 3 were sent to Ireland, and 5 were boarded out with friends.

The cause of death was, in 8 instances, general paralysis, in 5, cerebral hæmorrhage and softening, in 5, senile decay, in 4, cardiac affections, in 3, asthenia, in 3, tubercular affections, in 2, general debility, and in 1 each, organic brain disease, chronic bronchitis, acute nephritis, acute mania, cancer of stomach, exophthalmic goitre, and cancer of the prostate gland. The deaths were due, with 1 exception, to natural causes. The exception referred to was that of a male patient who eluded the vigilance of the attendants and escaped from the Asylum. Every effort was made to discover his whereabouts, but without avail. His body was found some days afterwards on the beach at Ardrossan above high-water mark. The patient in question was not considered to be suicidal. The whole circumstances were, in the usual course, communicated to the Procurator Fiscal. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 15 instances only. This is a regrettably small number.

The Asylum has become associated with the Western Scottish Asylums' Research Laboratory. This course is to be commended, as it will undoubtedly amplify and add interest to the medical care of the patients.

Fifty-eight patients have parole, either within or beyond the grounds.

The entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion are 23. They refer to the restraint of 6, and the seclusion of 3 patients. The restraint and seclusion were employed in patients of homicidal or maniacal tendencies.

Two patients escaped. One remained away for 28 days and was then discharged as recovered. The other case has already been referred to.

The percentage of patients industrially employed, viz., 65 per cent., is creditable to the management.

Two accidents of major importance fall to be noted. One patient, who was demented, sustained, owing to some unknown cause, a fracture of the surgical neck of the left humerus. Another, a general paralytic, fell on the floor and fractured the left side of the lower jaw.

Thirty-five attendants and nurses have been engaged, 29 have resigned, and 1 attendant, who was considered unsuitable, was asked to resign.

The dinners consisted on one day of broth, boiled meat, potatoes, and bread,

on the other, of Irish stew, milk pudding, and bread. Both meals were appetising, substantial, and served in an attractive and pleasing manner.

There was a marked absence of noisy excitement. The patients were cleanly, neatly, and warmly clad. The wards and dormitories were scrupulously clean. The condition of the small colonies at the workshops and farm was specially attractive.

Three patients desired interviews, which were given to them. They all wished to be liberated, but their mental condition was such that their desires could not, with safety to themselves or the public, be acceded to.

It is evident that the Institution is managed with unusual ability and earnestness.

The case books were well and carefully kept. The statutory registers were examined and found to be orderly and correct.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,
11th March 1910.

The number of patients on the register of the Asylum at this date is 151. Of these, 5 males and 9 females are private patients, and 60 males and 77 females are paupers. Since last visit 1 female has been transferred from the private to the pauper list. These are all resident in the institution, and were individually seen in the course of the visit.

The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates since 20th August 1909, the date of previous visit: 10 males and 9 females have been admitted, 4 males and 3 females have been discharged recovered, 1 male has been transferred to another asylum, and 6 males and 5 females have died.

The number of patients in the Asylum remains the same as at previous visit; the private patients have increased by 1, and the paupers have decreased by 1.

The deaths are registered as due to senile decay in 3 cases, to consumption in 2 cases, to septicaemia in 2 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, and to pneumonia and fibroid phthisis, each in 1 case. A very creditable fact is that in every instance a *post mortem* examination was made, except two, in which the consent of relatives was refused. The results of these examinations are carefully recorded by the Medical Officers in the pathological journal.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and the Register of Accidents, contain no entries. There has been no escape involving a night's absence from the Asylum. It is satisfactory to be able to record these negative facts.

The changes on the staff have been commendably few: 1 nurse has resigned, 1 nurse and 1 attendant have been dismissed as unsuitable for the duties devolving on them, and 1 nurse and 1 attendant have been engaged. The day staff consists of 4 attendants and 3 nurses on the male side, and of 8 nurses on the female side. There is one of each sex for night duty. As a result of the tuition given to the staff by the Medical Officers, 2 attendants and 2 nurses have obtained the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing.

The industrial employment of the patients continues to be well attended to. Of the 65 male inmates, 32, or nearly 50 per cent., are daily engaged in healthy outdoor work on the farm, garden, and grounds, which proves very beneficial to themselves and, at the same time, advantageous financially to the Asylum. The industrial features of the administration continue to deserve special commendation.

There was a complete absence of excitement during the visit; a few of the inmates appealed for discharge, otherwise no patient had a complaint of any kind to make. Many spoke favourably of the treatment they were receiving and were contented. The clothing of the patients, both men and women, was highly satisfactory, and neatness of person is evidently well attended to. Seven patients were confined to bed, 2 on account of mental symptoms, 3 from bodily, and 2 on account of senile, infirmities. These patients are carefully nursed, and evidently kindly treated.

The dinner served in the hall during the visit consisted of broth, bread, baked fresh herrings, and potatoes, and evidently gave every satisfaction to the diners.

The wards in all sections of the Asylum were in admirable order, and presented a bright and cheerful appearance. They were plentifully supplied with plants, flowers, and other objects of decoration. There was also a good supply

of books, newspapers, and games of various kinds. One of the male day-rooms has been provided with a billiard table. In other asylums such a means of amusement and recreation is largely taken advantage of with many beneficial results. A day-room and dormitory on the male, and a day-room on the female, side have been repapered and repainted, and much improved in aspect. The dormitories were in the best of order, and the condition of the beds and bedding leaves nothing to be desired.

The laundry has been equipped with a new washing machine and a hydro-extractor, both of which are driven by means of a small engine. The work of this department can now be done in an expeditious and efficient manner. The belting in connection with the new machinery is not sufficiently guarded, and it is recommended that this be done.

The medical records are intelligently kept, and the official registers were found written up to date.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,

4th November 1910.

There are 149 patients on the register of the Asylum at this date. Of these 65 are males and 84 are females; 4 men and 9 women are private patients. With the exception of 1 man and 1 woman, who were absent on pass, all the patients were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since the 11th March last, the date of the previous visit, 25 patients have been admitted, 15 have been discharged (of whom 12 had recovered) and 12 have died. The causes of death are registered as follows: 3 patients died of tuberculosis, 3 of senile decay, and 1 of each of the following diseases, viz.—pneumonia, epilepsy, septicaemia, cerebral haemorrhage, peritonitis, and heart disease. *Post mortem* examinations were held in the creditable proportion of 9 out of 12 cases.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint or Seclusion or in the Register of Accidents. One man escaped and remained absent during the statutory period of 28 days, on the expiry of which his name was removed from the Register.

There is a proportion of 1 attendant on day duty to $8\frac{1}{2}$ patients, and the night supervision of the patients is performed by 1 man and 1 woman on the male and female sides respectively.

One hundred and nineteen patients were industrially employed to-day—a proportion of 80 per cent. of the resident population. Of these 32 men, or about 50 per cent. of the male population, were engaged in agricultural labour, 15 women were working in the kitchen and laundry, and 34 were employed knitting or sewing.

The general health of the patients was satisfactory—only 2 men and 7 women being confined to bed. It was observed, however, that a good many of the patients are old and infirm, especially on the female side, and it was evident that the female sick-room is too small to accommodate all those requiring special care and nursing.

The Asylum throughout was found in excellent order and scrupulously clean, and the personal dress of the patients of both sexes was, in every respect, suitable and neat.

The dinner provided to-day was seen being partaken of. It consisted of broth and bread and baked fish and potatoes. The food was well cooked and of good quality.

The patients were quiet, orderly, and free from excitement. Any complaints made had reference to the question of detention and not to the manner of their treatment. Several of them stated that they were kindly and comfortably treated.

Owing to a debit balance of about £300 on the Maintenance Account the District Board have raised their annual charge for patients from £26 to £28.

The case books and *post mortem* register show, by the manner in which they are kept, the interest which the Medical Officers take in their work. The official registers were examined and found correct.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,

3rd and 4th February 1910.

There are at present 714 patients on the register of the Asylum. Four males and 3 females are private patients, and 354 males and 353 females are paupers.

Eleven males and 23 females are absent on statutory probation. During the last three years 86 patients have been discharged on probation. The frequent use of removal on probation in this Asylum, which is to be commended, has led to a large number of permanent discharges. Another advantage of this procedure is, that should the patients prove unfit for domestic care, they can be replaced in the Asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order.

During the period that has elapsed since the Asylum was last visited, 48 men and 32 women have been admitted, 21 men and 13 women have been discharged recovered, 5 men and 8 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 13 men and 17 women have died. The result of these changes is an increase of 9 in the number of men on the register, and a decrease of 6 in that of the women. The number in residence is 680, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions during the period under review has been 43·7 amongst the males, and 40·6 amongst the females—giving an average of 42·5 on the total.

Of the 12 pauper patients discharged unrecovered 2 were transferred to other asylums, 3 to the wards of Lochmaddy Poorhouse, 4 were boarded out, 2 were sent to the care of relatives, and 1 was discharged after an absence of 28 days by escape.

The deaths are registered as due to consumption and other tubercular affections in 9 cases, to senile decay in 7 cases, to heart disease in 4 cases, to cancer in 4 cases, to cerebral disease in 2 cases, and to toxæmia, general paralysis, pernicious anæmia, and exhaustion from acute melancholia, each in 1 case. In 24 instances, or in the satisfactory proportion of 80 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. The pathological journal is well kept.

It is understood that the District Board have resolved to erect verandahs, one on each side, for the present day system of open-air bed treatment of patients suffering from tubercular disease. These verandahs will face the south, and will be in connection with a series of single rooms.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 28 entries. They refer to the seclusion of 2 patients on account of uncontrollable restlessness and interference with other patients. One casualty is recorded, a fracture of a rib sustained by the patient's being accidentally pushed against a table. All minor accidents are evidently carefully investigated as to their cause, and recorded in a journal by the Medical Officers. Four escapes have taken place, 1 of which was permanent.

The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at an adequate numerical strength. A permanent charge night attendant has been appointed. The changes in the staff continue few—4 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants have been dismissed—1 for intemperance and 1 for sleeping while on duty—and 2 attendants and 2 nurses have been engaged. It is noted with satisfaction that 11 members of the staff were successful at last year's examinations for the Nursing Certificate. The instruction of the junior staff by systematic lectures given by Dr. Mackenzie and the Assistant Medical Officers is now in progress.

The administration of the Asylum continues to be characterised by care and ability. The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory; their conduct was, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly, the appeals for discharge were few, and throughout the Asylum there was a general appearance of contentment. The clothing of the men has been improved, the tweed now used being of better quality and of a pleasing colour. The dresses of the women were varied as to material, and well fitting, and the personal tidiness of the women was highly creditable to those in charge of them. The general neatness of the women always attracts favourable attention. The dinners seen during the visit in the main dining-hall and at Kinmylies were good and substantial, and evidently appreciated.

There were 40 patients confined to bed, 19 on account of mental symptoms, 15 from bodily illness, and 6 from senile infirmities. The excellence of the arrangements in the hospital wards secures to these patients the benefits of efficient care and nursing.

The proportion of patients daily engaged in useful work continues to be a high one, especially that of the men employed in outdoor labour. In addition to the farm-work and road-making, the male patients are engaged in the formation of the recreation ground. The curling-pond has been completed and much used this winter. A cricket pitch and a bowling-green are in process of being made.

Kinmylies was found in excellent order. The interior of the main building has been repainted in light colours. The work of levelling and laying out the

grounds has been well done. The sewage tank, which is working satisfactorily, has been adequately fenced.

All sections of the main asylum were scrupulously clean, of a comfortable temperature, and maintained in good order. A door, giving direct entrance to the male sick ward from the corridor, has been provided. The lower part of the windows of the dining-hall has been screened by ground glass. This will prevent the patients being seen during meal times by persons outside on the road. The female observation dormitory is in process of being renovated by repainting. A room is being fitted up as a store for the Head Attendant. The wash-house has been supplied with new machinery and the ventilation of the laundry has been improved.

It has recently been necessary to raise the annual rate of maintenance from £25 to £28. Investigation has shown that beyond doubt an increased rate should have been imposed three years ago, and then the necessity for this large increase would not have arisen.

The books and registers were, on examination, found to be regularly and correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
3rd and 4th August 1910.

There were 727 patients, 364 men and 363 women, on the register of the Asylum on the 3rd instant. Of these 3 men and 2 women were private patients. Eighteen men and 17 women were absent on statutory probation; all the others were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since the 3rd February of the present year, the date of the previous visit, 88 patients have been admitted, 49 have been discharged, of whom 23 had recovered, and 26 have died.

The deaths are registered as follows: Five cases died of tubercular disease, 5 of senile and other degenerative changes in the brain, 4 of pneumonia, 4 of exhaustion from acute mental disease, 4 of heart affections, and 1 of each of the following diseases, namely, general paralysis, cancer, peritonitis, and epilepsy. *Post mortem* examinations were made in every instance except two, or in the large and creditable proportion of 92 per cent. of the deaths.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries referring to the restraint of one person on 3 occasions to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. Two patients escaped and were each absent for one night before being brought back.

There is one entry in the Register of Accidents referring to a supposed fracture of a rib. It was found, however, after the death of the patient, that the diagnosis was wrong and that there had been no fracture.

Since the previous visit 13 attendants, 5 men and 8 women, have been engaged, 3 men and 6 women resigned, 1 man was dismissed for reasons not directly affecting the welfare of the patients; and 1 man was accidentally drowned in the Canal.

Of the 692 patients resident at the time of the visit 569 were in average health and industrially employed, and 123 were, for reasons affecting their mental or physical health, incapable of employment. Of the latter number 41 were confined to bed, 10 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 12 on account of bodily illness, and 19 because of senility or infirmity.

The present state of the accommodation of the Asylum is naturally causing some anxiety because of the increase in the resident population. There are at this date only 22 vacant beds in the Institution, 18 on the male side and 4 on the female side. Twelve of the vacant beds on the male side are, however, at Kinmylies, and as only a specially suitable class of patients can be placed there, their usefulness is considerably limited.

In the meantime, when the signs point to a slow but steady fall in the occurrence of insanity in Scotland, it would not be advisable to add to the accommodation of the Asylum. There remain, therefore, only two courses, namely, either to take means to increase largely the system of boarding out patients in private dwellings, or to board the surplus population in the Asylums of other districts. From every point of view the former course is more desirable. The parish of Inverness, which has for long successfully boarded out its own chronic insane, has been generous enough to co-operate with several outlying parishes in finding homes for patients in the neighbourhood of Inverness, and in supervising their care. In this way the strain upon the Asylum accommodation has been greatly

relieved. It would, undoubtedly, be advantageous if the District Board were in some way to further this useful co-operation, either by conferring with representatives of the larger parishes in the District or by formulating some general scheme for the removal of all patients for whom Asylum care is no longer necessary.

The condition of the patients and of the Asylum was entirely satisfactory. The patients of both sexes were suitably and neatly dressed, the dinners of which they partook on the two days of the visit were substantial and well-cooked meals, and the care bestowed upon the nursing and general attendance was adequate.

The wards and dormitories in every section of the Institution were clean, bright, and in excellent order.

It was observed with approbation that the old joiner's shop in the farm steading has been converted into a house for one of the married attendants, and that another house in the same locality is being prepared for another married attendant. These houses will be constructed wholly by asylum labour. The new recreation field behind the main Asylum buildings is being rapidly laid out, and promises to be a useful adjunct to the resources of the Institution for the treatment and amusement of the inmates.

The case books, *post mortem* book, and the official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM,
25th January 1910.

There are 216 patients, 111 men and 105 women, in the Asylum at this date. They were all seen during the visit.

Since the 9th August 1909, the date of the previous visit, 21 patients have been admitted, 15 have been discharged, of whom 12 had recovered, and 11 have died.

The deaths are registered as follows: 4 patients died of tubercular affections. One of these was suffering from phthisis on admission, one was an epileptic idiot, one was a case of long standing chronic phthisis, and one was a case of chronic tubercular affection of the intestines. Three patients died of senile and gross disease of the brain, 2 of general paralysis, 1 of pneumonia and 1 of heart disease. *Post mortem* examinations were held in only 4 instances; in the remaining 7 cases the consent of the relatives was definitely refused.

No patient was either restrained mechanically or secluded alone in a single room in the interval covered by this Report.

There is one entry in the Register of Accidents referring to a fracture of two ribs in a female patient, caused by slipping and falling on the edge of a bath while being bathed. No blame is attributed to any one for this accident, from which the patient recovered without mishap.

In a staff of 23 ordinary nurses and attendants, 2 men and 2 women resigned voluntarily, and corresponding numbers were engaged.

At the time of the visit 153 persons, or about 70 per cent. of the inmates, were industrially employed. Among the chief employments pursued, 32 men were working in the garden and grounds, 20 women in the laundry and kitchen, and 23 women were sewing or knitting.

Sixty-three persons, or about 30 per cent. of the inmates, were unemployed because of mental or physical disability. Of the latter number 20 were confined to bed, 4 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 13 because of bodily illness, and 3 owing to senile infirmity.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, free from undue excitement, suitably and neatly clothed, and well nourished. An excellently served dinner of good quality and sufficient quantity was partaken of by the patients during the visit. It consisted of corned beef (tinned) with two vegetables, and a suet pudding with sauce. It was apparently appreciated by the patients. As usual one or two patients of each sex discussed the question of their detention, but none of the inmates complained of their care or treatment.

The Asylum was in admirable order, clean, well ventilated, and well heated. The new heating arrangements are proving a source of great comfort to the patients and to the staff in the severe winter weather at present prevailing.

It is understood that the workings of the coal pit in the neighbourhood of the Asylum have now approached well within 300 yards of the Asylum buildings, underneath the site of which, it is expected, they will ultimately pass.

The subsidence of the ground, and the effect of that subsidence upon the two railway bridges between Fallside Station and the Asylum, has naturally caused anxiety on the part of the Joint Committee regarding the safety and amenity of the Asylum buildings. The Committee have very properly taken precautions to verify the present integrity and stability of the buildings, with a view to recovering the cost of any future repairs or rebuilding. They are also having the progress of the underground workings watched upon their behalf, by a competent mining engineer. Judging from the extensive subsidence which has already taken place in the field adjoining the Asylum grounds, it would seem prudent to take a still graver view of the situation and to consider whether the probable damage may not necessitate the temporary evacuation of, at any rate, certain portions of the Asylum.

The books and register were examined and found correct.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,
19th September 1910.

There are at this date 223 patients on the register. With the exception of 3, absent "on pass," all the patients were seen during the visit.

Since the date of the previous visit (25th January 1910), 53 patients have been admitted, 16 discharged as recovered, 16 discharged as unrecovered, and 14 have died.

The patients discharged as unrecovered were disposed of as follows: One was boarded out with strangers, 1 was boarded out with relatives, 9 were sent to the Lunatic Wards of Govan Poorhouse, and 5 were transferred to other asylums.

The causes of death were, with one exception, all natural. The exception referred to was the death of a female patient from ulcer of the stomach caused, previous to her admission to the Asylum, by her swallowing, for the purpose of committing suicide, sulphuric acid. In 5 cases death was due to general paralysis of the insane, in 4 to heart disease, in 1 to epilepsy, in 2 to phthisis pulmonalis, and in 1 to cerebral atrophy. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 6 instances.

Five patients were confined to bed for treatment of mental affections, and 8 on account of senile infirmity.

The number of patients on parole was 29.

Despite the comparatively large admission rate, there has not been any resort to the use of restraint or seclusion, an indication of the enlightened manner in which the treatment of the patients is carried out.

On Sunday, the 4th of September, 114 patients attended Divine Service.

The total number of patients industrially employed is 155, or over 70 per cent. of the resident population.

There has been no serious accident.

One attendant and 1 nurse have been engaged to fill the places of an attendant who died of rheumatic fever and a nurse who resigned for another situation.

On account of the mining operations shortly to be commenced beneath the Asylum, the ceilings of the dormitories have been specially strengthened by wooden supports, in order to prevent accident. This has been done at the expense of the colliery owners.

The day-rooms were bright and attractive, and the dormitories clean and airy. The bedding was sufficient and in good order, and the patients were tidy, neat, and warm clothing. There was an entire absence of complaint.

The patients were seen at dinner. This consisted of broth, boiled meat, potatoes, and bread. The whole of the dining arrangements are to be commended. They were reflected in the good order and quietness prevailing among the patients.

The statutory books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM,
12th and 13th April 1910.

There are 911 patients on the register of the Asylum, all of whom were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. Eighty-seven, including 3 voluntary inmates, are private patients, and 824 are paupers.

Since the 7th October 1909, the date of the previous visit, 104, including

10 private patients, have been admitted, 48 have been discharged, of whom 36 had recovered, and 38 have died.

The deaths are registered as due to heart disease in 14 cases, to pneumonia and phthisis in 8 cases each, to general paralysis in 3 cases, to epilepsy in 2 cases, and to senile decay, enteritis, and septicæmia in one case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 29 instances or in slightly over 76 per cent. of the deaths. The Register of Accidents contains 5 entries—(1) A fracture of the lower jaw caused by an accidental fall upon a bedstead; (2) bruises on the body of a patient caused during a struggle with two male attendants; (3) an intra-capsular fracture of the femur due to an accidental fall; (4) a fracture of the neck of the humerus supposed to have been sustained during an epileptic fit; and (5) a fracture of the left collar-bone sustained prior to admission to the Asylum. With the exception of the second casualty above referred to, on account of which the attendants concerned were dismissed from the service of the Asylum, these accidents were entirely fortuitous, and no blame attached to any of the officials in charge of the patients.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries in all referring to the application of restraint to one patient to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.

There are no entries in the Register of Escapes.

Among the attendants and nurses the following changes took place in the interval covered by this report: 2 men and 6 women resigned voluntarily, 5 men and 1 woman were dismissed, and 7 men and 9 women were engaged. The reasons for dismissal were as follows: 3 men were dismissed for intemperance, 2 men for roughly handling a patient, and 1 woman for overstaying her leave.

The constitution of the population of the Asylum can be estimated from the fact that 508 persons, or 56 per cent. of the patients, were in such a satisfactory state of bodily health as to be considered fit to engage in useful and profitable work, while 403 persons, or 44 per cent., were, for mental or physical reasons, incapable of doing any work. Of the latter number, 45 were confined to bed for the treatment of mental or bodily illness or because of senile infirmity. The double function of caring for the chronic insane and medically treating and nursing the sick and the infirm is performed most satisfactorily in this Asylum. The hospital wards are sufficiently large to accommodate all those requiring special attention, and it was not observed that any single patient in the chronic wards should have been in the hospital section. The efficient staff of nurses in the hospital sections, the comfort of the patients, and the attention they receive, all attracted favourable attention. The full notes in the case-books, when they were referred to for information regarding any of the patients, showed that the duties of the Medical Officers are conscientiously and regularly performed.

In an Institution of this size, admitting patients suffering from all forms of mental affection, it is not to be expected that there can be a complete absence of excitement, but, on the whole, noisy or violent conduct was extremely rare during the visit, and very few of the inmates made complaints of any kind.

Since the Asylum was last visited most of the day-rooms and dormitories have been painted and redecorated, with the result that an air of brightness prevails throughout the interior of the establishment. Apart from this effect, however, the whole Asylum continues to be maintained in a state of absolute cleanliness and good order, which reflects credit upon the management.

The attention of the District Board is directed to the stove in the ironing-room in the laundry which, owing to its situation in the centre of the room, raises its temperature to a degree that is unwholesome for the workers. In a great majority of similar laundries the stove is placed in a side room or in a recess off the main workroom.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM,
21st and 22nd October 1910.

The number of the patients on the register is 922. Of this number 86 are private, and 836 parish, patients. There is an increase of 14 when the number

resident at the 12th April 1910, the date of the previous visit, is compared. All the patients were seen during the visit.

Thirty-seven patients have been discharged as recovered, 12 as unrecovered, and 40 have died.

The causes of death were all natural. In no fewer than 14 cases the immediate cause of death was some form of pneumonia. Eight patients died of various forms of heart disease, 7 of general paralysis of the insane, 2 of gastro-enteritis, 2 of cerebral hæmorrhage, 1 of cerebral thrombosis, 1 of locomotor ataxia, 1 of tuberculosis, 1 of diabetes mellitus, 1 of cerebral softening, 1 of cancer of stomach, and 1 of waxy disease of the liver.

The causes of death were verified in 25 instances by *post mortem* examinations.

One patient, who had a severe affection of the scalp, had to be restrained for 12 days, to allow of surgical treatment being effectual.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

One patient eluded the vigilance of the attendants and escaped. He was absent for six days before being brought back to the Asylum.

No fewer than 227 of the men were occupied in farm and garden labour. It was evident that the industrial occupation of the patients receives the special attention of the management.

Five hundred and twenty-five patients attended Divine Service on the Sunday previous to the visit, and an equally large number was present at the entertainment given on the first night of the visit.

Sixty-nine patients were confined to bed for treatment of their mental or bodily conditions.

Three serious accidents to female patients are recorded—an intracapsular fracture of the femur, the result of a push from another patient; a fracture of the humerus, sustained by an epileptic who fell down in a fit; and a fracture of the forearm got by a patient who slipped and fell on the polished floor.

A distressing accident, which caused the death of the farm grieve, happened on the railway. It appears that the grieve had walked along the railway line on his way home from market and had been run over by a passing train. The Board have, it is understood, lost a valued servant.

Ten nurses and attendants have been engaged to fill vacancies caused by resignation.

The suggested alteration of the site of the stove in the laundry referred to in the previous report, has been adopted by the Board. A small addition to the laundry has been made, in which the stove is to be placed. The work in connection with the septic treatment of the Asylum sewage is in progress.

A fire which broke out in the top storey of the administrative block, caused damage to the extent of £500. Happily the fire was discovered at an early stage, and the prompt action of the Asylum Brigade prevented more serious mischief. The damage done by the fire is covered by insurance.

The patients were seen at dinner on the two days of the visit. The dinner consisted, on the one day, of fresh fish, bread, potatoes, and milk pudding; and on the second day, of broth, boiled meat, bread, and potatoes. The dinners were palatable and sufficient in quantity. They were served in an appetising manner.

All the patients were neatly and warmly clad, and considering the large number of patients, there was, generally speaking, little excitement. There were no complaints of a reasonable nature. Three patients were afforded special interviews, but their mental condition did not warrant any interference in the existing arrangements made for them. All parts of the Asylum were in good order and scrupulously clean.

The state of the patients and the Asylum generally reflects credit on the management.

The books, both medical and statutory, were examined and found to be regularly, well, and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
15th March 1910.

There are 332 patients on the register of the Asylum at this date. Of these, 1 is a voluntary boarder, 11 males and 32 females are private patients, and 156 males and 132 females are paupers. There are 5 patients, 1 male and 4 females, absent on statutory probation. The number in residence is 327, all of whom were individually seen in the course of the visit.

During the period which has elapsed since the last report was made on 23rd August 1909, the following changes have taken place: 21 males and 15 females have been admitted, 12 males and 3 females have been discharged recovered, 7 males have been discharged unrecovered, and 6 males and 8 females have died.

The total number now remaining is the same as at last visit. The pauper females have increased by 9, while the private females have decreased by 5, and the pauper males by 4. Of the 6 paupers discharged unrecovered, 3 were sent to the care of relatives, and 3 were transferred to other asylums.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral lesions in 5 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 3 cases, and to general paralysis, cardiac disease, and senile decay each in 2 cases. *Post mortem* examinations were made in every instance, a fact which is most creditable to the Medical Officers. The Medical case books, which were found written up to date, contain interesting and instructive notes of the mental condition and progress of the patients.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entries. One casualty has occurred—a patient accidentally fell from a sofa and dislocated the left humerus. Four escapes have taken place, and, in each instance, the patient was absent one night before being brought back.

The changes in the female staff have been few, but those among the male staff have been more numerous than in the interests of the patients they should be. Out of a male staff of 20, 8 have resigned, and a corresponding number have been engaged. If more cottages for married attendants were provided, the stability of the male staff would, undoubtedly, be greatly increased. Eight members of the staff held the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, and 4 candidates will enter for the May examination. The numbers attending the lectures this winter are, it is understood, larger than they have ever been.

The patients were neatly and well clothed, the dress of the women being varied as to material, well fitting and tasteful in appearance. The personal neatness of the women was most creditable to the matron and her staff. The patients were exceedingly quiet and orderly in conduct, and though each one had an opportunity of making any statement, there was no complaint, except, of course, on the score of detention. The dinners served during the visit consisted of lentil soup, bread, and pudding; the food was of good quality, palatable, and sufficient. It is recorded with satisfaction that the dietary has been improved by an additional meat dinner in the week.

There were 27 patients confined to bed, 8 on account of mental symptoms, 9 from bodily illness, and 10 owing to feebleness of old age. Among the resident population are 22 epileptics, and 5 who are the subjects of general paralysis. The arrangement for the closing of the open ends of the verandahs, so that phthisical cases can be safely left in the verandahs all night, has been found quite satisfactory. These patients are constantly under the supervision of the night staff of the adjoining hospital wards. By the closing in of these verandahs, the accommodation of the Asylum has been increased by 16 beds at a very moderate cost.

Due attention is given to the industrial occupation of the patients. One hundred and nine men and 91 women are registered as daily engaged in useful work. Seventy-four men, or 45 per cent. of the male population, are employed at outdoor labour, which conduces to their contentment and physical well-being. One hundred and thirty-eight patients attended Divine Service last Sunday, and 109 are present at associated amusements, such as dances, concerts, etc.

As the result of the inspection, a very satisfactory report can be given of the condition in which the Asylum was found. The day-rooms were cheerful and pleasant in aspect, being plentifully supplied with plants and objects of decoration and interest. Indoor games, at which several patients were occupied, are liberally provided. The dormitories were scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the bedding was in good order, the covering being ample for the season. The sanitary offices are well attended to.

The recommendation as to the provision of an adequate visiting-room is repeated. The use of the nurses' mess-room as a visiting-room is very objectionable in many ways.

The impression created by the visit was that the Asylum is being managed in a conscientious and efficient manner.

The official registers were examined and found written up to date and correctly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
3rd November 1910.

There are at this date 326 patients on the Registers of the Asylum. Of these, 41 are private patients (including 2 voluntary inmates) and 285 are paupers. Three patients were absent on probation and 1 on pass. With these exceptions, all those on the Register were seen in the course of the visit.

Since the 15th March of the present year, 38 patients, of whom 5 were private patients, have been admitted, 32 have been discharged, of whom 13 had recovered, and 12 have died. Of the 19 patients discharged unrecovered, 9 were transferred to other asylums in Scotland, 1 to an asylum in Ireland, 1 to the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, 1 who had been absent on probation through not returning to the Asylum at the expiration of the period of probation, and 7 were handed over to the care of relatives.

The deaths are registered as follows :—3 died of pneumonia, 3 of phthisis, 3 of bronchitis and pleurisy, 1 of cerebral softening, 1 of cancer, and 1 of peritonitis. *Post mortem* examinations were made in ten instances; in the other two instances the permission of the relatives was refused. The regularity with which these examinations are performed reflects creditably on the work of the Medical Officers. The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry referring to a scald sustained by a male patient who was working at a boiler in the farm steading. The scald was not severe, and the patient made a good recovery. There are 8 entries in the Register of Minor Accidents, all of them referring to slight bruises or cuts.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Three patients escaped, and were each of them absent for at least 1 night before being brought back.

At the time of the visit 194 patients were industrially employed, and 126 were not working for the following reasons :—85 because of their mental condition, 37 because of bodily weakness and infirmity, and 4 refused to work. It is observed with satisfaction that 70 male patients or 43 per cent. of the resident male population, were working on the farm or in the gardens. Thirty-six women were working in the kitchen and laundry, and 26 were employed in needlework. The Brabazon Class, to which reference has been made in previous entries, continues, with the kind assistance of several ladies in the neighbourhood, to be conducted every week in the Asylum. This work is a source of interest and pleasure to many of the female patients.

The nursing staff of the Asylum continues to be maintained at an adequate strength, there being on an average for day duty 1 nurse or attendant to about 10 patients, and for night duty 1 to 54 patients. Out of a staff of 39 nurses and attendants the following changes have occurred in the period covered by this report :—6 men and 6 women were engaged, 6 men and 5 women resigned, and 1 woman was dismissed for reasons not directly affecting the interests of the patients.

The dinner which was served to the patients to-day consisted of broth, tinned meat, potatoes, and bread. The quality of the food was good, and the meal was evidently appreciated by those partaking of it.

The patients were quiet and orderly during the visit, and none of them made any complaint regarding their treatment. Three or 4 of the men appealed for release on the ground that they were not insane, but an inquiry into their history and present condition did not justify any interference.

The wards and dormitories and every part of the house inspected were found clean and properly ventilated and heated, and in excellent order.

It is recorded with regret that Dr. Mitchell was absent through illness, from which it is hoped he will soon recover. The Asylum was under the charge of the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Orr, who showed himself to be intimately acquainted with its details, and who was able to give full information regarding the patients.

It was observed with approval that telephonic communication has been established between the administrative block and the male and female hospitals respectively.

The case books and *post mortem* register were found to be regularly kept, and the official registers, which were examined, were found correct and accurate.

There were on the 6th instant 672 patients on the registers of the Asylum. Two males and 1 female are voluntary inmates, 46 males and 65 females are private patients, and 266 males and 292 females are paupers. Since last visit one male and one female have been transferred from the pauper to the private list. All were in residence and individually seen in the course of the visit.

Since 22nd July 1909, when the Asylum was last reported on, the following changes have taken place amongst the inmates: 84 patients have been admitted, 31 have been discharged recovered, 12 have been discharged unrecovered, and 43 have died. One voluntary patient has been received and one has left. These figures show that during the period under review a decrease of 8 in the number of private patients and an increase of 6 in that of the paupers have taken place.

Of the 43 deaths, 14 are registered as due to organic diseases of the brain, 7 to senile decay, 7 to heart affections, 4 to pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 to other forms of chest affection, 2 to general paralysis, and one to each of the following causes: acute delirious mania, cancer, Bright's disease, tubercular meningitis, aneurism, and suicide. Twelve of the patients who died were 70 years of age and over, and 15 died within a year of their admission. In 25 instances, or in 58 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made, the results of which are fully recorded in the pathological journal. It is understood that a *post mortem* examination is made in every case where the consent of relatives can be obtained.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There have been two accidents, a suicide and a fracture of a rib—the cause of the latter casualty could not be definitely ascertained, the patient stating he was himself to blame. The death by suicide occurred in the case of a male patient who appeared to be improving mentally and who had for three weeks, at his own request, been working in the grounds. After taking off his boots on his return from work he appeared to go upstairs leading from the boot-room to the wards with others of the party, but he must have slipped outside unobserved. The attention of the attendant in charge was at the time diverted to an altercation between two other inmates. Diligent but unsuccessful search was made. The patient threw himself before a train on the railway about a mile north of Kinnaber Junction.

The staff is maintained at good strength, the ratio to patients being 1 to 3½ at Carnegie House, 1 to about 9 in the Hospital, 1 to 9½ in the main building, and 1 to 15 in Howden and Northesk Villas. The changes in the staff since last visit have been as follows: 4 attendants and 10 nurses have resigned, 1 nurse has been discharged as unsuitable, 1 attendant has died, and 4 attendants and 10 nurses have been engaged. Fifteen attendants and 9 nurses hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. A course of instruction has been given to the junior staff during the past winter by the Medical Officers, and several of the staff have entered for the May examination.

The medical management and treatment of the patients frequently attracted favourable attention during the visit. There was very little restlessness or excitement, and there were no complaints based on any substantial ground. In all divisions of the Asylum the condition of the patients as regards matters of dress and personal tidiness was highly satisfactory. The dinners in the main hall consisted of two courses with which the patients appeared well satisfied.

Forty-seven patients were confined to bed, 22 on account of mental symptoms, 16 owing to bodily illness, and 9 on account of the infirmities of old age. It was abundantly evident that these patients are most efficiently nursed and skilfully treated. Five patients of each sex were in bed in the open air under the extended verandahs of the hospital. By this method of treatment everything is being done to promote the recovery of those who are the subjects of tubercular disease.

Due attention continues to be given to the industrial occupation of the inmates. At this date there were 129 men employed at outdoor work on the farm, garden, and grounds. Liberal arrangements are made for their recreation in games and associated entertainments.

The Asylum does a large amount of charitable work, and this cannot be too often pointed out. There are 41 patients, 16 men and 25 women, who are maintained at an unremunerative rate of board, namely, £25 a year, and of these

8 receive grants of from £5 to £10 from the Reduced Board Fund. The total grants since this Fund was started in 1898 amount to £1433 17s. 8d. These facts show how much the Asylum is doing for the insane belonging to Forfarshire and Kincardineshire who are above pauperism but who are nevertheless in straitened circumstances.

A large amount of work has been done in repainting the dormitories in the main building and in Northesk Villa, and it has been done with much taste and thoroughness. No. 1 male ward is in process of being completely renovated. The male bathroom has been refloored with red cement, and the dormitory in the basement presented a very clean and comfortable appearance. A large and well-designed meat larder has been erected by the artisan staff in the courtyard adjoining the stores. At Carnegie House, where the higher class patients reside, everything was found in an exceedingly satisfactory condition.

The medical case books are very well kept, and the statutory registers were found written up to date.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
9th November 1910.

There are 687 patients on the register of the Asylum at this date. Of these 115 are private patients and 572 are paupers. Two men and 1 woman were absent on statutory probation, all the others were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of two females from the private to the pauper list, and of 1 male and 4 females from the pauper to the private list.

Since the 6th April last, the date of the previous visit, 15 private and 71 pauper patients have been admitted, 11 private and 24 pauper patients have been discharged, and 5 private and 30 pauper patients have died. Of the 35 patients discharged 23 had recovered.

The assigned causes of death are as follows: 8 patients died of senile decay, 8 of gross disease of the brain and nervous system, 6 of tuberculosis, 5 of heart disease; 2 of each of the following diseases—cancer, pneumonia, and intestinal affections; 1 of alcoholism and 1 of a self-inflicted injury to the throat committed with suicidal intent prior to admission to the Asylum. *Post mortem* examinations were performed in 21 instances. In the majority of the cases in which these examinations were not performed the permission of relatives had been withheld.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back. The Register of Accidents contains one entry referring to the fracture of the collar-bone in a male patient who accidentally fell while working in the grounds.

Out of a total staff of 88 ordinary nurses and attendants, 2 men and 8 women were engaged since last visit, 1 man and 8 women resigned, and 2 men died; one of the men died after an operation for appendicitis, and the other as the result of chronic heart disease.

Four hundred and thirteen patients, or 60 per cent. of the population, were working at the time of the visit, 12 patients refused to work, and 172 were, on account of physical or mental weakness, incapable of being employed at any work. Of the latter number 38 were confined to bed for the treatment of mental or bodily illness, or on account of senile infirmity. Of the patients of all classes 100 enjoy the privilege of parole, 77 being restricted to the grounds, while 23 are allowed to go beyond the Asylum Estate. Three hundred and twenty-four patients, 198 men and 126 women, as a rule attend Divine Service on Sunday, and 211 patients, 91 men and 120 women, attend the associated amusements.

The condition of the patients was, on the whole, very satisfactory. They were free from noisy excitement with few exceptions. Their dress, particularly that of the women, was commendably neat and clean, and their personal appearance generally indicated that they were well cared for. Beyond the usual appeals for release no serious or rational complaint was made by any of them. A dinner, consisting of a rich and nutritious vegetable soup and suet dumpling containing raisins, was served and appeared to be appreciated by the patients.

The wards and dormitories throughout the Institution were in excellent order, and, without exception, clean. The wards were liberally decorated with flowers and plants which added greatly to their brightness and cheerfulness.

A considerable amount of minor structural alterations is being carried out in the main building and hospital—such as the introduction of new baths in the male side of the hospital, ornamental dados in several of the wards in the main building, the flooring of several of the dormitory floors with pitch pine, and the substitution of the old iron grates by brick fireplaces, which are not only more ornamental, but more effective for heating purposes. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that when the dormitory floors were being relaid the opportunity was not taken of heating these apartments by means of radiators instead of by the old system of open fires which are neither so safe, so efficient, or so economical as heating with hot water.

The case books and pathological register are regularly and intelligently kept, and the official registers on examination were found correct.

PAISLEY DISTRICT ASYLUM,
9th March 1910.

There are 168 patients, 76 men and 92 women, on the register of the Asylum at this date. Of these 1 man and 1 woman are private patients.

Since the 27th August 1909, the date of the previous visit, 5 private and 33 pauper patients have been admitted, 3 private and 15 pauper patients have been discharged recovered, 8 pauper patients have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 private and 10 pauper patients have died.

With the exception of 1 private and 1 pauper patient, who were absent on pass, all the others were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. The general health and condition of the inmates of the Asylum was satisfactory. One hundred and thirty-eight persons, or 83 per cent. of the population, were working at the time of the visit, and 28 were unemployed—18 because of their mental condition, and 10 because of bodily infirmities. Nine persons were confined to bed, 4 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 2 for the treatment of bodily illness, and 3 on account of senile infirmity.

The patients with two exceptions—a man and a woman—were quiet and free from excitement. Only 1 man demanded an interview, when he complained of detention, which, however, his mental condition appeared to justify.

No patient escaped, and no patient was subjected to either restraint or seclusion in the interval covered by this report. There has been no accident.

The deaths are registered as follows: 5 patients died of heart disease, 3 of exhaustion from acute mental disease, 1 of pneumonia, 1 of meningitis, and 1 of general paralysis. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 9 instances, which fact indicates that the medical officers take a proper and intelligent interest in their work.

The changes in the nursing staff have been somewhat numerous—6 men and 1 woman resigned, 3 men were dismissed, and 9 men were engaged. It appears desirable that the District Board should consider carefully the project already suggested to them of providing houses for married attendants. In this way only can a permanent number of male attendants be secured, which, though small, would exercise a steadying influence upon the younger attendants. It is understood with approval that a Committee of the District Board has favourably reported upon the question of providing attendants' mess-rooms.

Nothing could exceed the cleanliness, brightness, and good order of the wards and dormitories; the female sick-room in particular presented the appearance of a cheerful and spacious hospital ward. After such a favourable criticism, and seeing that the matter has been so often referred to previously, it is with some reluctance that the question of electric light is again raised; but as the Asylum is in other respects so advanced, it seems a pity that the District Board should hesitate to adopt an innovation which has proved so beneficial both administratively and medically in almost every other similar institution in the country.

A dinner of broth, Irish stew, and bread was served to the patients during the visit. The food was well cooked, and the proportions of the various ingredients in the broth and stew were abundant. The meal was highly appreciated by the patients.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

PAISLEY DISTRICT ASYLUM,
30th September 1910.

There are 71 men and 98 woman, a total of 169 patients, on the register, an increase of 1 compared with the number at the date of the previous visit, 9th March 1910. Of the 169 patients, 9 are private patients.

All the patients, with the exception of 1 man on pass, were seen during the visit.

Twelve private patients and 25 parish patients were admitted, 6 private and 15 parish patients were discharged as recovered, 3 parish patients were discharged as not recovered, and 1 private and 11 parish patients died.

The 3 patients discharged not recovered were disposed of as follows: 1 was transferred to another asylum, 1 was discharged by minute of Parish Council, and 1 escaped; he having been absent for 28 days, his name was taken off the register.

The causes of death were as follows: 2 of chronic cerebral disease, 2 of general paralysis of the insane, 2 of phthisis pulmonalis, 1 of senile decay, 1 of septicæmia from a compound fracture of the leg sustained previous to admission, 1 of exhaustion from acute melancholia, 1 of carcinoma uteri, 1 of cerebral hæmorrhage, and 1 of exhaustion from acute mental disease. The cause of death was verified in 3 instances only.

It is commendable that it has not been necessary to use either restraint or seclusion.

There has not been any accident of any importance.

Two patients escaped; 1, already noted, was absent for the statutory period of 28 days, the other was brought back after an absence of 13 days.

One hundred and twenty-eight patients were, at the time of the visit, industrially employed. Eight patients were confined to bed on account of mental symptoms or bodily infirmity.

Eight nurses and attendants have been engaged, 2 have resigned, 1 attendant was discharged for striking a patient, and 3 nurses left without giving due notice.

The District Board has decided to introduce electric light in place of gas. A new verandah and large new window are to be added to the male side of the hospital. These improvements will add greatly to the medical care of the patients and bring the hospital into the forefront of mental hospitals. The comfort of the nursing staff will be increased by the proposed erection of two mess-rooms adjoining the dining-hall. The consideration thus shown for the nursing staff will doubtless be reflected in gaining a more permanent staff.

The wards and dormitories were clean, airy, and in good order.

Among the patients there was an entire absence of noisy excitement and complaint. They were comfortably and neatly clad.

The dinner was tasted and found to be substantial and palatable. It consisted of pea soup, bread, fresh fish, and potatoes.

The medical case books are kept in a praiseworthy manner. The registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

JAMES MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,
6th May 1910.

There are 128 patients in the registers of the Asylum at this date—57 gentlemen and 63 ladies being under certificates, and 4 gentlemen and 4 ladies being voluntary boarders. One lady, under certificates, was absent on pass, and 5 gentlemen were resident at the marine villa at Elie. With these exceptions all the patients were seen and afforded an opportunity of making any statement desired, of which a few availed themselves.

Since the previous visit on 10th November 1909, the changes among the certified patients have been as follows: 4 gentlemen and 9 ladies have been admitted, 5 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged recovered, 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been removed unrecovered, and 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies have died. One gentleman and 1 lady have been admitted as voluntary boarders.

The deaths are registered as due to senile decay, tubercular peritonitis, influenza, heart disease, suppurative cholecystitis and general paralysis, each in 1 case. The ages at death were as follows: 2 were over eighty, 1 seventy, 2 over sixty, and 1 at forty-eight. A *post mortem* examination was made in every case except 1, and the records of these examinations are admirably kept.

Since last visit no patient is recorded as having been mechanically restrained or secluded. There have been no accidents, and no patient has escaped. This freedom from all casualties and unfortunate incidents is a testimony favourable to the care of the patients and the management of the Institution.

The changes in the staff have not been numerous, 6 nurses and only 1 attendant have resigned, and a like number have been engaged in their stead. Regular tuition by means of lectures and demonstrations is given to the staff during the winter months. Since 1891, 18 attendants and 49 nurses have obtained the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, and of the present staff 6 attendants and 5 nurses possess this certificate. One attendant and 5 nurses went forward to the last examination. The staff is maintained at a high numerical strength, the ratio being about 1 to every 3 patients.

The Asylum continues to be managed by Dr. Urquhart with untiring zeal and great ability. Each patient is provided for according to his or her mental condition and social requirements. The great care exercised in the investigation of the bodily and mental condition of the patients, the high standard of medical treatment, the liberal manner in which individual requirements are met, and the general contentment which prevails, are features which during a visit to this Asylum never fail to attract favourable attention.

The general health of the patients is good. Nine were confined to bed, 2 on account of mental symptoms, 4 from bodily illness, and 3 on account of the infirmities of old age. The hospital sections are replete with every comfort, and the nursing arrangements are of a very efficient character.

From a return furnished it is noticed that 10 patients have the privilege of parole beyond, and 29 within the grounds. This large amount of liberty conduces to contentment and physical well-being. Forty-six gentlemen and 38 ladies are daily engaged in useful work suited to their capabilities. Fifty-one of the patients attend Divine Service every Sunday, and the same number are present at associated entertainments, which are liberally provided. There were, during the past year, 380 driving parties.

All parts of the Institution were found in excellent order, scrupulously clean and well ventilated. The pavilion at Pitcullen is in process of reconstruction internally so as to afford accommodation for patients of the affluent class. A curling-pond is in course of formation to the south of the main building, and it is understood that its cement base is to be covered with turf so that it can be utilised as a tennis or croquet green during summer.

The medical case books continue to be kept with care, so that they contain clinical records of great value. The official registers were found correct and written up to date.

JAMES MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,
25th November 1910.

When the Asylum was last visited on the 6th May of the present year there were 128 patients on the register. Since that date 17 patients have left, of whom 6 had recovered; 6 have died; and 21 have been admitted. There are to-day 126 patients on the register, of whom 6 are voluntary inmates. With the exception of one patient, who was absent on pass, all the patients were seen in the course of the visit.

The causes of death were as follows: 2 patients died of heart disease, 2 of senile decay, 1 of jaundice, and 1 of pneumonia. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 4 instances. There is 1 entry in the Register of Accidents referring to a fracture of the collar-bone in a male patient, who was pushed over by another patient. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, or in the Register of Escapes.

The Asylum was in excellent order, and presented throughout an appearance of quiet homeliness which was reflected in the calm conduct of the patients, who were, almost without exception, free from noisy excitement. There were no complaints regarding care or treatment, and the relations existing between Dr. Urquhart and his patients were cordial and friendly.

One of the out-buildings in connection with Pitcullen House has been converted into a sumptuous and comfortable villa for a single patient. The accommodation in this villa, including all the accessories, is of a modern kind, and well adapted to the purpose.

It is recorded with regret that Mr. Thomas Whyte, for many years engineer

to the Asylum, has died in the interval since last visit. Mr. Whyte was a man of great resource and inventiveness who took more than an ordinary interest in his work and in the welfare of the Institution. His loss is more than an ordinary one, and his place cannot be easily filled.

A new Service Book for use in the Asylum Chapel has been compiled by the Chaplain and the Physician Superintendent. It appears to have the merit of enabling the patients to participate more freely in the service than is usual in Presbyterian Churches.

The general health of the patients was satisfactory—only 10 of them being confined to bed on account of bodily illness or infirmity. No less than 73 of them, 35 gentlemen and 38 ladies, are engaged in useful and healthy work.

Since last visit 8 nurses and 1 male attendant have resigned, and 7 nurses and 1 male attendant have been engaged.

The Directors continue their charitable work of receiving suitable patients at lower rates of board, and it is satisfactory to observe that the means of doing so is facilitated by the large proportion of wealthier patients which the Institution at present accommodates.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
8th June 1910.

The last statutory visit was paid on the 11th November 1909, and the changes which have taken place amongst the patients in the intervening period are as follows: 12 males and 33 females have been admitted, 5 males and 7 females have been discharged recovered, 3 males and 10 females have been discharged unrecovered, and 13 males and 20 females have died.

From these figures it will be seen that the number of patients on the register shows a net decrease of 13, the males having decreased by 9 and the females by 4. Of the 12 paupers discharged unrecovered, 6 were transferred to the lunatic wards of Perth Poorhouse, 1 to a district asylum, 3 were sent to the care of relatives, 1 was transferred to a Union in England, and 1 was removed from the register after 28 days' absence by escape.

The rate of mortality has been high. Fifteen patients who died were between 60 and 80 years of age, which accounts for 45·4 per cent. of the deaths. The assigned causes were natural in all cases, and are registered as follows: 8 died of senile decay, 8 of phthisis pulmonalis, 3 of general tuberculosis, 4 of cerebral lesions, 4 of cardiac disease, 2 of exhaustion from acute mental affections, 2 of pneumonia, 1 of cancer, and 1 of erysipelas. In 19 instances, or in the low proportion of 57·5 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. It is understood that the relatives interposed objections in the remaining cases.

There are at this date 371 patients on the register of the Asylum, in the proportion of 181 males to 190 females. Three females are private patients. All except 4 male patients, who had gone to a cricket match, were in residence and individually seen in the course of the visit.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients. The Register of Accidents contains 3 entries, referring (1) to a fracture of the neck of the right femur due to falling on a polished floor; (2) to a fracture of the left humerus, the result of being pushed over by a fellow patient; and (3) to the scalding of the neck and arms of two female patients, caused by a fellow-patient throwing the contents of an urn of hot tea over them. The scalds are not of a serious character, and both patients are progressing favourably. Five men have escaped, and in 1 instance the escape is a permanent one.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, being for day duty in the proportion of 1 to 9·5 on the male side, and 1 to 10·5 on the female side. For night supervision there are 4 attendants and 6 nurses. Since last visit 1 attendant and 5 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 2 attendants and 5 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were not for any offence in connection with the patients. Five nurses and 5 attendants hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, and 2 nurses went forward

to the last examination. It is satisfactory to be able to state that during the last ten years 6 attendants and 16 nurses have taken the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.

The patients on both sides of the Asylum were quiet and well-behaved, and free from complaint save only on the score of detention. Their clothing, more especially on the female side, was very neat and pleasantly varied, and their personal condition was highly satisfactory. The dinner served during the visit consisted of broth, bread, stewed meat, and potatoes. The meal appeared to be good and sufficient, as all who were questioned spoke well of it. Tinned meat is now used only once a week for seven months of the year.

Nineteen men and 36 women were in bed, 4 men and 16 women for treatment of mental symptoms, 8 men and 15 women owing to bodily ailments, and 7 men and 5 women on account of the infirmities of old age. A female patient is at present the subject of scarlet fever, but the malady is of a mild type. Since 1st January, there have been 9 cases of scarlet fever, 2 female patients, 6 nurses, and 1 attendant having been attacked.

A verandah, with a wooden floor, capable of accommodating 5 beds, for the open-air treatment of tubercular cases, has been provided on the male side. The verandah on the female side has been floored with concrete, which is very cold for the feet in winter. It is strongly recommended that a wooden floor be substituted.

The record of employment shows that 125 men and 115 women are daily engaged in useful work. Fifty-one men are employed at outdoor labour on the farm, garden, and grounds. The state of the grounds was such as to attract favourable notice. Twenty cows are kept, and the supply of milk at present amounts to 44 gallons. The farm, under Mr. Chisholm's able management, yielded a substantial profit last year.

The Asylum continues to be maintained in its usual excellent order, the day-rooms being bright and pleasant in appearance, the dormitories well ventilated, and the beds and bedding clean and well kept. The female hospital, the nurses' home, verandahs, and a portion of the male side have been repainted, and the renovation has been thoroughly well done. The billiard table in Tuke Lodge is in process of being recovered. The heating arrangements in Pinel Lodge have, on account of a burst pipe, become defective, and it is understood that the introduction of a calorifier is under consideration.

The state of the Asylum in all its departments affords abundant evidence that Dr. Bruce is discharging his duties with energy and good judgment.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly, regularly, and neatly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
24th November 1910.

The Asylum was last visited on the 8th June of this year and at that date there were 371 patients resident. Since then 48 patients have been admitted, 25 have been discharged, of whom 15 had recovered, and 18 had died. There are at this date 376 patients resident—182 men and 194 women. Four of the women are private patients.

The deaths are registered as follows: 7 patients died of senile decay, 3 of gross disease of the brain, 3 of phthisis, 2 of general paralysis, 2 of heart disease, and 1 of pneumonia.

There are no entries in the Registers of Restraint and Seclusion, of Escapes, or of Accidents.

The condition in which the patients were found was generally satisfactory, and reflected creditably upon the manner of their care and treatment. They were all seen in the course of the visit, and only one woman—the subject of delusions—was noisy. Apart from the question of detention, no complaints of a reasonable nature were made by any of them. A satisfactory dinner of pea soup with vegetables, stewed fresh beef and potatoes, was served to-day. The food was well cooked, palatable, and liberally distributed. The wards were comfortable, the patients were sufficiently clothed, and the bed coverings were warm and clean.

Two hundred and forty-seven patients are usefully employed, and 129 were not working because of physical or mental weakness or disease. Of the latter number, 62 were confined to bed—15 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 28

because of bodily illness, and 19 because of senile infirmity. Twenty-three patients are epileptic, and 7 labour under general paralysis.

It is understood that the District Board have under consideration a proposal for heating Pinel Lodge directly from the central boilers. The present method of heating this Villa is unsatisfactory, and the same may be said, though not to such a marked extent, of Tuke Lodge, which is similarly heated. The heating of the main Asylum, of the new female Villa, and of the Nurses' Home, from the central system, was quite satisfactory. The District Board have given authority for the erection of a milk cooler for the better preservation of the milk, and have appointed a certificated dairymaid to take charge of the milk supply of the Institution. A painter has been engaged to carry on, during the winter months, the re-painting of the wards and outside woodwork of the Asylum.

Mr. John Chisholm, who for many years acted efficiently as House Steward, has been appointed to the responsible position of Superintendent of the Banff District Asylum. The new House Steward, who has entered on his duties, is to be assisted by a paid Storekeeper.

The case books were found in good order and written up to date, and the official registers were found correct.

RENFREW DISTRICT ASYLUM,
29th and 30th March 1910.

There were 242 patients, 120 men and 122 women, in the Asylum on the 29th instant. They were all seen in the course of the visit.

Since the previous visit on the 20th October 1909, 65 patients have been admitted, 23 have been discharged (14 of whom have recovered), and 10 have died.

The deaths, which were all due to natural causes, are registered as follows: Senile and other degenerative brain changes, 3 cases; malignant tumours, 2 cases; tuberculosis, general paralysis, intestinal obstruction, heart disease, and hæmorrhage into the lung in 1 case each.

The causes of death were verified by *post-mortem* examination in every instance, a fact which testifies to the zealous interest taken in their work by the Medical Officers.

One hundred and eighty-five patients, 92 men and 93 women, were working at the time of the visit, and 57 were, for various reasons connected with their health or strength, not able to do any work. The proportion of infirm patients (24 per cent.) in the population of the Asylum is at present comparatively small. Nine patients only, 7 men and 2 women, were confined to bed.

One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back. There is one entry in the Register of Accidents, referring to a fracture of the ninth rib in the case of a male patient. The circumstances attending this accident were such as to give grounds for grave suspicion as to the treatment to which the patient had been subjected at the hands of two male attendants; as the explanation offered by these two attendants was unsatisfactory, they were dismissed from the service of the Asylum.

In addition to these two dismissals the following changes in the nursing staff have taken place: 4 men and 4 women have resigned, and 7 men and 6 women have been engaged.

No patient has been subjected to restraint or seclusion since the opening of the Asylum.

The general impression formed as the result of the visit was that the work of fitting and furnishing the Institution, of supplying it with the requisites necessary for the inmates and for the staff, and of arranging the innumerable details of administration has been efficiently and successfully accomplished.

The various sections of the Asylum were bright and clean, and the aspect of the wards pleasant.

The work of laying out the grounds surrounding the buildings, and the formation of a new garden, is being performed by the male patients, 62 of whom, or over 50 per cent. of the whole, were so engaged at the time of the visit.

The patients were quiet and orderly in their demeanour, and they were suitably dressed.

The medical case books, notwithstanding the difficulty of recording facts affecting a large number of new patients, were found written up to the date of the visit, and containing all the necessary information that was sought in them. The official records were examined and found correct.

The death of Colonel King, the Chairman of the District Board since its institution, is referred to with much regret. He unsparingly devoted time and energy to the building up of the Asylum, in the prosperity and success of which he was much interested.

RENFREW DISTRICT ASYLUM,
13th October 1910.

There are at this date 265 patients on the register. All the patients were seen during the visit.

Since the date of the previous report, 54 patients have been admitted, 13 have been discharged as recovered, 13 as unrecovered, and 5 have died.

The patients discharged as unrecovered were, in 10 instances, sent to their own homes; the remaining 3 were transferred to other asylums.

The deaths were all verified by *post mortem* examination, and were due in 2 cases to general paralysis, in 1 to senile decay, in 1 to hæmorrhagic infarction of the lung, and in 1 to nephritis and pericarditis.

Ten patients were confined to bed for treatment of their mental or physical condition.

Restraint or seclusion has not been used in any case.

Two patients have escaped and were each absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Marked attention is given to the industrial employment of the patients—no fewer than 202 were thus occupied. Sixty-seven men of this number were at work in the fields and garden.

There has been no serious accident.

Nineteen nurses and attendants have been engaged to fill vacancies caused by resignation.

The state of the patients' clothing, their remarks on the food supplied to them, the scrupulous cleanliness that was found in the wards and dormitories, and the general absence of complaint were abundant evidence that the administration of the Asylum is all that can be desired.

The statutory registers were examined and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
31st May 1910.

There are 323 patients on the register of the Asylum at this date. In the 7 months which have elapsed since the last visit, 32 patients have been admitted, 17 have been discharged recovered, 6 have been discharged unrecovered, and 13 have died. As a result of these changes the number on the register has decreased by 4. Eleven males and 14 females are private patients, and 154 males and 144 females are paupers. Five men and 5 women were absent on statutory probation, and 1 woman was absent on pass. The number in residence is 312.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review has been gratifyingly high, viz., 55 per cent. among the males, and 50 per cent. among the females, giving an average of 53 per cent. on the total.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, which are registered as follows: heart disease in 4 cases, pulmonary tuberculosis in 3 cases, congestion of lungs in 2 cases, cerebral diseases in 2 cases, diabetes mellitus in 1 case, and abscess of kidney in 1 case. In 10 instances, or in the creditable proportion of 77 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made, and the results are recorded with care and fulness in the pathological journal.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion. The Register of Accidents contains 3 entries. They refer to an incised wound on wrist due to thrusting the hand through a pane of glass, to fracture of ribs, found on *post mortem* examination and probably caused previous to admission, and to a bruise around the left orbit which the patient asserted was due to a blow from a nurse, who was at once dismissed. The minor casualties are carefully recorded, which ensures attention to the causes which led to their occurrence. There has been 1 escape, the patient being absent for 6 days before being brought back.

The staff is of good strength, being for day duty in the ratio of 1 to 9 patients on the male side, and of 1 to 10 on the female side. There is an adequate staff for night supervision. The changes since last visit have been as follows:

4 attendants and 2 nurses have resigned, 1 nurse has been dismissed, 1 attendant has died of heart disease, and 6 attendants and 3 nurses have been engaged. The teaching and training of the staff in their duties are carried on with great assiduity by Dr. Johnstone. At present 8 members of the staff possess the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, and 3 attendants and 4 nurses went forward at the last examination. It is satisfactory to be able to record that during the last ten years 7 attendants and 22 nurses have obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. The Asylum may therefore be said to fulfil the function of a teaching and training school for its staff.

During the course of the visit every patient was given an opportunity of making any statement they desired, and no complaints worthy of mention were received. The appeals for discharge were comparatively few. The patients throughout were, generally speaking, well behaved, being quiet and orderly in conduct. Their personal appearance was satisfactory, and their clothing clean and tidy. The dinner served during the visit consisted of broth, bread, boiled beef, potatoes, and haricot beans. It was a well cooked and sufficient meal, which was evidently appreciated by the patients.

The general health of the Asylum is good, being free from zymotic disease. Seventeen patients were under bed treatment for mental symptoms, 13 on account of bodily ailments, and 2 owing to senile infirmities. The medical care and treatment of these patients is of a high standard, and their environments in the hospital sections are of a most comfortable character.

One hundred and two men and 93 women were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Of these, 50 men were engaged at outdoor labour on the grounds and garden, and of the women 14 were employed in the kitchen, 21 in the laundry, and 25 at sewing and knitting. The workroom for the women is a well-lighted and well-ventilated apartment, and admirably fulfils its purpose.

The work of reconstructing the administrative section is now completed, and the results are most satisfactory. The new boardroom supplies a long-felt want, the new surgery and laboratory will be of material assistance to the medical officers in the effective carrying out of the work devolving on that department, and the new messroom for the male attendants is, from its convenient site, a useful adjunct to the resources of the Asylum. The accommodation for the official staff has been added to and greatly improved. A large amount of repapering and repainting has been and is being effectively done by the Asylum staff. A new coal store is in course of erection adjacent to the goods' entrance, and it is understood with approval that it is proposed to provide a new fire station—the present one being small and not conveniently situated.

A new automatic inter-communication system of telephones has been installed. It has 27 stations, and its usefulness in every emergency cannot be over estimated.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order, the day-rooms being bright and presenting a pleasant appearance. The beds and bedding were clean and comfortable. It is understood that a billiard table is about to be purchased for one of the male day-rooms.

The case books are carefully kept, and the official registers were found correct and written up to date.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
30th November 1910.

On the 31st May last, the date of the previous visit, there were 323 patients on the Register of the Asylum. Since then 27 have been admitted, 11 have been discharged recovered, 7 have been discharged unrecovered, and 14 have died. There are at this date 318 patients on the Register, 160 men and 158 women: 10 men and 14 women are private patients. Six men and 5 women were absent on probation; the others were resident, and were seen in the course of the visit.

The deaths are registered as due to heart disease in 4 cases, to gross disease of the brain in 3 cases, to senile decay, epilepsy, and tuberculosis each in 2 cases, and to enteritis in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in every instance except one, in which the consent of the relatives was not obtained.

There are two entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 1 man on two occasions because of a sudden outburst of excitement accompanied by dangerous and violent symptoms. Two patients escaped, and

were each absent for one night before being brought back. There are six entries in the Register of Accidents, three of them referring to, fortunately, trifling wounds received from other patients; 1 describes bruises and scratches sustained by a patient who made an impulsive attack on an attendant. A female patient sustained a slight scalding of the face through falling while carrying a dish of hot food, and another female patient a contusion of the shoulder through accidentally falling on the floor. It is satisfactory to record that out of a staff of 37 ordinary nurses and attendants only 4—2 men and 2 women—left the service in the past six months.

The condition in which the patients were found was highly satisfactory. Two hundred and fourteen of them enjoy good average physical health, and these, with 3 exceptions, were all usefully employed. Ninety-three—37 men and 56 women—were either so mentally or physically enfeebled as to be unable to work. Of these 30 were confined to bed, 12 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 12 for the treatment of bodily illness, and 6 because of senile infirmity. The dinner to-day consisted of rice soup with bread, and a suet pudding containing large quantities of raisins and of fat. The pudding appeared to be much appreciated by the patients. The patients appeared to be well nourished, an opinion which is supported by the Statistical Tables of the Commissioners in Lunacy, from which it may be seen that the quantities of the various articles of dietary supplied to the patients in this Asylum are uniformly liberal.

The day-rooms and dormitories presented an appearance of comfort which is probably not surpassed in any similar institution. The rooms were bright, clean, and pleasantly warmed. It was learned with approval that the District Board have agreed to place a billiard table in one of the male wards. This will no doubt prove a source of much interest and amusement for the patients, as well as a much needed form of recreation for many of the male attendants.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, LARBERT,
30th June 1910.

An inspection of this Asylum gave the impression that the management continues to provide in a satisfactory manner for the care and comfort of the inmates.

There were to-day 723 patients on the register, all of whom were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. Of the resident population 20 men and 18 women are private patients.

Since the 1st December 1909, the date of the previous visit, 129 patients have been admitted, and 120 have been removed through all causes—44 recoveries, 36 discharges unrecovered, and 40 deaths.

Of the 36 patients discharged unrecovered 20 were transferred or removed to other institutions, 11 were handed over to the care of relatives, and 5 were boarded out.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 10 cases; to senile and other degenerative diseases of the brain in 9 cases; to phthisis, heart disease, and inflammatory diseases of the lungs other than phthisis, in 5 cases each, and to intestinal obstruction, Bright's disease, and cancer in 2 cases each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 30 instances, or 75 per cent. of the deaths.

There has been no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit. The only casualty recorded is a fracture of the humerus in a female patient, caused by an accidental fall.

The following changes took place in the nursing staff. Seven men and 15 women resigned voluntarily; 5 men were dismissed—1 for striking a patient, and 4 for faults not directly affecting patients, and 16 men and 15 women were engaged.

Two hundred and twenty-two patients, or about 30 per cent. of the whole, were infirm or under medical treatment, and 501, or about 70 per cent. were able-bodied and all engaged in useful work. Of the latter 148, or 37 per cent. of the male population, were working on the farm and garden. This is a smaller proportion of outdoor workers than the average of Scottish asylums, which is probably due to the small amount of land available. It is fair to state, however, that the District Board are willing and anxious to obtain suitable arable land near the Asylum.

Most of the patients were found in the open air at the time of the visit ; even many of those confined to bed had their beds placed on verandahs or in tents on the lawns. All of them presented a much more healthy and contented appearance than they would have done had they been more closely confined to their wards.

A satisfactory dinner of broth, stewed meat, and potatoes was provided for the patients to-day, and they appeared to appreciate it.

A large amount of painting has been done in the wards and dormitories, of which they stood in need, and much still requires to be done. The interior of the laundry requires cleaning and repainting. It is learned with approval that the District Board are considering schemes for the more effective application of their water supply to the purposes of fire extinguishing. It is probable that they may adopt the method of storage tanks with force pumps.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, LARBERT,
1st and 2nd December 1910.

The number of patients on the register is 730, an increase of 7 compared with the corresponding number at the date of the previous visit on 30th June 1910.

There are 39 private and 691 parish patients. With the exception of 1 woman on pass, all the patients were seen during the visit.

The number of patients admitted was 79, 28 were discharged as recovered, 16 were discharged as unrecovered, and 28 have died.

Of the discharges unrecovered, 7 were allowed home to their friends, 1 was boarded out, 5 were transferred to other Asylums, 1 was removed to the Poor-house, and 2 were sent to Ireland.

The causes of death were, in 8 instances, or 29 per cent., due to phthisis pulmonalis ; tubercular affections of organs other than the lungs were the cause of death in 2 patients ; 5 patients died of heart disease, 2 of cerebral hæmorrhage, 2 of chronic Bright's disease, and 1 of each of the following causes : sarcoma, organic brain disease, peritonitis, pneumonia, cerebral softening, epilepsy, acute Bright's disease, general paralysis, and endometritis.

Post mortem examinations were made in 23 cases. This is a creditable number. The work done in the laboratory and by the pathologist is of much value, and enhances the interest and accuracy of the general medical work of the Asylum.

Forty-three patients were confined to bed for treatment of their mental condition, and 48 because of bodily illness, senility, or infirmity. Eighty-five patients have parole either beyond or within the grounds.

It is an indication of the humane and enlightened administration of this Asylum that there has been no occasion to make use either of restraint or seclusion. There have been no escapes.

The number of patients who attended Divine Service on the previous Sunday was 250.

Only one accident of importance has to be recorded. It was a fracture of the bones of the right forearm, and was due to the patient slipping and falling on the floor.

The industrial occupation of the patients is well attended to. Four hundred and ninety-eight were thus occupied—the men mainly at farm and garden work.

Nineteen nurses and attendants have been engaged to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of 17 nurses and attendants, and the death of 1 nurse.

The patients were seen at dinner on the first day of the visit. Dinner consisted of broth, stewed meat, potatoes, and bread. It was an appetising and well-cooked meal, and gave general satisfaction.

The wards and dormitories were scrupulously clean, tidy, and well ventilated. The bed clothing was sufficient, and the patients were neatly and comfortably clad. There was an unusual absence of noisy excitement, and it is remarkable that, among such a large number of patients, where every one had an opportunity of making any statement he or she wished to make, there were no requests for an interview, or reasonable complaint of undue detention.

The District Board are making ample and excellent provision for fire protection. The scheme embraces the erection of a tank to hold 120,000 gallons of water.

From this tank a large supply pipe will be connected to a steam pump, which will pump the water into the mains surrounding the various buildings, and at a high pressure. An electrical alarm system is also a feature of the new arrangement, and the present hydrants are to be replaced by those of the most recent pattern. The whole scheme is expected to be in operation early in the new year.

The statutory books and registers were examined and found to be regularly kept and correct.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

BALGREEN PRIVATE ASYLUM, 6th June 1910.

There have been no changes among the patients in this Asylum since the last visit. There are 8 patients, 1 gentleman and 7 ladies, 1 of whom is a voluntary inmate, on the registers at this date. One lady was absent on pass.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 73 entries referring to the use of restraint in the case of a lady who is at times the subject of suicidal impulse and violent conduct.

There have been no casualties. One patient is confined to bed on account of a paralytic condition.

It can be reported that the Asylum was in its usual excellent order and that the patients continue to receive that full care and attention which has always marked the management. The house is handsomely furnished and bright and comfortable in aspect.

The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

BALGREEN PRIVATE ASYLUM, 9th December 1910.

There are 8 patients, 1 gentleman and 7 ladies, in the Asylum at this date. One of the ladies is a voluntary inmate. There has been no change in the number of patients since the previous visit on the 6th June of the present year.

There has been no accident.

There are 68 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the partial restraint of 1 lady on account of violent excitement and impulsiveness which endangered her safety. This patient has now, fortunately, recovered to such an extent as to render restraint unnecessary. She was comparatively calm at the time of the visit.

All the patients were seen. They were free from excitement, and none of them made any complaint. They are satisfactorily provided for, and to the fullest extent, compatible with their proper treatment, they enjoy the ordinary domestic comforts.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

NEW SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 6th June 1910.

Since 16th December 1909, the date of the previous visit, 4 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been discharged, and 1 gentleman has died. The changes among the voluntary inmates have been as follows: 5 gentlemen have been admitted and 4 gentlemen and 1 lady have left.

There are 78 patients on the registers of the Asylum; 32 gentlemen and 41 ladies are under certificates, and 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates.

The death was due to cerebral concussion, the result of suicidal precipitation from a window. The patient was admitted on 4th October 1909, and during his residence of 7 months in the Asylum, had shown no suicidal tendencies. With the object of changing his clothes, in view of a visit from relatives, he went upstairs to his bedroom, to which he had often previously gone alone, and threw himself through a pane of glass, and landed on his head in the court below.

Since this fatal occurrence, the lower panes of those bedroom windows from which such an accident might recur, have been divided by a sash, an outside bar has been added, and obscure glass has been substituted for the ordinary clear kind.

There are 4 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of a patient on 3 occasions on account of homicidal violence, and to the use of seclusion on 1 occasion in a case of noisy excitement. The accidents, in addition to the fatal one previously referred to, are a fracture of the humerus sustained during a struggle with nurses, and a rush into a pond, from which the patient was safely brought out.

The patients were found well cared for, and many indications were seen of the kindly personal influence which is brought to bear upon them, and its beneficial results. The appeals for discharge were few, and private interviews with those who made them, showed that they were proper cases for detention. The number in bed at the time of the visit was 7, but several are able to be up during the afternoon. The proposal to utilise another wing, which has convenient bathroom accommodation, as the male sick-room, is approved of.

The sitting-rooms and bedrooms were all in the best of order and most comfortably furnished. Several of the rooms have been recently effectively redecorated. The present dining-room for the ladies is more suitable than the former arrangement.

The extensive grounds and garden continue to be maintained in excellent condition.

On the 7th instant, Gullane House, in which 10 gentlemen are at present resident, was visited. They were all in good health, and the more intelligent of them spoke of the benefit they derived from their residence in Gullane. The house was in good order, and the garden and grounds are well kept and looking very pleasant.

The careful and able manner in which the medical records are kept merits recognition. The official registers were found correct and written up to date.

NEW SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,
19th December 1910.

There are 81 patients, 36 gentlemen and 45 ladies, on the register of the Asylum at this date. All of them were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. Three gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since the 6th June last, the date of the previous visit, 13 patients have been admitted, 7 have been discharged recovered, 1 has been discharged unrecovered, and 2 have died. The deaths are registered as due to perforating gastric ulcer and to general paralysis of the insane.

There have been no accidents and no escapes in the period covered by this report. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 15 entries referring to the seclusion of 1 lady, labouring under maniacal excitement with violence of conduct, on 10 occasions, and to the restraint of 1 gentleman and 1 lady, on 3 and 2 occasions respectively, because of homicidal and suicidal impulses.

The Asylum was found in excellent order, properly heated and very clean. The rooms occupied by patients were cheerful, bright, comfortable, and furnished in all respects like rooms in a private house.

The patients as a whole were quiet and contented. Those of them who were questioned professed themselves as satisfied with the form of their care and manner of their treatment. The gentleman recently admitted thought he would recover more quickly if he were allowed to return to his work and his friends; one lady requested, and was accorded, a private interview. With these 2 exceptions, both of whom were undoubtedly insane, no complaints of any kind were made.

The health of the patients was satisfactory. Those permanently confined to bed labour under senile infirmity or chronic diseases, but these number only 5. The great majority enjoy excellent physical health.

The case books continue to be kept with praiseworthy regularity, and they contain full and accurate information regarding each patient. The official registers were examined and found correct.

WESTERMAINS PRIVATE ASYLUM,
30th May 1910.

There are 2 gentlemen and 9 ladies in the Asylum at this date. One of the ladies is a voluntary inmate; all the other patients are certified. The discharge of a voluntary male inmate has been the only change since last visit.

The patients, with one or two exceptions, were in good bodily health; one lady is permanently confined to bed owing to paralysis, and one is partially confined to bed for the relief of her mental condition and on account of bodily weakness. The general appearance of the patients indicated careful and kindly treatment; they all looked contented and none of them complained of their treatment.

The house was found in its usual excellent order, and the official registers were found on examination to be correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS PRIVATE ASYLUM,
25th November 1910.

There are 2 gentlemen and 10 ladies resident in this Asylum. Three of the ladies are voluntary inmates. There have been 2 patients admitted since the date of the previous visit, 30th May 1910, and 1 patient has died. All the patients were seen during the visit. Their care and personal comfort left nothing to be desired. One lady was confined to bed on account of general bodily weakness.

The death of Mr. Lawrie, which occurred on the 19th instant, is recorded with much regret. Mr. Lawrie's long period of management of the Asylum has been uniformly favourably commented on, and the regard in which he was held in this connection is reflected in the universal esteem and respect in which he was held throughout the community of Kirkintilloch. Pending other arrangements the Asylum will be conducted by Mrs. Lawrie, who has an intimate acquaintance with the needs of the inmates.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
15th March 1910.

The opening of the new Renfrew District Asylum has resulted in the removal of upwards of 50 patients chargeable to parishes in the County (excluding the Parish of Greenock and the Paisley Lunacy District), and the number of patients in the Asylum is at present 199, as compared with 260 at the beginning of the year 1908.

The population consists of 102 men and 97 women, all of whom were resident and were seen in the course of the visit. The patients may be divided into two classes, namely, those who are able-bodied and healthy, and those who are sick and infirm.

In the former class there were 145 persons, or about 73 per cent. of the whole, all of whom, with the exception of 1 man, were working usefully and profitably. Of these, 45 men were working on the farm and garden.

In the second class were 54 persons—25 men and 29 women—who were too feeble, owing to old age or mental or physical illness, to engage in work. These patients occupy the sick-rooms and special wards, and are treated with the requisite amount of medical and nursing skill.

Nineteen patients, 9 men and 10 women, were confined to bed; 8 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 3 owing to bodily illness, and 8 because of advancing age and infirmity. Three patients labour under general paralysis and 14 under epilepsy.

The able-bodied patients also presented a satisfactory appearance. They were free from excitement, and, on the whole, from trivial complaints and from irritable discontent. Without detracting from the credit which is undoubtedly due to the management of the Institution, both lay and medical, the calmness

of demeanour referred to must, in part, be attributed to the removal of some troublesome inmates, and to the larger amount of space now at the disposal of the inmates.

The wards and dormitories were clean and in excellent order. It was observed with approval that in many of the rooms there were flowers and plants. The supply of these might be, however, increased with great advantage to the inmates.

The dinner provided for the patients to-day was, in all respects, a satisfactory meal. It consisted of broth, Irish stew, and bread rolls. One large roll was supplied to each patient. The Irish stew contained a liberal amount of meat, and both it and the broth were palatable and well cooked.

Since the 24th September 1909, the date of the previous visit, 33 patients have been admitted, 31 have been discharged, of whom 15 had recovered, and 12 have died.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral disease (chiefly apoplexy) in 4 cases, to general paralysis in 3 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, and to phthisis, erysipelas, and exhaustion from acute mania in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made only in 4 instances.

No patient has been subjected to restraint or seclusion, no patient has escaped, and there has been no accident to either a patient or a member of the staff in the interval covered by this report.

Out of a staff of 28 nurses and attendants, the following gratifyingly few changes have occurred—1 female attendant resigned, and 3 female attendants have been engaged.

The new male hospital is approaching completion, and is expected to be occupied during the coming summer months.

The medical case books continue to be well kept, and the official registers were examined and found correct.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,

7th October 1910.

The new hospital for male patients is now completed. It has accommodation for 30 patients and is planned on modern lines. The amount of light, air, space, and means of ventilation are exceptionally good. At one end a large verandah allows of the open-air treatment, now considered of much benefit, particularly in the case of newly admitted patients. The single rooms are large and of bright appearance. The whole hospital produced a satisfactory impression.

Since the previous visit, on the 15th of March 1910, there has been an increase of 6 patients. The number on the register at the date of the visit was 205.

Thirty-four patients have been admitted, 14 have been discharged as recovered, 8 have been discharged by transference to other asylums, and 6 have died.

The causes of death were in 2 cases enteritis; 1 patient died of nephritis, 1 of pneumonia and chronic mania, 1 of dementia, and 1 of cerebral hæmorrhage. It is to be regretted that no *post mortem* examination was made to verify the cause of death in any case.

Restraint and seclusion have not been employed in any case, and there has been no escape.

The number of patients on parole, either within or beyond the grounds, was 13.

Sixty-one patients attended Divine Service on the Sunday previous to the visit.

One hundred and fifty-six patients were industrially employed, a creditable proportion of the whole number of patients.

Twenty-two patients were confined to bed mainly on account of bodily disease or infirmity.

There has been no serious accident.

The patients were seen at dinner, which consisted of broth, bread, fresh herring, and potatoes. The dinner was good in quality and gave satisfaction.

The patients were, on the whole, free from excitement, and there was a general absence of complaint. They were comfortably clad. The wards and dormitories were found in good order. The walls in some places require painting; it was learned that this is shortly to be done.

Eleven nurses and attendants have been engaged to fill the vacancies caused by resignation.

The medical care of the patients is most satisfactory.

The various books and statutory registers were examined and found to be carefully and regularly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE, 9th February 1910.

There are 24 men and 25 women, 49 patients in all, in the wards at this date. There are 2 vacant beds on the male side, and 1 in the female division.

Since the 15th July 1909, the date of the previous visit, 3 men have been admitted, 2 men have been discharged, and 1 woman has died. The death is registered as due to general debility—the patient was 72 years of age, and had been 21 years an inmate of the wards.

There has been no accident and no escape. A nurse has resigned, and another has been appointed in her stead.

The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory, and it was evident that they are well provided for. The clothing, both of the men and women, was in excellent order. The dinner served during the visit consisted of broth, boiled beef, and potatoes; it was a liberal meal, and gave general satisfaction. One female patient was confined to bed owing to serious illness; the bodily health of the other inmates is good. There are 16 men and 19 women registered as daily engaged in useful work.

The state of the beds is quite satisfactory, the coverings being ample for the season. It is recommended that the male and female day-rooms, and the female dormitory on the first floor be repainted, as they stand in need of renovation.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, who had been Governor and Matron of this Institution for 18 years, retired from their duties in November last. It is due to them to record that their management of the wards was very successful and characterised by great care and ability. They have been succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Niven, who are favourably known to the Medical Commissioners for their services on behalf of the insane in other institutions.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE, 8th August 1910.

Since the previous visit on the 9th February of the present year 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 man has died. The cause of death was influenza followed by pleurisy.

There are 50 patients in the wards at this date, of whom 24 are men and 26 are women. There are 2 vacant beds in the male wards.

With the exception of 4 men and 6 women, who are either old or infirm, all the patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Fourteen men were working on the land and 6 in the house; 12 women were sewing or knitting, and 8 were engaged in household duties.

The wards were clean, bright, and in good order; the appearance of many of the rooms has been recently improved by repainting or cleaning. The outer walls of the building have also been whitewashed and, where necessary, pointed and repaired.

The patients were cheerful and contented, and their personal appearance indicated good and kindly care, and an adequate dietary.

There has been no accident to any of the inmates in the period covered by this report.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
22nd March 1910.

There are 85 patients, 42 men and 43 women, in the wards at this date. This number is 14 below the licensed number, but owing to the inconvenience caused by the structural alterations within the wards, which are now approaching completion, no attempt has been made to increase the resident population.

The wards were last visited on the 30th September 1909. Since then no patients have been admitted or discharged, but 4 patients, 1 man and 3 women, have died. The male patient died of heart disease; the three female patients who were aged respectively, 70, 76, and 75 years of age, died of heart disease and senile decay.

There have been no accidents and no changes in the staff.

The state of the general health of the patients may be inferred from the fact that 60 of them, 31 men and 29 women, were working at the time of the visit, and 25 persons, 11 men and 14 women, were too infirm to engage in work. One woman was confined to bed.

A very favourable report can be given of the general condition of the wards, and of the care the patients receive from the Governor, Dr. Garrey, and the Matron, Miss Maclellan. They appeared happy and contented, and their dress and personal cleanliness were satisfactory. An excellent dinner, which was evidently appreciated by the patients, was served to them during the visit. It consisted of broth, bread, and boiled beef. The food was well cooked, abundant in quantity, and palatable.

The alterations in the wards to which full reference was made in the preceding entry are in every respect satisfactory. At present arrangements are proceeding for the supply of new furniture, including beds, chairs, tables, &c.

The books and registers were examined and found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
29th September 1910.

The number of patients on the register is 84, a decrease of 1 compared with the number resident on 22nd March, the date of the previous visit.

Four patients have been admitted, 2 have been discharged as not recovered, and 2 have died.

The 2 patients discharged were removed to Ayr Asylum.

The deaths were due, in 1 patient, to cardiac failure, and in the other to phthisis pulmonalis.

There have been no accidents.

Sixty-eight patients were industrially employed, a creditable proportion of the whole number. It was noted that 13 women were not occupied on account of work suitable for them not being available. As work of some kind is of very great advantage in such cases, it is suggested that the question of introducing weaving or some similar occupation might advantageously be considered. This has been done in other Institutions economically and profitably.

The alterations in the wards and dormitories have been completed, and efforts are being made to have the extra accommodation for patients, thus created, used. The wards and dormitories were found in excellent order. It was evident that the comfort and well-being of the patients is the first consideration of those in authority.

There has been no change in the staff of attendants and nurses.

The medical journal and the statutory registers, which were examined, are regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
15th January 1910.

There are 59 patients, 30 men and 29 women, in the wards at this date. They were all seen during the visit.

Since the 4th August 1909, the date of the previous visit, one female patient died of heart disease. That is the only change of any kind which has to be recorded for the interval covered by this report.

The general health of the inmates was good. One female patient was confined to bed suffering from erythema of the face. The dormitory in which she lay was provided with a fire, and her surroundings were as comfortable as could be desired.

The wards were found in good order, clean and properly ventilated. The personal clothing and beds of the patients were clean, comfortable, and in good repair.

None of the inmates made any complaint regarding their care or treatment. They were free from excitement and, on the whole, contented.

The Medical Officer's Journal and the official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
2nd September 1910.

The number of patients on the register of this establishment on the above date was 59, 30 men and 29 women. All the patients were seen during the visit.

Six patients, 1 man and 5 women, have been admitted since the previous visit; 5 patients, 1 man and 4 women, have been discharged as unrecovered; and 1 woman has died of senile decay and heart failure.

The patients discharged as unrecovered were, in 3 instances, removed to Stirling District Asylum. One woman was discharged by Minute of Parish Council, and 1 man was boarded out.

There was no patient confined to bed. Two women complained of undue detention. They were, however, obviously insane. With these exceptions all the patients were contented and quiet, and showed evidence of being well cared for. The clothing was neat, clean, and sufficient. The condition of the dormitories was satisfactory.

The Medical Officer's journal and the official registers were examined. They are regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
9th April 1910.

The patients in the wards at this date are 49 men and 47 women, or 96 inmates in all.

Since 13th November 1909, the date of the previous visit, 1 woman has been admitted from the district asylum, 1 woman has been discharged recovered and removed to the ordinary wards, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. The number resident has therefore decreased by 2.

The deaths are registered as due to pneumonia and to cardiac failure. As the relatives objected in each case there was no *post mortem* examination.

No casualty has occurred to any patient, and there has been no escape. A nurse has left to get married, and 1 has been appointed in her stead.

Four patients, 1 man and 3 women, were confined to bed owing to bodily illness or infirmities. The patients generally were well nourished, a condition which indicated a suitable and adequate dietary. The clothing of both sexes was satisfactory and suited for the work in which they engaged. Twenty-nine men and 36 women are usefully employed; 14 of the men were seen at work in the garden, and 20 women are daily employed in the laundry.

A considerable amount of painting has been done, and much more is in progress, or in contemplation. The whole of the outside woodwork of the establishment has been repainted, and the greater portion of the interior of the female division has been renovated in light and pleasing colours. A great improvement will have been effected when all the wards have been similarly dealt with. The condition of the beds and bedding was thoroughly satisfactory, the coverings being ample for the season.

The management is painstaking and kindly, and the results in all directions are satisfactory.

The official registers were, as usual, found written up to date and carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
11th November 1910.

There are 97 patients, 49 men and 48 women, in the wards at this date. Since the 9th April 1910, the date of the previous visit, 3 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 1 woman has died. The cause of this death was chronic disease of the kidneys.

The general physical condition of the inmates may be inferred from the statement that 65 of them were engaged in active and useful work, and that 32 patients are unemployed because of mental or physical weakness, or both. Of the latter number only 3 patients were confined to bed on account of bodily illness. Owing to the repainting of the wards, which was in process, more particularly on the male side, the patients were seen somewhat at a disadvantage. They were, however, suitably clothed, they presented all the appearances of being well fed, and they were entirely free from noisy excitement.

With the exception of the dining-room and two of the wards, the whole of the male division has been repainted, and the female division, except a very small portion, has been treated in a similar manner. The general effect is pleasing, and cannot fail to have a beneficial influence on the inmates.

The dormitories were found clean and in good order, and the beds were sufficiently supplied with blankets.

None of the inmates made any complaint with regard to their treatment, and everything pointed to the fact that they are cared for with kindness and consideration.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, or in the Register of Escapes. A female patient accidentally fell and fractured the bones of the arm. This is the only entry in the Register of Accidents.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,
11th March 1910.

There are 197 patients, 99 men and 98 women, in the wards at this date, all of whom were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

Since the 28th August 1909, the date of the previous visit, 13 patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged, and 8 have died.

The deaths are due to pneumonia in 4 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, to kidney disease in 1 case, and to phthisis in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 6 instances.

Two casualties, a sprain of the ankle, and an injury to the nose, both of purely accidental origin, are recorded. No patient has been restrained or secluded, and no patient has escaped in the interval covered by this report.

The steady service of the staff is shown by the fact that out of a total number of 16 ordinary nurses and attendants, only 1 man has resigned.

One hundred and fifty-three persons were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Forty-four persons were unemployed, 9 of whom refused to work, while 35 are unfit for work because of physical and mental incapacity. Of the latter number, 11 were confined to bed on account of senile infirmity. These statistics show that 82 per cent. of the population are able-bodied, and that 18 per cent. are in feeble health.

The general care of the patients was entirely satisfactory. The feeble are suitably nursed, and the physically healthy are properly fed and well clothed. A very substantial dinner consisting of broth, boiled beef, and bread was served to the patients during the visit. The broth was palatable and nutritious, and the beef, which was of excellent quality, was distributed in liberal quantities.

The wards and dormitories, which are roomy, bright, and comfortably furnished, were found as usual in a state of commendable good order.

The management of these wards both from the administrative and medical points of view continues to be efficient and successful.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,
27th September 1910.

The number of patients on the register of these wards is 198, an increase of 1 compared with the number at the date of the previous visit, 11th March 1910.

With the exception of 1 man, who was on pass, all the patients were seen during the visit.

Twelve patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged as recovered, 2 as unrecovered, and 8 have died. The 2 patients discharged as unrecovered were removed to an asylum.

The causes of death were: in 5 cases, pneumonia, associated in one case with nephritis, and in another with epilepsy; in 1 patient, cerebral hæmorrhage; in 1, senile decay; and in 1, chronic nephritis. *Post mortem* examinations were held in 5 instances.

Nine patients were confined to bed on account of senility and infirmity.

Eleven patients were on parole within the grounds.

The industrial employment of the patients receives special attention; no less than 77 per cent. were thus employed.

There has been only one accident, and that of a minor character, a small incised wound which was caused by cut glass.

Six attendants and nurses have been engaged to fill a similar number of vacancies caused by voluntary resignations.

The wards and dormitories were scrupulously clean. The clothing and general appearance of the patients gave indication that their comfort and welfare receive close and careful attention.

The statutory books and registers were examined and found to be correctly and carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
1st February 1910.

The wards continue to be maintained in their usual good order. They were warm and comfortable, the dormitories were clean, and the bed-coverings ample for the season, each bed having been supplied with a new coverlet of a satisfactory kind.

Attention is drawn to the dampness of one of the walls of the female day-room. Its cause should be ascertained and removed.

It is recorded with satisfaction that a bathroom with two baths and three lavatory basins is about to be provided for the male division of the establishment. The bathing of the male patients will be rendered more efficient and comfortable by this improvement. The supply of hot and cold water is now amply sufficient to meet all requirements.

There are 15 men and 16 women at present on the register of the establishment. With one exception—a male patient who was away assisting in the delivery of firewood—all were seen and spoken to.

No admissions or discharges have occurred since last visit. There has been 1 death, the cause of which is registered as pernicious anæmia.

The aspect of the patients indicated a suitable and adequate dietary. The dinner at this date consisted of rice soup, boiled beef, mashed turnips, and bread. It was a well-cooked and liberal meal. The dietary was well spoken of by those of whom inquiry was made.

The attention which is given to the industrial occupation of the patients continues to deserve cordial commendation.

There has been no casualty to any patient, and no escape has occurred. One male and 1 female attendant have resigned, and their places have been filled.

Everything that was seen disclosed a kindly, considerate, and judicious treatment of the patients on the part of the Governor and Matron.

The official registers were examined and found correctly and regularly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
20th December 1910.

There are 29 patients, 13 men and 16 women, in the wards to-day. There are 3 vacancies on the men's side which it is desirable should be filled up as soon as possible.

There have been few changes since the previous visit on the 1st February. One man was admitted but was found unsuitable for treatment here and was, after a few days, transferred to an asylum. Two men effected their escape by climbing over the wall, they remained absent during the statutory 28 days and have not been brought back.

There has been no accident and no death in the period covered by this report.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition as regards health, and, although one or two of each sex are old, none of them was confined to bed. An excellent dinner of broth with bread, boiled beef, potatoes, and a vegetable was served during the visit. The food was well cooked, wholesome, and palatable.

The day-rooms and sleeping-rooms were clean and bright. It is understood that the floors of the two day-rooms are to be covered with linoleum, which will be a much-needed improvement. The dampness in the female day-room has been effectually remedied by tunnelling and excavating the clay from the base of its foundation. It is recommended that two fire extinguishers of the Minimax pattern, which are in use in other parts of the poorhouse, should be provided for the lunatics wards.

The Medical Officer's Journal and the official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
14th February 1910.

The present number of inmates of these wards is 41, 21 men and 20 women. There is 1 unoccupied bed on the female side.

Since last visit, on 28th July 1909, 1 man has been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, 1 woman has been returned to the Asylum, and 1 woman has been boarded out in a private dwelling. There has been no death.

No accident is recorded, and no escape involving a night's absence from the wards has taken place. An attendant has resigned, and 1 has been appointed in his stead.

Two female patients were confined to bed from senile debility. The aspect of the other inmates generally indicated a suitable dietary. The evening meal was served during the visit, and was seen to be abundant. The dietary was voluntarily spoken of by an inmate as good and plentiful.

Only 2 men and 4 women are unemployed. The attention which is given to the industrial occupation of the patients continues to deserve cordial commendation, both on account of the benefits which the patients derive from it, and on account of the advantage reaped by the establishment.

The wards were clean and in excellent order, and everything that was seen disclosed a kindly, considerate, and judicious treatment of the inmates on the part of the Governor and Matron.

The lighting of the day-rooms during the evening has been greatly improved by the use of incandescent lamps.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
11th August 1910.

There are 42 patients, 20 men and 22 women, in the wards at this date.

Since the previous visit on the 14th February of the present year 3 women have been admitted and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged.

The general health of the inmates was satisfactory. One man and 2 women were confined to bed on account of physical illness, and 5 women were unable to do any work because of bodily infirmity.

Nineteen men and 15 women were working at the time of the visit, and they all presented a healthy and well-cared-for appearance.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and in good order, and the same can be said of the bedding and personal clothing of the inmates.

There has been no accident or escape or recourse to any form of restraint or seclusion in the period covered by this report.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
3rd March 1910.

There are 36 patients in the wards at this date, of whom 19 are men and 17 are women. One man has been admitted, and 1 woman has been discharged since the 22nd September 1909, when the wards were last visited. There have been no other changes.

A slight accident, caused by a chip of stone striking the cornea of the eye of a male patient while engaged in breaking stones, is recorded. The injury is progressing satisfactorily. The subject of this accident was the only patient in bed at the time of the visit. With the exception of this patient, and of a female patient who is getting old and infirm, all the inmates were industrially employed.

The general health of the patients was entirely satisfactory, and the decided air of contentment they exhibited, along with the evidence they manifested of regarding the wards as their home, was gratifying to see.

Not only are their necessary wants suitably attended to, but they receive in addition many comforts. To give one instance out of many, it was observed that all the men working outside were provided with woollen sleeved waistcoats.

The wards were in admirable order and scrupulously clean. The floor of the female dormitory is getting worn, and it is recommended that it should be covered with linoleum, which has been so successful in the corresponding male dormitory.

Two male attendants have resigned, and 2 have been engaged since last visit.

The Medical Case Book, which has been begun, promises to afford useful and easily accessible information regarding the progress and history of the inmates. The official registers were examined and found to be correctly and regularly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
23rd September 1910.

There are 37 patients on the register, all of whom were seen during the visit.

Two female patients have been admitted since the date of the previous visit on the 3rd of March 1910, and 1 man has died. There is an increase of 1 in the number on the register.

The cause of death in the patient above noted was enteric fever. The patient in question was on parole on the 6th of May last, and, becoming heated, he took a draught of water from a cattle trough on the roadside, about half a mile from the Institution. It was suspected that this caused the fever. The patient was rightly removed to the Linlithgow Fever Hospital, where he succumbed to the illness.

All the patients were on parole either beyond or within the grounds. Thirty-three patients are industrially employed, the remaining four are unfit to work on account of physical infirmity.

The wards and dormitories were carefully inspected and found in a praiseworthy condition. It was very evident from their condition and clothing that the welfare and comfort of the patients was attended to with unusual care.

The Medical Case Book is regularly written up by the Visiting Medical Officer. The books were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS—LONG ISLAND COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
20th April 1910.

On the above date there were in residence 26 patients, males 16, females 10, being one in excess of the number when the wards were inspected in July 1909. The female side is full, but there are eight vacancies on the male side, mainly accounted for by an extension of the licence for males by six granted by the General Board last November. Most of the vacancies, it is expected, will shortly be filled up.

Since last visit 5 patients, 3 males, 2 females, have been admitted, 2 males died, 1 female was removed to a private dwelling, and 1 male who made frequent

attempts at escape and suffered from brief attacks of excitement, was transferred to the District Asylum. Of the 5 admissions 3 came from the District Asylum, and 2 were admitted on certificates. In 1 case the cause of death after two days' illness was peritonitis following gastric ulcer; in the other asthenia following intracapsular femoral fracture in a man of 67. The fracture was due to an accident. In the first case a *post mortem* examination was made which verified the diagnosis.

The day being wet and stormy, all the patients were seen clustered round the fireplaces of both day-rooms, the old and feeble ones being nearest the fire and occupying the arm-chairs. Tranquillity prevailed, and it was quite evident a good feeling existed. They were cleanly in person, neatly and warmly attired, and their physical condition bespoke an ample dietary. All the patients save two increased in weight, and in the two, cases of obesity, the reduction was beneficial. The dinner for the day consisted of broth, boiling beef, vegetables, potatoes, and bread. Sweet milk is now served out with the porridge, a supply being procurable. Neither salt nor tinned meat is used.

With the exception of 2 males and 2 females all the patients engage in useful and profitable work. The males, in addition to cultivating the croft, assist on the crofts of neighbours, break metal, keep in repair a mile of the public road, and the Governor estimates the profit for the outside work at £40. The females wash and do laundry work, make stockings, flannels, shirts, blouses, aprons, &c., and also all the mending, which is considerable. The Governor estimates the saving effected by the females at £28.

The annual maintenance cost per patient for the four parishes in the combination is £15 16s., for patients from parishes outside £20 16s. As was pointed out in last report the weekly maintenance rate is 1s. 7d. less than the average for the licensed wards in Scotland. The cost per patient in the District Asylum is £25 per annum. The saving irrespective of the heavy cost of transport to and from Inverness is thus very considerable.

In the male dormitory for six, provided since the extension of the license, there is a cubic capacity per patient of about 590 feet, and a floor space of about 53 feet. The beds in it have been provided with hair bolsters, pillows, and mattresses resting upon straw palliasses.

The health of the patients may be reckoned good except in the case of one old and feeble woman, and two men, one aged, the other young and troubled with asthma.

The Medical Officer made 44 visits in the course of the year, not too many when regard is had to the number of inmates—26—a number which may shortly be expected to average 30. The case book of the Medical Officer contained full and interesting notes of all the cases.

Only one accident occurred calling for notice, viz., an intracapsular femoral fracture which has been already alluded to.

No case of phthisis or zymotic disease has been detected. There were 7 entries of isolation in the single room, referable to three patients, one female on one occasion, one on four, and one male twice. The isolation only lasted for three or four hours daily. Although brief, good results are said to have followed, and it is only resorted to when the necessity is clear.

The sanitary state of the house is satisfactory, and no sewer gases gain entrance, the iron soil pipes running up both ends of the building proving adequate to carry off the foul gases imprisoned in the sewer during certain states of the tide, and to prevent the forcing of the water seals of the latrines and lavatories.

The electric bells have not yet been repaired, but it is expected that they will be put right when the post office telegraph linesman visits Lochmaddy shortly.

The need for more land referred to in last entry is, it is gratifying to know, about to be met by the acquisition on lease of four acres adjoining the institution. It will provide work for the patients, as well as peat fuel, which is getting scarce.

The need for a hot water supply for bathing, laundry, culinary, ablutinary and heating purposes always present, is, now that the licence has been extended, more urgent, and when the boons of such supply are realised it is believed that the House Committee will give it their early consideration.

From a general survey of the interior it was evident that some painting, varnishing, &c., should be undertaken without delay in order not only to conserve the structure, but to brighten the day-rooms, dormitories, &c.

From the administrative, medical, and financial points of view, it can be recorded with confidence that the wards fulfil the purposes for which they were called into existence, and justify the opinions entertained and expressed after each inspection since their opening, and that they will continue to do so and thus merit the approval and support of all interested in their prosperity is the opinion of the reporter.

LUNATIC WARDS, LONG ISLAND, COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
27th October 1910.

There are 17 males and 11 female patients on the register at this date. There are vacancies for 7 male patients which it is hoped will be filled up at an early date. There is 1 female patient in excess of the number for which the Institution is licensed.

Since the date of last report on 20th April 1910, 2 male and 1 female patient have been admitted, and 1 male patient has been discharged unrecovered and taken home to South Uist. There is thus an increase of 1 male and 1 female patient at this date. There have been no deaths and no escapes.

There has been no case of serious illness during the period covered by this report, and to-day all the male inmates, with the exception of 2, were actively employed at outdoor labour, 9 were employed draining the new land recently acquired for the Institution, and 6, under the charge of the male attendant, were working on the land of a neighbouring tenant; of the other 2, 1 is unfit for work from the infirmities of old age, and the other from his mental condition.

On the female side all were actively employed except one who is old and frail, and it is interesting to record that not only is all the house work done by the patients, but all the underclothing of the Institution is sewn by them, the wool is spun, and all the stockings required are knitted in the house.

The dinner was seen, and consisted of excellent broth, boiled mutton, potatoes, and bread. It was a palatable and ample meal, very well served, and was evidently appreciated. From the appearance of the patients it is quite evident that the dietary is a liberal one. The clothing was all in good repair, and careful attention is paid to thorough cleanliness.

There was general contentment, which speaks well for the kindly relations existing between the staff and the patients. Only one patient, M. M., expressed a strong desire to get home, and that not from any fault she had to find with the Institution. It is understood that her husband is prepared to receive her, and if the Parish Council are satisfied that she will be suitably provided for, there is nothing in her present mental or physical condition to make her further detention necessary.

The wards were thoroughly clean and well ventilated, and the beds were comfortable and sufficiently covered for the season. An inspection of the storeroom showed that there was an ample supply of spare blankets to ensure abundant covering in the coldest weather. In two small dormitories—one male and one female—the floors are concrete and the centre is covered with linoleum. It would add greatly to their comfort if the whole floor was covered, and when the financial condition of the house admits of it, the replacing of the concrete with a wooden floor should be considered.

There is no official clergyman connected with the Institution, but service is conducted by one or other of the clergy of the island every Sunday. Last Sunday 23 of the inmates attended Divine Service.

The general impression left by a long visit was very pleasing, and fully justifies the very high opinion recorded by previous reports of the ability and enthusiasm of the Governor and Matron.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
1st March 1910.

There are 50 patients, 25 men and 25 women in the wards at this date. Three patients, 1 man and 2 women, have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died since the wards were last visited on the 5th August 1909.

The two deaths were due to paralysis, and the causes were verified by *post*

mortem examinations. In one case the paralysis was due to disease of the spinal cord, and in the other to disease of the brain.

The health of the inmates was found to be satisfactory, only one woman, suffering from heart disease and senile decay, being confined to bed. This patient was receiving the advantage of good nursing in the ordinary hospital of the Poorhouse. Ten of the inmates, 4 men and 6 women, are, owing to bodily infirmities, incapable of employment; all the others were working at the time of the visit.

The patients were remarkably quiet and contented, and they were seen partaking of a really good dinner, consisting of broth, boiled beef, and bread. As regards quality, quantity, and cooking, the meal was equally as satisfactory as those so frequently commended in previous reports.

A good report can also be given of the dress of the patients, of the bedding, and of the cleanliness and order of the day-rooms and dormitories.

The good order in which everything was found is in no small measure due to the constant personal attention which the Governor, Mr. Young, pays to every detail affecting the welfare and comfort of the patients.

The Medical Officer's Journal and the official registers were examined—the former contains notes on the history and progress of each patient; the latter were found correctly and regularly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
20th September 1910.

The number of patients on the register is 50, the same as at the previous visit of 1st March 1910.

With the exception of 1 admission, and 1 discharge recovered, there was no change to record.

Two patients, both women, were confined to bed on account of bodily illness. One of the patients was being nursed in the general hospital on account of cardiac dropsy. The other has frequent attacks of chest affection, which confine her to bed for a day or two at a time.

There were 39 patients industrially employed. Eleven were incapacitated on account of bodily infirmity.

The patients were seen at dinner. Dinner was a good, palatable meal consisting of broth, minced meat, bread, and potatoes.

On the day previous to the visit the patients were treated to an excursion to Douglas Support, and from their remarks it was evident that they thoroughly appreciated it. The clothing and general appearance of the patients was all that could be desired.

One nurse resigned to be married, and 1 was engaged to fill the vacancy thus occurring.

The official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PAISLEY POORHOUSE,
8th March 1910.

There are 82 patients in the wards at this date. Of these, 35 are men and 47 are women. Since the 6th August 1909, the date of the previous visit, 3 men and 6 women have been admitted, 3 men and 2 women have been discharged, and 4 men and 3 women have died.

The causes of death, which were verified in 5 instances by *post mortem* examination, are registered as follows: heart disease in 3 cases, softening of the brain in 2 cases, kidney disease in 1 case, and pneumonia in 1 case.

Fifty-six patients are in good physical health and regularly engaged in useful work; 26 patients, 5 men and 21 women are so physically infirm that they are not capable of employment—of the latter number 2 men and 3 women are confined to bed. The general appearance and demeanour of the patients was in all respects satisfactory. They were free from excitement, neatly dressed, and evidently well nourished.

One accident is recorded, for which no blame appears to be attributable to any one. A female patient fell on the staircase, receiving a scalp wound and sustaining concussion of the brain. She is making a satisfactory recovery.

One female attendant resigned, and 1 has been engaged.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order, and as clean as could be desired.

The roof of the boiler house under the scullery has been concreted, and a new boiler and copper tank for supplying hot water for domestic purposes to the wards have been introduced and are working satisfactorily.

The new lavatories and sanitary arrangements on the dormitory floors are approaching completion, and are expected to be shortly in use. It may be pointed out that in some places the wooden floor in the corridors leading to the lavatories stand much in need of replacement.

About half a dozen arm-chairs for use in the female wards have been provided, and are, it is understood, much appreciated by the older patients.

The official registers were examined and found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PAISLEY POORHOUSE,
4th October 1910.

The number of patients on the register is 89, an increase of 7 compared with the number at the date of the previous visit, 8th March 1910.

All the patients were seen during the visit.

Nine patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged as recovered, and 1 has died of carcinoma.

Restraint has been used in one instance. It took the form of a jacket, and was employed by instruction of the Medical Officer to prevent a young girl from tearing off the bandages which required to be used for her eyes in the treatment of ophthalmia. Restraint was used in this case for 16 days. It is advisable in cases where restraint seems necessary, to use every available means before employing it, as no doubt was done in the particular case noted.

There has been no escapes, and the use of seclusion was not resorted to.

Two patients were confined to bed on account of senile infirmity. No fewer than 36 patients are, on account of physical infirmity, unable to be employed. This large number, the Governor explained, was due to there being an unusually large proportion of old people requiring special care and attention.

Fifty-three patients were, at the time of the visit, industrially employed.

The wards and dormitories were scrupulously clean, and in excellent order. The alterations referred to in the previous report have now been carried out, and add to the convenience and comfort of the patients.

All the patients were neatly and comfortably clad, and the impression generally produced showed that the wards were managed in a humane and enlightened manner.

The medical case books and statutory register were examined and found in order.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
22nd March 1910.

There are 20 men and 16 women in the wards at this date. In the female division there are 4 vacant beds.

Since last visit on 26th October 1909, 3 females have been admitted from, and 3 females have been transferred to, the district asylum, and 4 females have died.

The deaths are registered as due to influenza complicated with acute pulmonary affections in 2 cases, to cerebral hæmorrhage in 1 case, and to senile decay in 1 case. In no instance was a *post mortem* examination made. The Board have pointed out in a circular the protective influence over the living, which results from the knowledge that in all cases of death an examination will be made whenever the consent of the relations is obtained.

One accident is recorded—a wound on the right forearm due to a fall against the angle-iron of a bed. There has been no escape. A male attendant has resigned, and one has been engaged in his stead.

One woman was confined to bed owing to a temporary ailment.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They are well supplied with clothing, and they were clean and tidy in person. Their bodily health is good and indicative of an ample dietary. The dinner served during the visit consisted of pea soup, minced meat and bread, and was a substantial and popular

meal. It was abundantly evident that the inmates are kindly and judiciously treated.

The industrial occupation of the patients is well attended to. Every patient is employed in some kind of useful work, except in the cases of those whose mental and bodily condition renders them unfit.

Spring cleaning was in progress, and consequently the wards were not seen to the best advantage. The beds have ample coverings and were clean and comfortable.

The new water supply is proving most successful. The water from the artesian well is of good quality and pleasant to the taste. The cost to the institution has been reduced to a minimum, as it is only on Sundays that the water is taken from the town.

The books and registers were found written up to date. The Medical case book is carefully and intelligently kept, and contains instructive notes as to the bodily and mental condition of the patients.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
7th November 1910.

There are 35 patients—19 men and 16 women—in the wards at this date.

Since the 22nd March of the present year, the date of the previous visit, 3 women have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged recovered, and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered.

There have been no deaths, and there are no entries in the Registers of Restraint and Seclusion, of Escapes, or of Accidents.

Twenty-one patients—13 men and 8 women—were working at the time of the visit; 6 men and 8 women are, owing to physical infirmity, unfit for employment. Several of the female patients are old and infirm, and in filling up the four vacancies on the female side, it would be an advantage to the establishment if younger and stronger patients could be selected for these vacancies.

The patients were in fair average health, free from excitement, and their bodily wants are adequately supplied.

The wards were clean and in good order, and the personal dress of the patients was suitable for the season of the year. The beds were comfortable and amply supplied with bed coverings.

It is interesting to record that the Artesian well, to which reference has been made in previous reports, has recently been sunk to a depth of 348 feet. The supply of water, which is at the rate of 24 gallons per minute, is sufficient for the supply of the Institution, and the overflow is used for flushing the drains.

Since the last visit the female attendant has resigned, and another has been engaged in her place.

The official registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
19th January 1910.

There are 35 patients, 20 men and 15 women, in the wards at this date. Since 7th August last, the date of the previous visit, 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 1 woman has died. The cause of this death, which was verified by *post mortem* examination, was bronchitis; the patient was 74 years of age and had been an inmate of the wards since 1884.

One accident is recorded, referring to a fracture of the wrist in an elderly female patient. This woman is subject to fainting fits, and during one of these attacks she fell on the floor, sustaining the injury referred to.

Twenty-seven patients, 15 men and 12 women, were industrially employed at the time of the visit. These patients are all in the enjoyment of ordinary physical health. Eight patients, 5 men and 3 women, are more or less infirm owing to mental or physical infirmity, or both combined, and are not able to work.

The patients continue to be well cared for and to be kindly treated. A good dinner was provided for them to-day, and was seen being partaken of by the patients.

The wards were clean and in good order.

The Medical Officer's Journal and the official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
7th September 1910.

The number of patients on the register is 35, 20 men and 15 women, a similar number to that recorded on the date of the previous visit. There has been no admission, discharge, or death.

All the patients were seen. They seemed to be contented and in good general health, and they evidently enjoyed the meal which was being partaken of in the course of the visit.

Seven patients are on parole beyond the grounds, and 28 within the grounds. One patient escaped and was absent for one night; he returned of his own accord. With the exception of 5 men and 3 women, who were unable to work on account of either mental or physical disability, all the patients were industrially employed.

The dormitories and wards were satisfactory.

The official registers were examined and found to be in order.

INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
9th June 1910.

There are 172 children, 107 boys and 65 girls, on the register of the Institution at this date. Six boys and 3 girls are private pupils, 1 boy is maintained out of the funds of the Institution, and 100 boys and 62 girls are rate-paid pupils.

The following changes have occurred amongst the pupils since the last report was written on the 17th November 1909:—14 boys, of whom 1 was a private pupil, and 6 girls have been admitted, 5 boys have been discharged, and 3 boys and 1 girl have died. These figures show an increase of 11 in the number of pupils, 1 being a private pupil, and 5 boys and 5 girls being paid for by their respective parishes.

The deaths are registered as due to the following causes, each in 1 case, phthisis pulmonalis, epilepsy, broncho-pneumonia consequent on measles, and general tuberculosis with meningitis. In 2 instances the cause was verified by a *post mortem* examination.

Two casualties are recorded—a blister on the buttocks, the cause of which seemed to be the low vitality of the part, and a cut on the chin due to a fall sustained while sliding down a bannister.

Since last visit 7 nurses have resigned, none have been dismissed, and 8 have been engaged. Of the 7 who resigned 6 were given the certificate which indicated that they had completed two years' service satisfactorily. Since the giving of these certificates was started 15 nurses have received them on leaving the service of the Institution. Lectures are regularly given to the staff by Dr. Sydney Smith, Assistant Medical Officer, and by Miss Chambers, Assistant Matron. The staff of the kitchen has been made more efficient by the appointment of a Lady Superintendent who possesses the diploma in domestic economy. Several of the girls are being trained by her in that department. A library of well-selected books has been provided for the nursing staff.

The health of the children, speaking generally, is remarkably good, only 1 girl being confined to bed. An improvement in their physical condition has been noted among those who go to school in the old building. The weather, on the day of the visit, was fine and warm, and consequently the children, except those attending school, were in groups out of doors. They were bright and happy looking and appeared to be on good terms with those in immediate charge of them. All were neat and tidy as to clothing, and it was abundantly evident that everything is being done to correct defective habits and to train them in orderly ones. The dinner seen during the visit consisted of soup, bread, mince, and rice and milk. The meal was a generous one, which was enjoyed by the children. Mince is given for dinner three times a week, and fish once. Seventy-

four children attend school, and 88 are registered as engaged in occupations suited to their capabilities. Seven boys and 3 girls are taught the making of cane baskets and other useful articles. A further development of this training would be advantageous in many ways.

All sections of the Institution bore evidence of efficient supervision and of capable management on the part of Miss Henry and her staff. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and suitably furnished, but several of the rooms stand greatly in need of repapering and repainting, and it is hoped that this renovation will be overtaken at an early date. The sick-ward for girls, which has been changed to a large, well-lighted room in the west wing of the main building, is a decided improvement on the former arrangement. The supply of hot water to the nursery on the first floor is now ample to meet all requirements, and a bath has been added to the lavatory in this section. A new doorway, giving easy access to the grounds, has been provided both in the west and in the east wing of the main building. An excellent linen-room and a store for soiled clothing has been built adjoining the recreation-hall. Three girls were seen being taught the sewing-machine in the new linen-room.

Every fireplace in the sick-wards and day-rooms is now protected with guards of good design. The sewing-room on the second floor is inadequately lighted and ventilated, and it is recommended that dormer windows be substituted for the present skylights. An attic room, capable of accommodating 4 beds, has been put into good order and is now ready for occupation.

It is understood that the Directors have under consideration plans for the erection of workshops and a laundry. It is earnestly hoped that the timely assistance of the charitable public will enable the Directors to go forward with the provision of these most desirable additions to the resources of the Institution.

The books and registers were examined and found correctly and neatly kept.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
21st November 1910.

This Institution was visited to-day, and, after an inspection of all parts of the building and of the children, it is gratifying to have to record that it was found in excellent order, scrupulously clean, and that the condition of the children was highly satisfactory.

There are 177 children—113 boys and 64 girls—in residence at this date. Five boys and 4 girls are private patients, 107 boys and 60 girls are pauper patients, and 1 boy is supported by the Institution.

Since the last visit on the 9th of June 1910, 13 boys and 4 girls have been admitted, 4 boys and 3 girls have been discharged, and 3 boys and 2 girls have died. The causes of death are registered as pneumonia following influenza in 2 cases, meningitis following influenza in 1 case, tuberculosis in 1 case, and marasmus following upon degraded habits in 1 case.

During the past few months the numbers resident have exceeded from time to time the number for which the Institution is licensed. The increasing prosperity of the Institution is of course gratifying, but, if the numbers continue to increase, it will be necessary to extend the present accommodation.

There is only one entry in the Register of Accidents referring to a fracture of the bones of the leg caused by a fall during an epileptic fit. The only changes in the staff have been the resignations of 1 governess and 1 nurse, and the engagement of 1 governess and 2 nurses.

The children were seen at dinner in the dining-hall, where about a hundred of them were seated. They were quiet and orderly. A dinner of broth with bread, followed by boiled rice and milk, was being served. The food was well cooked, and appeared to be appreciated. The general health of the children was satisfactory, only 2 boys and 2 girls being confined to bed. Inquiry elicited the fact that there are only 5 cases of active tuberculosis. Of these 2 are phthisis and 3 are diseases of bones and glands. The condition of the weaker children in the nurseries, the care they receive, their personal cleanliness, and the neatness of their clothing, attracted favourable attention. All of them were helpless, and their care is accompanied with particular difficulties. It is, therefore, all the more creditable to those in immediate charge that they should have presented such an appearance. The dress of the children of both sexes has recently been greatly improved. This is, in part, no doubt due to the addition of the new sewing-

room and store-room, though there are probably other reasons. It was observed that 1 boy and 3 girls give valuable assistance to the staff by their work in the sewing-room.

The school was inspected in the afternoon, when instruction is only given to senior pupils, the younger children being taught in the forenoon. Seven boys and 9 girls were receiving instruction in basket-making, mat-making, and similar industries. The new governess is anxious to instruct a class of boys in carpentry. This project is strongly recommended.

The wards and dormitories were bright and clean. Pictures have been liberally hung on the walls of the day-rooms, and plants have been placed on the tables, all of which have added to the cheerfulness of these apartments. The heating of the Institution has been greatly improved, although the dormitories in the pavilions could with advantage be made warmer.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,
1st July 1910.

There were 327 pupils on the register to-day. Excepting 9, who were absent on pass, they were all seen in the course of the visit.

Since the last visit on the 30th November 1909, 31 children have been admitted, of whom 8 were private pupils, 20 have been discharged, and 12 have died.

Of those resident 60 are paid for by friends or relatives, 79 are wholly or partially supported by the funds of the Institution, and 188 are paid for by various parishes.

The deaths are registered as follows: 6 died of epilepsy, 3 of tuberculosis, 2 of pneumonia, and 1 of heart failure.

The Institution was found in a state of disorder due to the extensive alterations proceeding in the north block and in the administrative department. The new villa, the sanatorium, and the section for private children were, however, not disturbed, and were found in very good order.

The alterations, consisting of the enlargement of the kitchen, scullery, and stores, are all but completed, and their effect is already apparent in the bright and roomy appearance of these apartments, as well as in the greater administrative facilities which they afford.

The new, broad, well-lighted corridor leading from the day-rooms to the schoolrooms and dining-rooms is a marked improvement upon the former mode of communication in this part of the building.

In the north block itself, so far as the changes already completed could be judged of, the result has been to improve the size, lighting, and ventilation of the four day-rooms, which have been so far extended by the removal of the wooden screen. The plan of dividing this block into administrative units, each under the charge of a responsible head, is an excellent one, and in keeping with the more recent developments in modern institutions. The floors of these day-rooms are all to be relaid in pitch pine. It was ascertained, however, that no provision has been made for relaying the floors of the dormitories above these rooms, many of which are in a state of bad repair. It is also understood that the Directors have authorised the purchases of 48 new bedsteads to replace the old worn-out bedsteads in this division. It is questionable if the order is sufficiently large to replace the number of bedsteads in this division which ought to be disused.

The new verandah, which is an elegant and ornamental structure, is well advanced in front of the girl's division. It is judged that after all these alterations are completed a large amount of painting and decoration will be needed in the day-rooms and dormitories of this block.

The whole Institution is now to be lighted with electricity, and the work of wiring the various apartments is in process. It is suggested that before this work is completed the Directors should consider the advantage of having electric fans placed in certain of the public apartments where they may be required in order to aid the ordinary ventilation in purifying the atmosphere, which becomes rapidly vitiated by the continued presence of a number of children.

The new boiler-house is nearly completed and the boilers will, it is expected, shortly be in use.

It was observed with satisfaction that the greater supervision and care of the children in the north block, which is demanded by the presence of a large staff of workmen, and the upheaval of many of the staircases and floors, is being most willingly and carefully undertaken by Mr. Skene, Miss Shepherd, and their assistants.

As the school was closed for the annual holiday and a large number of the pupils were preparing to leave to visit their friends and relatives, the usual inspection of the various forms of instruction and education could not be made. Over 130 children were, however, engaged in useful work.

The general physical health of the inmates was good, only 5 children being confined to bed. A good dinner was served during the visit, and the children in the dining-rooms were orderly and remarkably well behaved. Their dress and personal cleanliness were, as usual, beyond reproach.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,
2nd December 1910.

The number of pupils on the Register of this Institution is 351, an increase of 24 when compared with the corresponding number on 1st July 1910, the date of the previous visit. All the children were seen during the visit.

There have been 41 admissions, 13 discharges, and 4 deaths. An analysis of the children admitted shows that 4 are paid for by friends or relatives, 13 are wholly or partly supported by the funds of the Institution, and 24 are chargeable to various parishes. The causes of death were scarlet fever, phthisis pulmonalis, general tuberculosis, and epilepsy. In two of the four deaths *post mortem* examinations were made.

The children were all seen partaking of an ample, suitable, and well-cooked dinner. The general dining arrangements are excellent, and ensure that individual attention which is so necessary to the children.

Three hundred and ten children were seen at school. Of this number 150 are under training in ordinary school subjects, and 160 in special school subjects. A large number of the children were seen at the special training for Christmas and New Year festivities, and at drill. The conduct and interest of the children, the enthusiasm and skill of those instructing and in charge of them, gave a most favourable impression.

No fewer than 196 children are capable of working at such useful occupation as household work, gardening, store-keeping, messenger work, tailoring, sewing, kitchen work, laundry work, needlework, and knitting.

The children were well and suitably clad, the wards and playrooms were tidy and well ventilated. The dormitories were scrupulously clean, airy, attractive, and most comfortable. The numerous alterations referred to in the previous report are now almost completed. The Directors are to be congratulated on the high standard of efficiency they have set in the new arrangements.

The old day-rooms in the main block have been completely modernised, thus making of it 4 sections—intercommunicable in the event of fire, but capable of adequate separation should there be an epidemic of infectious disease.

A large verandah running the whole length of the main block is now in use and the 1st and 2nd blocks have been painted and papered.

The electric lighting and heating appliances, subserved by a new steam boiler, are now in working order. The cleanliness and warmth of the whole Institution indicate the advantages conferred by these improvements.

The alterations and additions to the kitchen and scullery, the new dairy and meat safe, the additional boiler in the kitchen and the extension of the stores, have been found to simplify the management and add material comfort to all in the Institution.

The new passages to the dining-hall and covered playground are most useful.

Five children were confined to bed on account of bodily illness, and 3 children were convalescing in the infectious block. The health of the children generally was good.

The books and registers were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

CRIMINAL LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. PRISON, PERTH.

PERTH, 22nd March 1910.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that at this date I visited the Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison, Perth.

There are at present 49 men and 6 women inmates of the Department. Since last visit on 26th October 1909, 7 men have been admitted, 2 men have been discharged at the expiry of their sentences and removed to asylums at the instance of Inspectors of Poor of their parishes of settlement, and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged under warrant of the Secretary for Scotland. There has been no death.

The health of the Department is good, there being at this date no inmate confined to bed. No one is suffering from general paralysis, but 4 men are epileptic. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 5 inmates are secluded from time to time for varying periods in order to prevent injury to others. This is the only object for which seclusion is resorted to. There has been one casualty—a male inmate fell suddenly forward and sustained a severe bruise on the right eye.

The inmates were suitably clothed, and apart from those of violent and dangerous aptitudes, were orderly and quiet in demeanour. There were no complaints except those bearing on their continued detention. The record of employment is highly satisfactory: 16 men were at work in the garden, 6 are employed in the wards, 1 as a storekeeper, 1 as a stoker, 1 as a tailor, 1 as a joiner, and 2 in the kitchen. Five of the women are daily engaged in useful work. Twenty-seven men and five women attend Divine Service, and 24 men and 6 women are present at associated amusements. Indoor games are provided, and books from the library are regularly dealt out to the inmates.

The department is being maintained in excellent order. The whole of the female division has been repainted, and the day-room has been supplied with a new carpet. A new sewing-machine has been provided for the women, the old one being transferred to the male division where it is employed doing remunerative work. The upper floor of the tool-house in the garden has been converted into a workshop for the joiner and shoemaker. The former workshop in the main building has been reconstructed so as to increase the accommodation by two single rooms.

The management of the Department is evidently characterised by ability and success.

PERTH, 7th November 1910.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that I this day visited the Criminal Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison, Perth.

There are at present 60 inmates—52 men and 8 women. Since the Department was last visited on the 22nd March 1910, 14 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man has been conditionally liberated on the warrant of the Secretary for Scotland, 4 men have been discharged on the expiry of their sentence and handed over to the care of Parochial Authorities, 5 men have been transferred to ordinary asylums, and 1 man has died.

The health of the inmates was, on the whole, satisfactory, only 1 man being confined to bed suffering from a tubercular affection. Two of the inmates require to be secluded at irregular intervals on account of their impulsive and violent conduct. These seclusions are duly entered in a register kept for the purpose. A suitable dinner, consisting of soup with bread, stewed meat, and potatoes, was served to the inmates at the time of the visit.

Except as regards the question of release which was referred to by the majority of them no complaint of a reasonable nature regarding their care or treatment was made. The industrial employment of the inmates continues to receive the attention which it deserves, and the history and progress of each patient is the subject of special study and attention on the part of the Medical Superintendent and the Heads of the Department.

The Department was found clean and in excellent order. The whole of the interior of the male division has been tastefully repainted by two of the inmates assisted from time to time by other inmates.

APPENDIX C.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

REPORT BY DR. J. F. SUTHERLAND.

I BEG to submit my sixteenth annual report relating to private and curatory, as well as insane poor patients resident in private dwellings and specially licensed houses in the district, embracing 13 counties allocated to, and visited by me in 1910.

TABLE I.

Counties.	Parishes visited.	(B) Insane Poor.											Total of (B).	Total of (A) and (B).	Total visits made.	
		(A) Private and Curatory Patients.														
					Single Patients.			In specially licensed Houses.								
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
Aberdeen . . .	51	6	8	14	44	57	101	14	17	31	132	146	146			
Banff . . .	13	3	5	8	40	30	70	5	3	8	78	86	114			
Caithness . . .	9	..	2	2	31	30	61	4	4	8	69	71	74			
Clackmannan . . .	4	..	2	2	1	6	7	..	..	..	7	9	9
Elgin . . .	11	3	4	7	16	16	32	3	6	9	41	48	48			
Forfar . . .	26	4	5	9	31	35	66	8	39	47	113	122	149			
Inverness . . .	21	7	3	10	56	73	129	21	38	59	188	198	262			
Kincairdine . . .	8	..	1	1	1	7	8	2	11	13	21	22	22			
Kinross . . .	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	19	45	64	67	69	126			
Nairn . . .	4	1	..	1	5	5	10	2	..	2	12	13	13			
Perth . . .	45	19	11	30	45	25	70	89	104	193	263	293	408			
Ross . . .	26	3	1	4	54	52	106	1	4	5	111	115	115			
Sutherland . . .	9	..	..	..	9	21	30	..	..	..	30	30	30
Western Isles *	14	..	..	..	94	78	172	..	..	..	172	172	172
Totals .	244	47	43	90	428	437	865	168	271	439	1304	1394	1688			

* Skye, Lewis, Harris, North and South Uist, and Barra.

To the 1394 patients (private and curatory 90, the insane poor 1304), 1688 visits were paid, 294 having been twice visited. Among the single patients, the sex ratio was about 100 to 100; among those in the licensed houses, 100 to 160, females preponderating.

Several special visits were made to cases referred by the Local Government Board to the General Board for an opinion.

CURATORY AND PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Regarding these, it became known during the year that 9 died, the ages of 5 of whom exceeded eighty years, that the curatory was recalled in 5 instances, and that 1 male private patient on probation recovered. Eleven curatory and 2 private cases were added to their respective registers.

INSANE POOR.

TABLE II.—CHANGES DURING 1910 IN THE FIFTEEN COUNTIES ENUMERATED.

Counties.	(A).				Total.	(B) Admissions.		Total.	Balance + or -
	Died.	Recovered.	Removed to Asylums.	Removed from Roll.		Discharges from Asylums Unrecovered.	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.		
Aberdeen	5	2	5	2	14	14	5	19	+5
Banff	4	..	..	1	5	1	7	8	+3
Caithness	3	..	1	1	5	..	2	2	-3
Clackmannan	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	-1
Elgin	1	..	..	..	1	3	5	8	+7
Forfar	6	..	3	1	10	5	4	9	-1
Inverness	5	1	7	2	15	19	5	24	+9
Kincardine	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	2	-2
Kinross	2	2	2	1	7	6	3	9	+2
Linlithgow . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nairn . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	+1
Perth	4	5	11	2	22	19	11	30	+8
Ross	6	1	2	..	9	2	..	2	-7
Sutherland . . . . .	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	2	..
Western Isles *	7	1	4	..	12	1	9	10	-2
Totals	46	13	39	10	108	73	54	127	+19

* Skye, Lewis, Harris, North and South Uist, and Barra.

DEATHS.

The deaths numbered 46 (males 25 and females 21), giving approximately a death-rate of 34 per 1000.

The causes of death as assigned by the medical officers were as follows: (1) apoplexy, epilepsy, hemiplegia, &c., 13; (2) heart disease, 6; (3) heart disease and bronchitis, 3; (4) pneumonia, 3; (5) phthisis and bronchitis, 2 each; (6) senile debility, 7; (7) pyelitis, gastric ulcer, uræmic convulsions, acute gastritis, acute rheumatism, exhaustion, chronic Bright's, and cancer, 1 each.

The average age at death of the 46 was 61, three being over 80, thirteen between 70 and 80, twenty-six between 30 and 70, and four between 20 and 30. Under 20 there were none. Three were in residence less than a year, twelve between 1 and 4 years, nine between 5 and 10 years, nine between 10 and 20, six between 20 and 30, and seven over 30 years, the longest, 38 years.

RECOVERIES AND REMOVALS FROM ROLL.

Of recoveries notified there were 13, of removals from roll 10. These do not include discharges of those on probation, and chargeable chiefly to parishes in Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Nairn.

REMOVALS TO ASYLUMS.

Of such there were 39 (males 21, females 18); the reasons assigned being in eight instances for hospital treatment, in fifteen cases on account of minatory and unmanageable conduct, in five cases owing to faulty habits, rendering care in private dwellings both trying and difficult; in two cases because of the wandering habit deliberate in character, in one case on account of active eroticism, in one case as the patient refused food, and in three cases owing to guardianship being bad or indifferent.

Of the 39, fifteen were in residence under 12 months, six between 1 and 5 years, six between 5 and 10, seven between 10 and 20, three between 20 and 30, and two, thirty years and over.

ADMISSIONS.

Of these as shown in Table II. there were 127, of whom 73 were unrecovered discharges from the asylums, and 54 intimations by inspectors of poor. Balancing the losses by deaths, removals to asylum, &c., against the gains, there is an increase of 19 in this area of Scotland. Twenty-four of the 127 were provided for in private dwellings and licensed houses in the county of Inverness, 30 in Perthshire, 19 in Aberdeenshire, 10 in the Western Isles, 9 each in Forfarshire and Kinross, and 8 each in Banffshire and Morayshire. Of the total, the following parishes contributed 46: Glasgow 17, Aberdeen 10, Edinburgh 7, Dundee 6, Leith 3, and Govan 3. Of the 10 (8 males, 2 females) for Aberdeen parish, eight were under 40 years of age, and two above 50.

TABLE III.—MENTAL DEFECTS AND DISORDERS FROM WHICH 125 PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE REGISTER FOR YEAR 1910 SUFFERED.

Counties.	Imbecility, congenital or acquired in early life.	Dementia.	Senile or organic Dementia.	Mania or Melancholia.	Delusional.	Other types ill defined.	Total.	Percentage of Imbecility.
Inverness	8	10	...	1	6	1	26	30
Perth	7	6	1	...	3	5	22	32
Aberdeen	12	3	...	1	1	2	19	63
Western Isles	10	5	1	2	...	...	18	55
Forfar	9	2	...	...	1	...	12	75
Banff	5	1	...	...	...	1	7	71
Kinross	2	5	...	...	1	...	8	25
Elgin	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	100
Six Counties*	5	1	...	...	...	1	7	71
	64	33	2	4	12	10	125	51

* Kincardine, Nairn, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, and Clackmannan.

The proportions of these disorders do not differ materially for those tabulated during the past two years, imbecility accounting for 51 per cent., dementia 28, and all other types 21. Like last year there were only 2 cases of senile or organic dementia, and this is exactly what one would be led to expect, seeing the ages of only five exceed 70 years. It is believed that many mild cases of senile dementia are now being provided for under the old-age-pension scheme. Of the 125, 63 had been under institutional treatment at one time or another, and 62 not. Of the 125 (61 males, 64 females) seen in the course of the year, 12 were imbeciles under 15 years of age (two being under 10), and 5 exceeded 70 years. Thirteen were between the ages of 16 and 20; 21 between 21 and 30; 27 between 31 and 40; 21 between 41 and 50; 16 between 51 and 60; and 12 between 61 and 70. Thirty-one of the 64 females were of a child-bearing age, but none so far as known actively erotic. In each of such cases guardians were warned of the need for vigilance in order to avert sexual risk.

ACCIDENTS.

Five accidents occurred of what might be termed a grave character—a somewhat larger proportion than usual. In addition there were several entries in the visitation books regarding accidents of a trivial character, such as wounds, bruises, sprains, and poisoned fingers resulting in thecal bursitis, and in two cases followed by phalangeal necrosis. There was no case of suicide, and no sexual

accident. Regarding the five major accidents, one or two observations are called for. A middle-aged patient was drowned in the harbour of Stornoway by falling over the quay on a dark night in February. A passing boat picked him up, and medical aid was summoned, but it was of no avail. The patient was for many years a capable seafaring man on herring boats. The matter was reported to the Procurator-Fiscal by the Inspector of Poor. The second death was that of an aged patient (86), residing with near relatives, who lost his life by a burning accident, his clothing catching fire from an unextinguished tobacco pipe. He had been 38 years in a private dwelling and was very frail. In the third case, a young male patient who had been in the habit of driving a horse and cart for his employer was run down by a passing train at a level-crossing, with the result that he sustained a fracture of the femur necessitating his removal to the hospital of the District Asylum, in which he made a good recovery. A somewhat severe scalding accident befel a female patient subject to epileptic seizures. She was removed to the Inverness District Asylum for treatment. The fifth case was that of a woman who fell and fractured her fibula.

A female aged 72, who had been 22 years in a private dwelling, wandered in November a few hundred yards from her home and lay down among broom. Although search was made, she was not found until next day. She died of pneumonia ten weeks later. It was thought that the cause of death may have been connected with the privation and exposure.

TABLE IV.—PERCENTAGES OF THE INSANE IN 1910 BOARDED OUT IN 11 COUNTIES AND IN 10 LARGE PARISHES; AND PERCENTAGE OF UN-RECOVERED DISCHARGES FROM ASYLUMS (LESS TRANSFERS) BOARDED OUT TO ADMISSIONS AND TO AVERAGE NUMBER IN RESIDENCE.

Counties.	Percentage in Private Dwellings.	Parishes.	Percentage in Private Dwellings.	Asylums.	Percentage of un-recovered discharges to admission.	Percentage of un-recovered discharges to daily pop.
Ross . . .	40·8	Rathven . . .	55·2	Inverness . . .	13·7	4·3
Inverness . . .	39·2	Inverness . . .	36·4	Dundee . . .	9·6	3·7
Banff . . .	31·3	Edinburgh . . .	24·8	Govan . . .	9·2	5·6
Elgin . . .	24·5	Leith . . .	22·8	Kingseat . . .	8·0	5·1
Stirling . . .	19	Glasgow . . .	21·6	Woodilee . . .	13·6	4·3
Perth . . .	15·1	Dundee . . .	16·5	Gartloch . . .		
Dumbarton . . .	14·9	Govan . . .	13·7	Aberdeen R.A. . .	3·7	1·8
Forfar, less Dundee	14·1	Paisley . . .	10·8	Montrose . . .	2·7	1·4
Aberdeenshire, less Aberdeen . . .	13·8	Greenock . . .	10	Murthly . . .	...	2·4
Renfrew, less Greenock and Paisley	11·4	Aberdeen . . .	9·8	Hartwood . . .	1·1	1·0
Lanark, less Glasgow and Govan	7·8			Average . . .	12·9	3·5
Scotland . . .	18·4					

In the foregoing pages of this report there is a résumé of the year's work, in which is set out the leading facts and figures. The report cannot be said to differ in any material sense from its predecessors in so far as it expresses approval of the many strong points submitted in proof of the success of the boarding-out system which has now behind it a record of more than half a century. On the other hand, it does not ignore the occasional defects met with in the course of official visitation which call for notice. The former refer to economy, the comparative freedom and home life enjoyed, the general health and well-being of the patients, the low death-rate, the longevities reached in so many instances, the paucity of serious accidents, the long periods of residence often under the roofs of the same guardians or their related successors, who are, as it were, trained to

the work and fully understand the tact and methods necessary for the successful handling of their charges. The defects are indicated by bad or indifferent guardianship, lack of consideration evidenced by a too rigid and uncalled for exclusion from family life at meal and other times; insufficient bedding, and a lack of proper attention to cleanliness of the home, the person, the bedding and body clothing. Two or three per cent. would cover all the defects in these directions calling for notice in a formal way.

Curiously enough, in spite of all the excellent features of the system, the boarding-out phase of Scottish Lunacy administration, which has always in our own country been recognised as essential to successful administration, lags behind. Although one is able year by year to report slight increases in the total thus provided for, it has with regret to be observed that that increase does not keep pace with the growth of numbers in asylums, with the result that the percentage of patients under private care has fallen in recent years from 21 to 18·4.

The tardiness of the system to expand—not to its possible, which would not fall far short of double the present numbers, too much to hope for as things are at present, but to a figure far short of that—is in no way due to drawbacks and difficulties in the system itself, but to remediable causes which may briefly be stated. These are well known to the Board and its officers. A glance at the statistics in the three parallel columns of the foregoing table reveals striking inequalities and anomalies in the percentages boarded out in different counties mentioned, and in different parishes in the same and different counties ranging in the 12 counties, from 40·8 to 7·8 (Scotland, 18·4), and in the 10 large and populous parishes enumerated from 55 to 10. No less striking are the anomalies observable in the asylum unrecovered discharge rates, between which and the percentages boarded-out just referred to there is a close relation, ranging from 13·7 to 1·1 on the admission rate, representing a difference between the highest and lowest of 12·6 per cent., and between the lowest and the average of the 10 asylums of 11·8 per cent.; and on the average number in residence from 5·6 to 1·0, representing a maximal difference of 4·6 per cent., and a difference between the lowest and the average of the 10 asylums of 2·5 per cent.

The lack of that hearty voluntary co-operation possible as the law at present stands on the part of all the authorities concerned, viz., the parish councils who furnish the patients and provide for their sustenance, and the district lunacy boards who in many cases house them, explains in large measure the anomalies referred to, the stagnation of asylum population, and the slow growth of boarding out as part of the scheme of Scottish lunacy administration. In the past, with every desire to do what is best for all interests, those of the patients, the ratepayers, and the district asylums and thus to relieve asylum congestion with its resultant increased expenditure, the Medical Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners have rendered willing service.

In Scotland, with its eight to nine hundred parishes, it is safe to say that Parish Councils in hundreds of small and fair sized parishes manifest little or no interest as to what becomes of their patients after certification and confinement. From time to time various suggestions have been made with a view to overcoming the obstacles to boarding out upon a larger scale, one of these being the transfer to District Lunacy Boards of the care of all the insane poor, outdoor and indoor, and the appointment of experienced officials whose principal duties would include the supervision of the enlarged areas, and the finding of qualified guardians and good homes in likely districts. If changes like these were effected, the economy, which would in my opinion result, would outweigh the cost incurred in connection with the appointment of these officials.

Unless something in the direction indicated is done, stagnation of the asylum population, which is only too apparent now, is bound to continue and to be aggravated, with the inevitable extension of buildings to meet the housing of many chronic harmless cases not requiring the more costly institutional treatment. I have always firmly believed and held, and the evidence is yearly accumulating in favour of the view, that there should be the same easy egress from asylums as there is ingress, and that can only be brought about on the lines adumbrated. During the past year the medical superintendents of the Inverness District Asylum, and of Kingseat, Aberdeen, and the authorities of parishes concerned, have so acted that a noticeable movement outwards has been made. These officials are to be congratulated on their efforts, and encouraged

in every possible way to continue and extend them. If medical superintendents have any hesitancy, as I know some have, to unconditionally discharge unrecovered patients unless they feel absolutely certain, they can for safety adopt the practice of discharging on probation for periods of twelve months and under, which some superintendents freely practise with success.

REPORT BY DR. CHARLES MACPHERSON.

I HAVE the honour of submitting the following report on the work done by me during 1910 in the visitation of private and pauper patients living in private houses. The district visited was the same as that of last year, and included 20 counties and 285 parishes. The number of patients visited was 1932, and the number of visits paid to these patients during the year was 2684.

In addition to this work there were a considerable number of visits of special inquiry made at the request of the Local Government Board in connection with cases coming before them for decision, and where the mental condition of the patients had an important bearing on the settlement.

The following table (Table I.) gives the number and distribution of the patients visited. As usual, reports on each individual case were submitted to the Board immediately after each visit.

TABLE I.

Counties;	Parishes Visited.	Private and Curatory Patients.			Pauper Patients.									Number of Patients Visited.	Number of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.							
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
Argyll	28	5	13	18	64	36	100	22	11	33	151	151			
Ayr	32	3	6	9	51	29	80	21	101	122	211	301			
Berwick	13	...	1	1	12	11	23	2	1	3	27	27			
Bute	4	2	...	2	25	13	38	1	2	3	43	43			
Dumbarton	6	3	6	9	4	11	15	...	2	2	26	26			
Dumfries	16	2	6	8	9	7	16	...	7	7	31	31			
Edinburgh	21	16	50	66	35	40	75	2	10	12	153	172			
Fife	35	4	18	22	34	41	75	135	294	429	526	891			
Haddington	10	4	3	7	3	7	10	...	...	...	17	17
Kirkcudbright	11	1	7	8	6	7	13	8	2	10	31	31			
Lanark	22	14	16	30	41	71	112	46	91	137	279	390			
Linlithgow	5	...	3	3	6	3	9	...	...	...	12	12
Orkney	15	...	3	3	22	10	32	...	2	2	37	37			
Peebles	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3
Renfrew	13	7	8	15	7	5	12	...	...	...	27	27
Roxburgh	10	1	6	7	11	13	24	...	...	...	31	31
Selkirk	3	...	1	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	8	8
Shetland	12	1	...	1	17	26	43	...	...	...	44	44
Stirling	17	7	19	26	23	24	47	72	110	182	255	422			
Wigtown	10	...	1	1	12	7	19	...	...	...	20	20
	285	72	167	239	383	368	751	309	633	942	1932	2684			

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

The number visited during the year was 239. Many of these are not on the Board's register, but have been reported to the Board as being under curatory. A number of these latter are persons who from old age or from some organic lesion of the brain are mentally and physically enfeebled, and are unable to direct their business affairs. In such cases it is often desirable not to visit, as to many of them it is painful to be reminded that they come under the cognisance of the Board of Lunacy at all. Consequently when I had once satisfied myself that such patients were well cared for, and had reason to think that further visitation might be detrimental, I contented myself with visiting

and seeing their attendants, and if there was any change in their case which seemed desirable, discussing it with the curator. I almost invariably find the curators willing and anxious to do anything to promote the comfort of their wards, as far as the funds in their possession will permit. As might be expected in a community composed mostly of old people, the death-rate has been high. Twenty-one patients have died during the year, of whom 2 were over 90, 12 were between 70 and 80, 5 between 60 and 70, 1 was 50, and 1 was 43. All died from natural causes except one who was killed by falling out of a train. This patient, who had been under care for over two years, had been away for a change at the seaside, and was returning home in charge of her guardian and a trained nurse. There had been no indications of any suicidal intentions, and to put the guardians still more off their guard one of her most prominent delusions and grievances was that she could not die. She eluded the nurse by closing the lavatory door on her at the end of the corridor of the carriage. It was opened immediately, but the patient had used the moment to open the carriage door and throw herself on to the line, where she was killed instantaneously. A very careful inquiry was made into the circumstances by the Board as well as by the Procurator-Fiscal of the county in which it happened, and the conclusion was come to that every reasonable care had been taken, and that no blame attached to anyone.

PAUPER PATIENTS.

The health of the boarded-out patients has been on the whole good during the year. There has been very little acute illness, and none of a contagious character. The only accident—beyond such as resulted in slight bruises—happened to a young woman living under the care of her mother. She slipped on the ice in the beginning of winter and sustained a simple fracture of the tibia. I happened to see her about two weeks after the accident, and found her going on well at home with a trained nurse in attendance. There have been no sexual accidents.

The standard of comfort as regards housing, clothing, bedding, and feeding has been well maintained. In a few cases it has been necessary to call attention to insufficient bed-covering, but it had only to be pointed out to be at once rectified. I saw no patients whose appearances indicated an insufficient diet. In many of the houses I saw patients at their meals, which were found ample and well cooked, and the very few complaints made to me of insufficient food during the year were evidently in most cases the result of delusions, being made by patients whose appearance was an ample guarantee of a sufficient dietary. No patient complained to me during the year of being over-worked, but I think there is no doubt that since the development in recent years of the custom of sending patients to board at medium sized farms, more ability for profitable labour is expected from the patients than was looked for when I first took up the duties of my appointment. I often hear remarks from their guardians, such as “what is the use of sending us so and so? He is of no use about a farm.” To these people I invariably answer that the main object in sending out patients is not to enable farmers to work their farms with unpaid labour, but to improve the health and happiness of the patients, and at the same time reduce the cost of their maintenance to the ratepayers; that we are always pleased when the patients can be employed at useful work, but that we consider any patient who is in fair health, is cleanly and free from any objectionable habits, as quite suitable for boarding out, even if his capacity for usefulness is small. I think a good deal more might be done by the Inspectors of Poor than is done to diminish such complaints, if they would not hold out to prospective guardians—as I have frequently been assured has been done—great expectations as to the good workmen that are to be sent to them, but would try to make them realise more clearly than many of them do, that the amount paid for the support of the patient is reasonable remuneration even if the patient is comparatively useless. If this were done there would be a considerable reduction in the number of those returned every year to the asylums said to be “unmanageable” or “unsuitable for boarding out.”

Among the female patients the most frequent cause of complaint is too great restriction of liberty. A large number of the houses in which women are accommodated are cottages in small villages with fairly large gardens behind, and the idea seems common among the guardians that the patients can get sufficient

exercise in these gardens and should not be allowed to go outside. This in many cases is true, many demented could not be trusted out alone, and young women could not be allowed to wander about outside the garden except when accompanied by a responsible person. But it has to be remembered that a large proportion of the female patients now sent out from asylums are selected with great care from among those who have for a long time shown no objectionable tendencies, and many of whom have enjoyed parole both outside and within the asylum grounds. These women expect when they leave the asylum that they are going to enjoy still greater liberty, and when they find that instead of that they are told they must never go beyond the garden gate, it is not to be wondered at that they become excited and rebellious, indulge in hysterical ravings, and perhaps throw a dish at the guardian's head or threaten to commit suicide. As will be seen on reference to the paragraph stating the causes of return of patients to asylums, a very large proportion are returned as unmanageable within a few months of their removal from the asylum, and I know that a considerable number of these have been made unmanageable entirely as the result of this injudicious treatment. Quite recently I saw a case which illustrates the bad effects of too rigid supervision. An elderly woman who had been for many years in an asylum, and who for the last few years had enjoyed full parole, was boarded out in a nice country cottage with a very respectable old woman. I saw her a week or two after her arrival there, and found her delighted with the change, doing everything she could to assist her guardian about the house in the forenoons and taking walks in the afternoon. On revisiting some months later, I found her sullen and discontented because her liberty had been restricted, and she was not allowed to go out as before. The only reason given by the guardian for the restriction was that she had made friends with the people in a house about a quarter of a mile distant, and visited there and, as the guardian said, gossiped. No objection was alleged as to the character of these people, but presumably they were not personal friends of the guardian. I gave instructions that she was not to be deprived of any reasonable liberty, and I have little doubt my instructions will be faithfully carried out; but it is doubtful if the patient will ever be as happy again in this house as she would have been had this unfortunate action never taken place.

It is pleasant to turn from examples of the defects found in boarding out and to be able to record a very striking example of its success. When visiting in Ayrshire in October, I came to the house of a very respectable old couple—retired farmers—who had been the guardians of three women for many years. Two of the patients had been in the house for over sixteen years, and the third for a little over six. The old man had been in his dotage for some time, but the female guardian had been an active managing old woman up till about six weeks before my visit, when she had to take to her bed, and was evidently rapidly going down hill. I found the house scrupulously clean, one of the patients baking bread for the household, and another acting as nurse to the sick guardian. They were all as much concerned about her as if she had been their mother, and to my surprise I found that during these six weeks the house had been entirely in the charge of these three women, with no supervision beyond a weekly visit from a married daughter of the guardian. Although the house was as well cared for as it could possibly be, I thought it desirable that there should be some supervision, and arrangements were made for a woman in the neighbourhood visiting to see that everything was right, but not to interfere with the management of the house unless absolutely necessary. The guardian died a few weeks after my visit, and the patients are now boarded together in the house of another guardian in the same district, where it is to be hoped the same feeling of mutual regard may develop as existed during their long residence with their late guardian.

The changes that have taken place during the year are shown in the following Tables :—

TABLE II.

Admitted during 1910—

By Intimation	79
Removal from District Asylum	79
After Liberation on Probation	4
Total	162

TABLE III.

Removals during 1910—

Died	62
Recovered	12
Removed from Roll	9
Sent to Asylum	60
Total	143

These figures show an increase in the number resident in the district of 19 as compared with last year.

DEATHS.

The death-rate for 1910 among the pauper patients amounts to 36·6 per 1000 of the number visited. The deaths were in the proportion of 22 males and 40 females. None of the deaths were due to accident or violence of any kind. The causes of death as certified by the medical attendants are:—

1. Cerebral Affections—	(3) Abdominal Affections—
(a) Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Paralysis, &c. .. 11	(a) Gastric Hæmorrhage .. 2
(b) Epilepsy 4	(b) Chronic Gastritis .. 1
(c) Disseminated Sclerosis .. 2	(c) Appendicitis and En- teritis 3
—17	(d) Peritonitis 1
2. Thoracic Affections—	(e) Abdominal Tumour .. 1
(a) Cardiac Diseases .. 8	(f) Cancer of Stomach .. 1
(b) Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c. 8	—9
(c) Tubercular Diseases .. 5	4. Influenza 3
—21	5. Senile Conditions 12
	Total 62

The average age at death was 59 years. Among the male patients the average was 55, among the females 63. The oldest among the men was 83, the youngest 34; the oldest woman was 90, the youngest 27.

RECOVERIES.

Twelve patients have been reported as recovered, 5 males and 16 females. Of the male patients, one went to work; another—an old man—went to live with relatives; and the three remaining ones went to hospital for treatment of bodily ailments. One of these patients should probably never have been certified, or if insane he was only so very temporarily as the result of drunken habits. Of the female patients, four have gone to work or returned to their homes; the others were removed to poorhouse hospitals for medical care and nursing, and were not cases which in my opinion could properly be regarded as recoveries.

REMOVALS FROM THE ROLL.

Nine unrecovered patients, 6 male and 3 female, have been removed from the roll during the year. Of the males, one has been transferred from the pauper to the private list; two escaped, and were not found within the statutory time, when they could have been returned to their guardians. In neither case was there any cause for anxiety about them. One—an imbecile lad—got employment for which he is paid, and resides with his mother; the other two were taken charge of by their friends, who satisfied the Parish Councils that they would be properly cared for. The three female patients are being supported by their friends.

REMOVALS TO ASYLUMS.

It was found necessary to return 60 patients to asylums. Of these, 32 were males and 28 females. Twenty-three were returned as unmanageable, a large proportion of them being returned within a few months of their discharge. A number of them were no doubt unsuitable from the first for boarding out,

but a considerable proportion might have remained out and done well, but for injudicious action on the part of some guardians, to which I have already made reference in this report. Fourteen were removed for medical or surgical treatment which could not be properly carried out in a private house. Nine were sent in on account of dirty habits, five on account of recurrence of acute excitement or melancholia; four on account of wandering habits; one became a nuisance by writing letters to people in the neighbourhood with whom he had no acquaintance. Two were badly cared for by their parents, and two were sent to the asylum for no special reason except that the Inspectors of the parishes to which they were chargeable failed to find suitable homes for them when they had lost their home through the death or removal of their former guardians.

APPENDIX D.

CIRCULARS ISSUED TO DISTRICT LUNACY BOARDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASYLUMS OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT.

(1) SUPERANNUATION ACT—EMOLUMENTS.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, *25th February 1910.*

SIR,—I send herewith in triplicate a form of Return of the Estimated Value of the Emoluments (apart from salary or wages) of officers and servants of District Boards of Lunacy. Section 8 of the "Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1910," bases contributions towards pensions upon the amount of the salary or wages "and emoluments" of each officer and servant, and it is therefore necessary that a conclusion with regard to the values to be attached to emoluments should be come to as soon as possible.

The Board think it desirable that they should be put in possession of the facts as regards the estimated value of emoluments for their own information; but they believe that all District Boards will recognise that it is highly desirable that a general agreement as to the value of emoluments should, if possible, be arrived at. They trust that the information placed at their disposal through the Return now called for may be the means of enabling them to assist District Boards to arrive at a common understanding as to the value to be placed upon the various kinds of emolument, upon which will rest the question of the principal sum which must be determined before the percentage of contribution in each case can be fixed, and on which also will rest the eventual amount of the pension payable on Superannuation under Section 2.

The Board trust that great care will be exercised in the preparation of this Return,—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

(2) ASYLUMS OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1909.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND,
EDINBURGH, *16th March 1910.*

SIR,—I send herewith by direction of the Board the enclosed three copies of a Circular in regard to the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909.

When the Circular has been considered, the Board will be glad to have the views of District Lunacy Boards in regard to any point with which it deals, or in regard to any other matter relating to the Act in which they are in doubt which it may be thought desirable to bring under the Board's notice,—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

DIVISION INTO TWO CLASSES.

For the purposes of the Act, established officers and servants—that is, officers and servants employed in a permanent capacity who give their whole time to the duties of their office—are to be divided by District Lunacy Boards, with consent of the General Board, into two classes, namely :—

(a) Those "who have the care or charge of the patients in the usual course of their employment"; and (b) all other established officers and servants.

This involves the determination of who are, and who are not, to be regarded as persons "who have the care or charge of the patients in the usual course of their employment." No doubt can arise upon this point as regards Superintendents, Medical Assistants, Matrons, Attendants, and Nurses; but as regards other officers and servants there is room for wide divergence of opinion. Probably the circumstances of no two asylums will be exactly alike, and an absolute concurrence of practice is therefore not to be looked for; but there are many reasons which make it desirable that District Boards should, in dealing with this matter, follow as far as possible a similar course.

All asylum officers and servants come necessarily in contact with patients, and may either constantly or from time to time have patients with them for whose care they are more or less responsible; but at the same time the Act must have intended the division to be real, and to be effective both in recognising special claims and in protecting the ratepayer from unreasonable burdens. The advantage of the higher rate of pension and of retirement at an earlier age conferred by the Act upon certain officials was given on the ground that their duties were believed to be of a more than ordinarily exhausting nature, and that in view of that fact it was desirable that their services should cease at an earlier age than would be called for under ordinary circumstances. The Select Committee of the House of Commons who considered the Bill reported as follows:—"Those who are familiar with the daily routine of asylum administration will not deny that for physical and mental strain, for anxious, tedious, and often repulsive duty, and even for risk of actual injury, the care of the insane is unparalleled in any other branch of the Civil Service." (Special Report on the Superannuation Bill, p. iii.)

In view of these facts it is for District Boards to consider whether the class who have the "care or charge of the patients in the usual course of their employment" should not be regarded as being mainly confined to persons whose employment consists solely in having the care or charge of patients, and should not as a rule include persons otherwise employed in the asylum whose duties are essentially of a different nature, notwithstanding that in the performance of these duties they may be assisted by patients who will necessarily be under their supervision so long as these duties last. It is recognised that there may be among such officials individuals who have special claims to be included in the benefits of Class (a). The Board do not suggest that such claims, if made on adequate grounds, should not be favourably viewed, but they think that in the interests of public economy claims to be placed in Class (a) should not be admitted without careful consideration.

PROBATIONARY SERVICE.

The Board have yearly had occasion to report, with reference to the excessive annual number of resignations and dismissals from the staffs of asylums, that it has been "ascertained that the great bulk of the changes occur in the case of attendants and servants who have only been a short time in asylum service."

In these circumstances the Board are of opinion that, in the case of attendants, nurses, and servants who enter for the first time into asylum service after the 15th May 1910, a probationary service of not less than six months should be prescribed, during which time they will not be "established officers or servants," unless the District Board should by resolution determine them to be such. In several asylums the practice of engaging attendants and nurses on probation is at present in force, and its extension to servants presents no difficulty. The universal adoption of the above recommendation by all District Lunacy Boards will have considerable effect in preventing unsuitable persons from being placed upon the Register of established officers and servants, and will, it is hoped, limit the number of dismissals of established officers and servants from asylum service. The Board propose to issue a form of Register for probationary service.

ADDITIONS TO YEARS OF SERVICE.

The District Board is empowered by Section 2 (3), in computing the amount of superannuation allowance to any established officer or servant, "to take into account any peculiar professional qualifications or services or special circum-

stances entitling to consideration, and, with the consent of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, add a number of years, not exceeding ten, to the number of years which the officer or servant has actually served in the aggregate."

It is desirable (1) that the number of posts to which addition of years might attach should be strictly limited; (2) that the situations regarded as eligible for an addition to years of service should be named and determined upon before the Act comes into operation; and (3) that in fixing such allowances regard should be had to age on appointment. It is undesirable that an addition of years should be made in the case of any official who enters asylum service under 30 years of age. In the case of those who enter at 30 years of age, and under 35, an addition of five years might be made; and in the case of those entering over 35 years of age, seven years should be regarded as the normal addition. The maximum addition of ten years should only be regarded as to be made for special and exceptional reasons.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

Officers and servants of the first class may be called upon to retire at 55 years of age, and of the second class at 60 years of age, but the Act prescribes no age at which retirement is compulsory for officers and servants of either class, so long as a District Board acquiesces in their remaining in service. To call for an official's retirement when there is no rule on the subject, and when no very obvious or easily stated reason for removal is present, will often be found to be a step reluctantly taken and apt to be postponed even though sufficient reasons exist for making retirement desirable. The experience of the Civil Service has shown that for various reasons it is desirable that in a certain class of cases an age for retirement should be fixed, and the Board see no ground for doubting that a similar requirement will be found advisable in the case of asylum service. They think, therefore, that District Boards would do well to fix an age beyond which service should not in ordinary circumstances be continued, with the proviso that for special and exceptional reasons such service might be prolonged for a few years by an annually renewed resolution of the District Board. The limit of age for compulsory retirement, when earlier retirement is not called for, might be fixed, as in the Civil Service, at 65—the prolongation of that period for exceptional reasons in no case being permitted to exceed five years, thus making retirement in all cases absolutely compulsory on completion of an official's seventieth year. Such prolongation would in no case entitle the official to receive a larger allowance than two-thirds of salary and emoluments.

EMOLUMENTS.

One of the most difficult tasks imposed by the Act upon District Lunacy Boards will be the determination of the value of the "emoluments" to be credited to each officer and servant in calculating his contributions and super-annuation allowance. Section 16 enacts that "the expression 'emoluments' includes all fees, poundage, and other payments made to any established officer or servant as such for his own use, and also the money value of any apartments, rations, or other allowances in kind appertaining to his office or employment." It would be very desirable that wherever possible a general agreement should be arrived at by District Boards as to what special privileges fall within the foregoing definition of "Emoluments," and as to what should be regarded as the value of special emoluments in the case of special officials or classes of officials. The matter is one requiring immediate determination, because until the value of each official's emoluments is ascertained the amount of his contribution cannot be fixed. It is obvious that this process would be greatly facilitated if the value of emoluments could be ascertained by the application of a general standard, instead of by individual estimates, which will often be found to vary. It is true that if in any case an unduly high value were put upon emoluments, the District Board so doing would alone have to pay for such valuation; but in the interests of public economy and ease of working, as well as to prevent dissatisfaction and disputes, much would be gained if an understanding could be come to in this matter tending to place the practice throughout the country so far as possible upon the same footing. With regard to the board, uniform, accommodation, &c., of attendants, nurses, and servants, it is believed that a general estimate of

value might be arrived at without much difficulty. Even in cases where attendants occupy separate houses, the difficulty of a general agreement as to the value of lodging should not be insuperable, if an understanding were come to as to what ought to be regarded as a reasonable value to be placed upon an asylum attendant's house, irrespective of whether any particular District Board may have been liberal or the reverse in regard to the houses actually provided. This would remove the question from one of the assessed value which might be attached to any particular house if it were valued as existing under other conditions than its actual condition, which is merely that of an asylum adjunct. Possibly similar considerations might be made to apply to the housing of the higher officials; and as regards exemption from taxation, laundry, vegetables, light, coal, or other emoluments which the higher officials may enjoy, it should not be impossible, at least with regard to future appointments, to come to some general agreement upon what is to be reckoned as the annual value. For future appointments, a sum should be named as covering the value of all the emoluments attached to the particular office to which an appointment may be made.

The Board have called for a Return with a view to obtaining information regarding the valuation placed upon emoluments by the various District Boards, and they hope in this way to be placed in possession of facts which will be of assistance in coming to a decision in regard to this matter.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR SERVICE.

The Act prescribes no physical or literary examination such as is usual in the case of pensionable appointments in the public service, and there is no bar beyond what District Boards may themselves prescribe, to officers, attendants, nurses, and servants becoming immediately on appointment "established officers and servants." The Board would urge that every officer and servant seeking to enter the service of a District Lunacy Board in an established capacity should undergo a searching physical examination, the result of which should be reported to the District Board, before service is finally accepted.

It is also in every respect desirable, that, as is done in all other pensionable services, the lower officials should be required to give satisfactory proofs that they possess scholastic attainments suitable to the position in which they are to be placed.

ASSIGNMENT OF ALLOWANCE OR GRATUITY AND DISPOSAL OF MONIES DUE AT DEATH.

Section 14 deals with assignment of and charge on superannuation allowances and gratuities and the application of such allowances in the event of the recipient being in receipt of parochial relief, failing to maintain his dependants, becoming insane, dying, &c. The section provides for the making of rules with respect to declarations in such matters as the above, which rules are to be made by District Boards, with consent of the General Board. It would be desirable that these rules should be in similar terms, and it is suggested that the legal advisers of the District Boards should agree among themselves upon a set of rules, which could then be submitted to the General Board for approval.

ASCERTAINMENT AND NOTIFICATION OF PREVIOUS SERVICE.

The Act being retrospective as regards service in other asylums which come under the provisions of the Act, it will be necessary for the District Lunacy Board in the case of each established officer and servant at 3rd December last to ascertain and verify as far as possible in what asylums he or she may have previously served, the exact length of service in each, the age when asylum service was first entered, and the average amount of salary or wages and emoluments during the whole period of service in each such asylum, so as to make it possible to ascertain on superannuation the proportion of pension to be paid by each Lunacy Authority concerned. Notification of the facts ascertained will require to be as soon as possible communicated to the other Authorities concerned.

Service in Royal Asylums or Parochial Asylums (other than Greenock Parochial Asylum), or in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, will not count towards pension.

ESTABLISHED OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

As Section 18 of the Act provides that the expression "established officer or servant shall not include an officer or servant who does not devote his whole time to the duties of his office," it does not appear that the clerk or treasurer of a District Lunacy Board, or a medical man engaged in general practice who is medical officer of an asylum having a non-medical superintendent, or a non-resident chaplain, can be placed upon the Establishment Register of an asylum, unless it can be shown that such officer devotes his whole time to the duties of his office.

Those officers or servants whom District Boards, subject to the provisions of the Act, determine by resolution to be established officers or servants, will be in the position of established officers or servants as from the passing of the Act, that is, from 3rd December 1909; and after the Act comes into force on 15th May 1910, they will be called upon to contribute towards the superannuation fund on a scale graduated in accordance with length of service at the passing of the Act, as already explained.

Vigilance will be required to prevent mistakes in this matter, as the three degrees of contribution prescribed by Section 9 of the Act will remain in force so long as the members of the staff in service at the passing of the Act survive. It will be necessary that the pay-sheets or salary and wages list should state on every occasion of payment each official's percentage of contribution.

REGISTERS.

There is no provision for the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act being construed as one Act with the Lunacy (Scotland) Acts; but the provisions of the Lunacy Acts empowering the Board to prescribe registers and forms for asylums seem sufficient to enable the Board to prescribe all necessary books and forms to be used in connection with superannuation.

The Superannuation Act makes it necessary to institute the following Registers, the first of which, together with the Register of Probationary Service already referred to, will take the place of the present "Register of Attendants":—

(a) An "Establishment Register" in which will be entered the names of all officers and servants determined to be in established service at the date of the passing of the Act (3rd December 1909), and to which will subsequently be transferred the names of all attendants and servants who pass their probationary period of service successfully, as well as of all such permanent officers appointed subsequently to the passing of the Act as may not be required to pass through a period of probationary service;

(b) A "Superannuation Register" on which will be entered the names of all persons placed upon the Superannuation List for life, or, in special circumstances, for a shorter period.

Other Registers may be found necessary, such as a Register of Gratuities, and a Register of Pensions for Former Service paid through other District Boards.

The Board propose to issue suggested forms of such registers in such shapes and containing such particulars as may on consideration be thought advisable.

FORMS OF ENGAGEMENT AND DISCHARGE.

Forms of engagement in asylum service, common to all District Boards, stating all necessary particulars, will require to be deposited with the General Board of Lunacy.

When a temporary or permanent officer or servant leaves service from any cause, a certificate will require to be prepared on which will be recorded a statement of the length of service and all other necessary particulars.

A copy of this document will be retained at the asylum, a copy sent to the General Board, and a copy given to the person leaving.

When leaving is not voluntary, the grounds of dismissal will require to be more exact and detailed than is the case at present, and such merely general statements of the cause of dismissal as "misconduct," "disobedience," "breaking rules," &c., will not be regarded as sufficient. The Board propose to issue forms of notices of engagement and discharge.

ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS UNDER THE ACT.

Section 8 provides that sums contributed are "to be carried to and to form part of the fund from which the superannuation allowances are to be paid." Section 12 provides that superannuation allowances and gratuities are to be paid out of the fund out of which the salary and wages and emoluments of the officer or servant is or has been paid. It does not seem that the establishment of any special fund for this purpose is called for, especially as contributions will form only a small percentage of the money needed to carry out the provisions of the Act. If the salary and wages, including contributions, are estimated for, and the salary or wages, less contributions, only paid, the contributions will necessarily be left undrawn from the account; and the estimate of the probable charges on the account will include an estimate from year to year, or from quarter to quarter, if necessary, of the probable demands upon it arising under the Act.

It will, however, be necessary that a careful record be kept of every individual contribution, and that sums so contributed be entered monthly in a separate account to be called the "Superannuation Account," in which also will be entered all the payments arising from the operation of the Act, so that an exact record may exist of the annual cost to the community which the Act involves.

PAYMENT OF ALLOWANCES.

The Act does not prescribe the frequency of payment of such allowances, but it will be desirable that they should be paid monthly, as are salaries and wages. When a pension is not paid personally to a superannuated person, proof will require to be furnished by a certificate that he is alive, as is done in the Civil Service.

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM PROVISIONS OF ACT.

Section 20 provides that—

"Any established officer or servant employed in an asylum at the date of the commencement of this Act may, at any time within three months after the commencement of this Act, signify in writing to the visiting committee of the asylum his intention not to avail himself of the provisions of this Act, and in that event it shall not be obligatory on him, notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, to make any contribution, or submit to any deduction from his salary or wages, under this Act, nor shall he be entitled to receive any superannuation allowance, gratuity, or other benefit under this Act."

All officers and servants should be made aware of this provision, and a written declaration of their intention not to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act should be taken and carefully preserved. Such officers and servants, though they will make no contribution under the Act and do not receive any benefit from it, will nevertheless require to be placed on the Establishment Register.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 10th March 1910.

(3) SUPERANNUATION ACT—REGISTERS.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND,
Edinburgh, May 1910.

SIR,—In connection with the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, I am directed by the Board to inform you that they have arranged with Messrs. Constable, 11 Thistle Street, Edinburgh, for a supply to District Boards of Lunacy of the following books and forms :—

- (1) Register of Probationary Service.
- (2) Establishment Register with Index.
- (3) Register of Leaving Certificate of Service.
- (4) Register of Salaries and Wages.
- (5) General Account of Salaries and Wages.
- (6) Pensions Register.

The following notices of entering and leaving service will require to be given to the Board :—(1) Notice of entry on Probationary Service in the form of the first three sections of the Probationary Service Register ; (2) Notice of being placed upon the Establishment Register in the form of the first five sections of the left hand page of that Register, which notices will be sent in the case of all Established Officers and Servants in the Asylum Service at 3rd December 1909, or who may subsequently become Established Officers or Servants ; (3) Notice of Leaving Certificate of Service in the form in which it is given to an Officer or Servant on leaving service. These Notices will take the place of the Notices of Engagements and Discharge of Attendants at present in use.

The books and forms have been limited in number as far as possible. It is believed that they will be found to provide all the necessary information which may be called for at any time in regard to any official ; but the Board will be ready to adopt such modifications as experience may show to be desirable, either as regards the forms of these books and notices or additions to their number.

The six Registers mentioned will be bound by Messrs. Constable in such manner and of such thickness as may be ordered. Messrs. Constable will also supply, in separate forms, the notices for the Board above referred to, of entering Probationary and Established Service, and of Leaving Service. The original of the Certificate last named, which will be printed on strong paper, will require to be given to the Official leaving, while the Register will contain a duplicate, and another duplicate will be forwarded to the Board.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

(4) SUPERANNUATION ACT—OPINION OF COUNSEL.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND,
EDINBURGH, 6th July 1910.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board to inform you that in consequence of doubts as to the proper interpretation of Section 12 of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act of 1909, with respect to the fund or funds out of which superannuation allowances are to be paid, they submitted the following questions for the Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown :—

“ Do all superannuation allowances or gratuities payable under the Act fall to be paid out of the Maintenance Fund, or only that part of them payable to persons or the representatives of persons whose wages or salaries have been paid from that Fund ? ”

“ If only part of the superannuation allowances and gratuities payable under the Act fall to be paid out of the Maintenance Fund, does the remaining part fall to be met out of the Providing Fund ? If so, are the terms of Section 12 of the Act sufficient to authorise the enlargement of that Fund to meet the new liability for such allowances and gratuities ? ”

Crown Counsel reply to these questions, as follows :—

“ In our opinion superannuation allowances or gratuities fall to be paid out of the ‘ maintenance ’ fund, or out of the ‘ providing ’ fund, according as salary is paid out of the one fund or the other. If the salary be paid partly out of one and partly out of the other fund, we think the burden of the allowance or gratuity ought to be rateably borne by the two funds. We fully realise that the provision in the latter part of the first division of Section 12 raises a difficulty in construction ; but we do not think the intention was to restrict the operation of the benefits conferred so as to exclude those servants who, in whole, or in part, receive their salary or emoluments from the ‘ providing ’ fund.”

It will therefore be seen that, in the view of the Law Officers, estimates for the Providing Account, framed under Section 54 of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, may include such sums as may be necessary to meet superannuation allowances, to officers and servants whose salary or wages are wholly or partly paid out of the Providing Fund.

When an established officer or servant is paid wholly or partly out of the Providing Fund, the fact should be recorded in the Establishment Register.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

(5) SUPERANNUATION ACT—CLASSIFICATION.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND,
EDINBURGH, 5th August 1910.

SIR,—1. Since the issue of the Circular of May 1910, and letter of 3rd ultimo, on the subject of the Classification of Officers and Servants under Section 1 of the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Act, the Board have had an opportunity of considering information received by them from District Boards of Lunacy upon various points connected with the subject, and they are now in a position to arrive at more exact conclusions with regard to the views which ought to guide them in giving or withholding their assent under the section referred to.

2. The only class requiring consideration in connection with Classification is the class of officer and servant intermediate between the medical staff, matrons, attendants, and nurses, who are clearly in Class I., and that part of the staff who have no charge whatever in connection with patients and who are therefore clearly in Class II.

3. It is the case of this intermediate class which alone presents difficulties; but it may be said as regards the various officers and servants of this class that though the duties attached to certain posts held by them vary in different asylums, the differences upon careful examination are not found to be usually radical or difficult to estimate, while on the other hand the duties attaching to the great majority of posts filled by them are either closely similar or identical in all asylums. It should therefore not be a matter of difficulty to arrive at a fairly uniform classification of these officials, if some general guides to classification be laid down, though exact uniformity is not in the circumstances either possible or desirable.

4. With regard to this intermediate class, the Board do not think it possible to make rules founded upon principles of general application. It ultimately comes to be a matter of degree, and of consideration, in some cases, of the special circumstances.

5. The most difficult cases to decide, and those among whom the only considerable differences are found in the different asylums, are those who are sometimes described as Tradesmen-Attendants, such as "Tailor-attendant," "Upholsterer-attendant," etc. In some of these cases the official, the Board find, is really an attendant in the first place, having continuous and considerable daily duties in the wards, in addition to having patients under him in the work-room. They have no hesitation in recommending that such should be placed in Class I.

6. In other cases the Tradesmen, though having a few patients working with them, have only occasional or casual duties in the wards, the chief and essential place among their duties being held by the following of their trade.

7. With regard to such cases, the Board do not think that the mere fact of Tradesmen or other officials having a few quiet and easily managed patients assisting them at their trade or working with them, even when conjoined with occasional ward duties on Sundays or otherwise, is sufficient to justify their being treated as regards pension on the same footing with ordinary attendants who have as their principal occupation the constant association with and charge of a large number of patients exhibiting all degrees and kinds of mental disturbance and of trying habits.

8. They therefore think that Tradesmen and others whose duties fall under the above description should be placed in Class II., and the acceptance of this view involves the placing also in Class II. of all officers and servants who have a few patients working under them, and no ward duties of any kind, such as the Steward, Clerk of Works, Farm Manager, hall-maids, kitchen-maids, and laundry-maids.

9. The foregoing remarks cover the position of the whole staff of asylums with two or three exceptions. Among these are the Head Cook or Kitchen Superintendent and the Head Laundress or Laundry Superintendent. The Board's original circular on the subject, though not encouraging the inclusion of these in Class I., certainly left an opening for their inclusion in that Class, and this was taken advantage of by one-half of the number of District Boards in submitting their first scheme. Subsequently, in deference presumably to what was regarded as an indication of the Board's view in their letter of 3rd July sending the Fife scheme as a model, many of them acquiesced in the implied suggestion that they should be removed to Class II.

10. On the other hand, in the case of many asylums, the circumstances are such as to lend strong support to the view that these officials have a good claim to be placed in Class I. The position of the Head Cook and the Head Laundress, especially in the case of the larger asylums, differs from that of other officials whose main duty does not consist of having the care of patients, but who may nevertheless have a few patients under their charge, in this respect that they have committed to their care throughout the day not only a large number of patients, but a constant succession of patients who are passing through convalescence to recovery and discharge. It is only in simple unskilled work such as can be had in the kitchen and the laundry that a succession of such patients can be had in any number. The fact differentiates the position of persons in charge of these departments from the kind of charge incidental to the position of Steward, Tailor, Joiner, &c.

11. The position of the Head Gardener is a less clear one, though the foregoing remarks apply with more or less force to his duties also, especially in the larger asylums. The Board are of opinion that, where this official is regarded as having the special care during the day of numbers of convalescent or troublesome patients, he may be placed in Class I. But, where his duties are mainly the direction of work, and the patients in the garden are under the responsible care of ordinary attendants, he should be relegated to Class II.

12. The Board have resolved to communicate these views to all District Boards, leaving it to each Board with their more exact knowledge of the circumstances to say whether they desire to include the Head Cook, Head Laundress, and Head Gardener in Class I. or in Class II.

13. With regard to all other cases the Board see no difficulty in adjusting the lists of Classification of all asylums in accordance with the views above expressed, and they will be prepared to adjust accordingly the lists already sent on hearing from each Board its ultimate decision with regard to classifying the three officials last referred to.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX E.

CIRCULAR ISSUED TO DIRECTORS OF ROYAL ASYLUMS, DISTRICT BOARDS OF LUNACY, AND PROPRIETORS OF PRIVATE ASYLUMS. REGARDING STAMP DUTY ON AGREEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF NON-PAUPER PATIENTS, AND ON BONDS AND CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND,
EDINBURGH, 30th December 1910.

SIR,—The attention of the Board was recently drawn to a Circular printed in the last-issued Annual Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics for Ireland, which is headed "Contracts and Bonds—Exemption from Stamp Duty," and which states that "under a decision recently arrived at by the Board of Inland Revenue Stamp Duty is no longer payable in respect of Bonds and Contracts in connection with District Asylums."

On making inquiry at the Office of the Inspectors in Dublin, the Board learned that the Bonds and Contracts referred to in the Circular are "Bonds entered into by Contractors for the supply of provisions." The questions put by the Board had, however, also reference to the position in Ireland of the Stamp Duty payable in respect to Agreements for the payment of the board of non-pauper patients, and in response to these questions they were informed that, according to a decision obtained from the Board of Inland Revenue, London, in March 1902, such Agreements for the payment of board would cease to be chargeable with "Bond, Covenant" Duty, if the words "in advance" were omitted.

The Board then laid the matter before the Board of Inland Revenue in London, and received the reply of 9th inst., of which a copy is appended.

From this letter, it will be seen that the exemption from Bond Duty in the case of Irish Contracts to supply provisions to District Asylums rests upon Statutory Enactments which do not apply to Scotland.

With regard, however, to Agreements for the payment of board of non-pauper patients received into Asylums in Scotland, which formed the subject of the Board's Circular Letter to Asylums of 9th December 1907, No. 131, the important fact is brought out that, if the words "in advance" are omitted from such Letters of Agreement, drawn up otherwise in the form which was in general use prior to 1907, these Documents will only be chargeable with a Stamp Duty of Sixpence.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

(COPY.)

INLAND REVENUE,
SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.,
9th December 1910.

SIR,—The Board of Inland Revenue having had before them your letter of the 14th ultimo addressed to their Solicitor at Edinburgh, relative to the liability to Stamp Duty of Agreements to supply provisions to District Asylums in Scotland, and to pay for the maintenance of patients, I am directed to explain that the exemption from duty in the case of the Irish Agreements to supply provisions mentioned in your letter rests upon Section 168 of the Grand Jury (Ireland) Act, 1836 (6 & 7 Will. IV., Cap. 116), and Section 96 of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1838 (1 & 2 Vict., Cap. 56), which grant exemption from Stamp Duty in favour of certain instruments executed under the provisions of those Acts. The Board are not aware of any similar exemption applicable to Scotland.

As regards the Letter of Agreement for payment of maintenance in the form of the copy enclosed by you, the Board would regard it as liable to the Agreement Duty of 6d. only, if the provision for payment in advance were omitted.

I return the Irish Form E, and the Irish Circular of the 26th April 1902.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) P. WILLIAMSON,
*Assistant-Secretary.**The Secretary, General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.*

APPENDIX F.

Table showing for each Asylum the Annual Value of each specified item of Emoluments credited to Asylum Officers and Servants for Pensionable purposes under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act.

(1)—MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Asylums.	Annual Value of Each Specified Item of Emoluments.										Remarks.	
	Board, including Laundry, Fuel, Heating, &c. but excluding Lodging.	Lodging.	House (when House is separate).	Where Board is not given.					Other Emoluments by Name.	Total Estimated Value of Emoluments.		
	£	£	£	Laundry.	Vege- tables, Fruit, &c.	Milk.	Coal.	Light.	Taxes.	Use of Carriage, Motor, Horse, Pony, &c.	Butter, Eggs, and Poultry.	
Aberdeen District	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Argyll " "	40 0	0 20 0	0 4 10	0 16 10	0 18 0	0 5 0	0 3 5	0	14 0	121 5 0
Ayr " "	60 0	0 20 0	0 10 0	...	18 0	0 18 10	0 5 10	0	...	137 0 0
Dundee " "	100 0	0 20 0	0 15 0	...	15 0	0 5 0	0 20 0	0 25 0	...	200 0 0
Edinburgh " "	60 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 20 0	0 15 0	0 5 0	0 7 10	0 60 0	...	*137 10 0
Fife " "	60 0	0 32 0	0 20 0	0 18 0	0 20 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 125 0	...	300 0 0
Gartloch " "	80 0	0 45 0	0 4 2	8 9 11	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 8 5	...	...	120 0 0
Woodilee " "	100 0	0 50 0	0 8 7	10 14 19	8 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 7 8	...	19 12 0	188 14 1
Govan " "	60 0	0 20 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 9 0 0	45 0 0	43 14 2	253 9 4
Inverness " "	50 0	0 30 0	0 25 0	...	24 0	0 16 0	0 10 0 0	40 0 0	...	180 0 0
Kirklands Asylum.	52 0	0 24 0	0 6 0	...	8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0 0	...	...	135 0 0
Lanark District " "	70 0	0 26 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 21 0	0 7 0	0 9 5 0	30 0 0	0 13 0	*120 0 0
Midlothian " "	*65 0	...	...	...	12 0	0 14 0	0 1 0 10	20 0 0	...	0 *199 5 0
Perth " "	*80 0	0 26 0	0 13 10	0 16 0	0 20 0	0 10 0	0 3 0 0	...	...	112 0 10
Renfrew " "	50 0	0 25 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 4 10 9	...	...	168 10 0
Roxburgh " "	*100 0	0 20 0	0 10 0	...	20 0	0 10 0	0 10 0 0	...	...	130 10 9
Stirling " "	65 0	0 26 0	0 20 0	...	20 0	0 15 0	0 17 2	0 120 0 0	...	+175 0 0
	283 2 0

(2)—NON-MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Asylums.	Annual Value of Each Specified Item of Emoluments.										Remarks.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Banff District .	49 10 0	...	7 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*60 0 0
Elgin " "	201 0 0	...	*45 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246 0 0
Haddington District	40 0 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 0 0
Paisley " "	...	...	45 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 11 5	0 9 10	0 10 10	0	...	109 5 0
Greenock Parochial	...	...	30 0	0 5 0	...	6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0	...	50 0 0

APPENDIX F.—Table showing for each Asylum the Annual Value of each specified item of Emoluments credited to Asylum Officers and Servants for Pensionable purposes under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act.—*continued.*

(3)—MEDICAL OFFICER OR ASSISTANT.

Asylums.	Annual Value of each Specified Item of Emoluments.									Remarks.
	Board, including Laundry, Light, Heating, Taxes, &c., but excluding Lodging.			Lodging.			Total Estimated Value of Emoluments.			
	£			£			£			
Aberdeen District .	40	0	0	30	0	0	70	0	0	* Fixed by District Board at £65.
Argyll „ .	45	10	0	31	4	0	76	14	0	
Ayr „ .	50	0	0	50	0	0	100	0	0	
Banff „ .	..			..			..
Dundee „ .	50	0	0	25	0	0	*75	0	0	* Asylum Committee's proposal £100.
Edinburgh „ .	62	8	0	41	12	0	104	0	0	
Elgin „ .	..			..			..
Fife „ .	63	0	0	15	0	0	78	0	0	
Gartloch „ .	25	16	0	26	4	0	*52	0	0	
Woodilee „ .	31	4	0	20	16	0	*52	0	0	
Govan „ .	40	0	0	25	0	0	65	0	0	
Haddington „ .	..			..			..
Inverness „ .	40	0	0	35	0	0	75	0	0	
Kirklands Asylum.	..			..			..
Lanark District .	50	0	0	26	0	0	*86	10	0	* Includes £10 10s. for "Fees." (Total value fixed by District Board at £90.)
Midlothian „ .	37	0	0	15	0	0	52	0	0	
Paisley „ .	34	10	0	12	0	0	46	10	0	
Perth „ .	60	0	0	30	0	0	90	0	0	
Renfrew „ .	60	0	0	15	0	0	75	0	0	
Roxburgh „ .	80	0	0	20	0	0	100	0	0	
Stirling „ .	44	4	0	26	0	0	70	4	0	
Greenock Parochial	40	0	0	15	0	0	55	0	0	

APPENDIX F.—Table showing for each Asylum the Annual Value of each specified item of Emoluments credited to Asylum Officers and Servants for Pensionable purposes under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act—*continued*.

(4)—HEAD ATTENDANT.

Asylums.	Annual Value of each Specified Item of Emoluments.										Remarks.
	Board, including Laundry, Light, Heating, Taxes, &c., but excluding Lodging.	Lodging.	House (when House is separate).	Uniform.	Where Board is not given.					Total Estimated Value of Emoluments.	
					Laundry.	Vege- tables, Fruit, &c.	Coal.	Light.	Taxes.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Aberdeen District	25 0	0 10	0 0	2 10	0 0	..	..	..	..	37 10	0
Argyll	31 15	6 7	16 0	5 0	0 0	10 0	..	..	..	45 1	6
Ayr	..	..	..	15 0	0 0	..	4 0	0 7	0 0	40 0	0
Banff	26 0	0 5	5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	*32	0 0
Dundee	25 0	0 5	0 13	0 4	0 0	..	..	..	3 0	0*50	0 0
Edinburgh	26 0	0 7	16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 16	0 0
Elgin	19 10	0 6	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 0	0 0
Fife	..	..	..	8 0	0 0	..	1 10	0*8	10 0	4*20	3 4
Gartloch	..	..	..	16 0	0 3	4 0	1 6	0 0	..	1 8	3*21 18 3
Woodilee	14 6	0 0	..	10 0	0 3	0 0	..	5 0	0 2	0 0	1*35 2 1
Govan	..	..	..	..	..	2 0	0 0	..	..	1 5	0 3 5 0
Haddington	19 0	0 0	..	11 0	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	30 0 0
Inverness	26 0	0 0	..	6 0	0 0	..	8 0	0 10	0 0	..	50 0 0
Kirklands Asylum	..	..	..	10 0	0 2	0 0	..	4 0	0 2	10 0	0 20 0 0
Lanark District	23 8	0 0	..	20 0	0 2	12 0	..	6 0	0 0	2 5	0*51 5 0
Midlothian	..	..	..	12 0	0 3	10 0	..	..	3 10	0 0	0*22 0 0
Paisley	21 5	0 7	0 0	..	3 0	0 0	..	..	..	..	31 5 0
Perth	18 0	0 0	..	6 0	0 0	..	3 0	0 2	0 4	10 0	7 6
Renfrew	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 17 6
Roxburgh	..	..	..	10 0	0 0	..	..	..	3 2	61 7	10 4
Stirling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 10
Greenock Parochial	25 10	0 0	..	12 0	0 2	10 0	..	..	..	..	40 0 0

* Includes 15s. for medical attendance and medicines.

* Fixed by District Board at £35.

* Coal and light. † Includes 30s. for *post mortem* examinations.

* Asylum Committee's proposal, £40.

* Fixed by District Board at £55.

* Includes £2 10s. for *post mortem* examinations.

(5)—ORDINARY ATTENDANT.

[illegible]

APPENDIX F.—Table showing for each Asylum the Annual Value of each specified item of Emoluments credited to Asylum Officers and Servants for Pensionable purposes under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act.—*continued.*

(6)—STEWART.

Asylums.	Annual Value of each Specified Item of Emoluments.											Remarks.
	Board, including Laundry, Light, Heating, Taxes, &c., but excluding Lodging.	Lodging.	House (when House is separate).	Uniform.	Where Board is not given.						Total Estimated Value of Emoluments.	
					Laundry.	Vege- tables, Fruit, &c.	Milk.	Coal.	Light.	Taxes.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Aberdeen District.	10 0 0	..	3 0 0	2 5 0	..	6 0 0	2 0 0	0 16 0	24 1 0	
Argyll	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	2 10 0	3 6 8	35 6 8	
Ayr	
Banff	
Dundee	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	7 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	*28 0 0	* Fixed by District Board at £25.
Edinburgh	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	33 0 0	
Elgin	7 0 0	..	..	1 10 0	..	*8 10 0	..	0 11 8	17 11 8	* Coal and light.
Fife	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 2	*13 1 2	* Asylum Committee's pro- posal, £13.
Gartloch	
Woodilee	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 2	*28 12 2	* Asylum Committee's pro- posal, £29.
Govan	2 10 0	2 10 0	
Haddington	
Inverness	8 0 0	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	6 0 0	..	55 0 0	
Kirklands Asylum.	40 0 10 0	0	..	2 0 0	..	8 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	..	52 0 0	
Lanark District.	3 5 0	..	15 0 0	0 15 0	..	..	..	6 0 0	..	1 15 0	*26 15 0	* Fixed by District Board at £26.
Midlothian	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	0 12 6	*28 12 6	* Includes £5 for goods at cost price.
Paisley	
Perth	20 0 0	..	5 0 0	4 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	1 10 0	50 10 0	
Renfrew	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	3 12 0	5 8 0	1 10 22	1 10 22	
Roxburgh	10 0 0	..	8 0 0	5 10 0	..	8 0 0	3 6 8	1 7 10	36 4 6	
Stirling	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	
Greenock Parochial	

* Fixed by District Board at £25.

* Coal and light.

* Asylum Committee's proposal, £13.

* Asylum Committee's proposal, £29.

* Fixed by District Board at £26.

* Includes £5 for goods at cost price.

APPENDIX F.—Table showing for each Asylum the Annual Value of each specified item of Emoluments credited to Asylum Officers and Servants for Pensionable purposes under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act.—*continued.*

(10)—MATRON.

(11)—ASSISTANT MATRON.

Asylums.	Annual Value of each Specified Item of Emoluments.					Remarks.	Annual Value of each Specified Item of Emoluments.					Remarks.
	Board, including Laundry, Light, Heating, Taxes, &c., but excluding Lodging.	Lodging.	House (when House is separate).	Uniform.	Total Estimated Value of Emoluments.		Board, including Laundry, Light, Heating, Taxes, &c., but excluding Lodging.	Lodging.	Uniform.	Total Estimated Value of Emoluments.		
Aberdeen District	£ 30 0 0	0 20 0 0	£ ..	1 10 0	£ 51 10 0		25 0 0	15 0 0	2 10 0	£ 42 10 0		
Argyll	44 4 0	26 0 0	..	..	70 4 0		40 ..	0 25 ..	5 0 0	70 .. 0	
Ayr	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	100 0 0		..	..	..	..
Banff	49 10 0	..	7 10 0	..	*60 0 0	* Includes £3 for medical attendance, &c.	..	..	..	..
Dundee	50 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	*75 0 0	* Fixed by District Board at £65.	35 0	0 10 0	3 5 0	*48 5 0	* Fixed by District Board at £45.
Edinburgh	46 16 0	39 0 0	..	7 16 0	93 12 0		31 4	0 13 0	5 4 0	49 8 0		
Elgin	26 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	39 0 0		25 ..	0 10 0	5 0 0	40 .. 0	
Fife	45 0 0	15 0 0	..	5 0 0	65 0 0	* Asylum Committee's proposal, £80.	25 16	0 26 4	3 10 6	*55 10 6	* Asylum Committee's proposal, £60.	
Gartloch	25 16 0	26 4 0	..	..	*52 0 0	* Asylum Committee's proposal, £80.	31 4	0 20 16	3 0 0	*55 0 0	* Asylum Committee's proposal, £60.
Woodilee	31 4 0	20 16 0	..	..	*52 0 0		..	..	..	..
Govan	35 0 0	20 0 0	..	4 0 0	59 0 0		..	..	..	..
Haddington	30 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	42 0 0		28 ..	0 6 10 0	2 10 0	37 .. 0	
Inverness	40 0 0	38 0 0	..	4 0 0	82 0 0		..	..	..	..
Kirklands Asylum	38 10 0	15 0 0	..	1 10 0	55 0 0		..	..	..	..
Lanark District	45 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	*66 0 0	* Fixed by District Board at £75.	30 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	*41 10 0	* Fixed by District Board at £50.
Midlothian	37 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	52 0 0		..	..	..	..
Paisley	34 10 0	17 10 0	..	5 0 0	57 0 0		..	..	..	..
Perth	50 0 0	20 0 0	..	5 0 0	75 0 0		..	..	..	..
Renfrew	60 0 0	15 0 0	..	4 0 0	79 0 0		36 ..	0 6 0 0	4 0 0	46 .. 0		
Roxburgh	55 0 0	20 0 0	..	5 0 0	80 0 0		24 0	0 12 0 0	4 0 0	40 0 0		
Stirling	44 4 0	26 0 0	..	5 0 0	75 4 0		23 8	0 13 0 0	2 0 0	38 8 0		
Greenock Parochial	..	..	..	..	22 0 0		..	..	..	..

APPENDIX F.—Table showing for each Asylum the Annual Value of each specified item of Emoluments credited to Asylum Officers and Servants for Pensionable purposes under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act.—*continued.*

(14)—COOK.

(15)—KITCHEN MAID.

Asylums.	Annual Value of each Specified Item of Emoluments.					Remarks.	Annual Value of each Specified Item of Emoluments.					Remarks.		
	Board, including Laundry, Light, Heating, Taxes, &c., but excluding Lodging.		Lodging.	Uniform.	Total Estimated Value of Emoluments.		Board, including Laundry, Light, Heating, Taxes, &c., but excluding Lodging.		Lodging.	Uniform.	Total Estimated Value of Emoluments.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			
Aberdeen District	20	0	0	6	10	0	1	10	0	28	0	0		
Argyll	24	14	0	7	16	0	2	5	0	34	15	0		
Ayr	17	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	30	0	0		
Banff	26	0	0	5	5	0	1	10	0	*33	10	0		
Dundee	35	0	0	10	0	0	3	5	0	*48	5	0		* Fixed by District Board at £25.
Edinburgh	31	4	0	13	0	0	5	4	0	49	8	0		
Elgin	13	0	0	6	10	0	1	5	0	20	15	0		
Fife	20	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	27	0	0		
Gartloch	20	0	0	10	0	0	2	7	0	*32	7	0		
Woodlee	31	4	0	20	16	0	2	0	0	*54	0	0		
Govan	20	0	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	35	0	0		
Haddington	19	0	0	11	0	0				30	0	0		
Inverness	26	0	0	6	10	0	3	0	0	35	10	0		
Kirklands Asylum	24	0	0	8	0	0	2	10	0	34	10	0		
Leamark District	25	0	0	6	10	0	1	10	0	*33	0	0		
Midlothian	24	1	0	6	10	0				30	11	0		
Paisley	21	5	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	27	5	0		
Perth	20	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	27	0	0		
Renfrew	24	15	0	5	0	0	1	5	0	31	0	0		
Roxburgh	20	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	33	0	0		
Stirling	23	8	0	13	0	0	2	0	0	38	8	0		
Greenock Parochial	24	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	30	0	0		
														* Asylum Committee's proposal, £35.
														* Fixed by District Board at £35.

* Asylum Committee's proposal, £35.

* Fixed by District Board at £35.

APPENDIX G.

Tables showing, as at 31st December 1910, the numbers of Officers and Servants in District Asylums in relation to the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909.

TABLE I.
Officers and Servants at 31st December 1910.

Asylums.	Established Officers.										Established Servants including Attendants and Nurses, and all other employees on the Established List under the Act.										Established Attendants and Nurses only.				Employees declared not to be Established in the meaning of the Act.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Accepted Act.					Did not accept Act.	Total Estab-lished Officers.	Accepted Act.					Did not accept Act.	Total Estab-lished Servants.	Accepted Act.	Did not accept Act.	Total Estab-lished Attendants and Nurses.	Accepted Act.	Did not accept Act.	Total Estab-lished Servants.	Accepted Act.	Did not accept Act.	Total Estab-lished Servants.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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Aberdeen	3	2	3	1	6	3	1	3	1	3	1	6	3	1	6	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3

APPENDIX G.—*continued.*

TABLE II.

Asylums.	Percentage of Officers who did not accept the Act, to Total Number of Established Officers.		Percentage of Servants who did not accept the Act, to Total Number of Established Servants (<i>i.e.</i> , all Established Employees other than Officers).		Percentage of Attendants and Nurses who did not accept the Act, to Total Number of Attendants and Nurses.		Proportion of Non-Established Servants per cent. of Total Number of Established Servants.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen . .	..	..	15·2	52·3	10·0	61·8	15·2	2·3
Argyll . .	..	..	7·5	67·5	11·1	72·4	2·5	..
Ayr . .	28·6	..	33·3	71·7	46·7	78·4	..	..
Banff . .	..	..	..	37·5	..	40·0	..	..
Dundee . .	33·3	..	58·1	95·5	76·0	93·3	..	..
Edinburgh . .	..	25·0	3·5	25·3	..	30·0	61·4	18·7
Elgin . .	..	..	41·7	80·0	37·5	87·5	22·2	33·3
Fife . .	16·7	20·0	2·7	..	2·9	..	37·8	53·3
Gartloch . .	15·4	75·0	19·4	85·1	42·9	87·2	..	..
Woodilee . .	7·7	12·5	8·8	80·8	8·3	88·6	..	..
Govan . .	..	..	30·9	18·2	37·8	6·1	..	..
Haddington . .	..	..	14·3	26·7	14·3	33·3	71·4	26·7
Inverness . .	14·3	..	26·4	75·7	23·8	80·0	7·5	54·1
Kirklands . .	25·0	..	10·0	87·5	8·3	81·8	..	6·3
Lanark . .	23·1	..	24·0	73·8	7·7	68·9	..	..
Midlothian . .	25·0	100·0	55·6	100·0	60·0	100·0	50·0	31·3
Paisley . .	..	..	..	22·2	..	28·6	..	..
Perth . .	..	..	57·1	63·6	25·0	63·6	76·9	12·5
Renfrew . .	25·0	50·0	43·8	73·3	53·8	55·6	12·5	..
Roxburgh . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling . .	23·1	33·3	35·3	77·4	35·3	25·5
Greenock	50·0	46·2	85·7	75·0	80·0
Total . .	14·7	18·2	22·0	61·5	24·2	61·6	11·1	7·8

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